"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair today; Tuesday cloudy, rain at night; moderate northwest winds.
For full weather report see Page 21.

VOL. LXVIII...NO. 22,360 NEW YORK, MONDAY, APRIL 14, 1919. TWENTY-FOUR PAGES TWO CENTS Metropolitan Districts 50 Mile Radius | THREE CENTS Within 200 Miles | FOUR CENTS Elsewhere

NEW LOAN FIXED AT $4,500,000,000; INTEREST 4¾%

Victory Liberty Notes to Mature in Four Years, with Redemption Privilege in Three.

GLASS ANNOUNCES DRIVE

Hope Expressed That the New York District Will Raise $1,350,000,000.

RALLYING WORKERS HERE

Big Plans for "Victory Way" on Park Avenue and Panorama on Fifth Avenue.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—Secretary Glass announced tonight that the Victory Liberty Loan, the drive for which will begin on April 21, will be for $4,500,000,000, and that the issue will take the form of 4¾ per cent. three or four year convertible gold notes. They will be exempt from State and local taxes, except estate and inheritance taxes, and from normal Federal income taxes.

In making known the size of the issue and its form, Secretary Glass announced that this would be the last of the series of five Liberty Loans, floated to pay the cost of the war.

"Although as the remaining war bills are presented," said Mr. Glass, in his formal announcement, "further borrowing must be done, I anticipate that the requirements of the Government, in excess of the amount of taxes and other income can, in view of the decreasing scale of expenditure, be readily financed by the issue of Treasury certificates from time to time as heretofore, which may be ultimately refunded by the issue of notes or bonos without the aid of another great popular campaign."

Mr. Glass anncunced several nights ago that the New York Federal Reserve Banking district would be asked to take 30 per cent. of the new Victory issue. As the limit for the issue has been fixed at $4,500,000,000, it is the hope of Treasury officials that not less than $1,350,000,000 worth of the new Liberty issue will be floated through the New York Federal Reserve district, or nearly one-third of the whole loan.

Text of Secretary's Announcement.

Secretary Glass's announcement follows:

"The Victory Liberty Loan, which will be offered for popular subscription on April 21, will take the form of 4¾ per cent. three-four year convertible gold notes of the United States, exempt from State and local taxes, except estate and inheritance taxes, and from normal Federal income taxes." The notes will be convertible, at the option of the holder, throughout their life into 3¾ per cent. three-four year convertible gold notes of the United States, exempt from all Federal, State, and local taxes, except estate and inheritance taxes. In like manner the 3¾ per cent. notes will be convertible into the 4¾ per cent notes.

"The amount of the issue will be $4,500,000,000 which, with the deferred installments of income and profits taxes payable, in respect to last year's income and profits, during the period covered by the maturity dates of Treasury certificates of indebtedness now outstanding, will fully provide for the retirement of such certificates. The issue will be limited to $4,500,000,000, except as it may be necessary to increase or decrease to facilitate allotment.

"Other subscriptions will be rejected and allotments made on a graduated scale similar in its general plan to that adopted in connection with the First Liberty Loan. Allotment will be made in full on subscriptions up to and including $10,000.

"The notes of both series will be dated and bear interest from May 20, 1919, and will mature on May 20, 1923. Interest will be payable on Dec. 13, 1919, and thereafter semi-annually on June 15 and Dec. 15, and at maturity. All or any of the notes may be redeemed before maturity at the option of the United States on June 15 or Dec. 15, 1922, at par and accrued interest.

Aims to Assure Market for Notes.

"In fixing the terms of the issue the Treasury has been guided largely by the desire to devise a security which will not only prove attractive to the people of the country in the first instance, but the terms of which should insure a good market for the notes after the campaign is over and identical prices for the two series, and should not affect injuriously the market for the existing bonds of the Liberty loans.

"This will be the last Liberty loan. Although, as the remaining war bills are presented further borrowing must be done, I anticipate that the requirements of the Government, in excess of the amount of taxes and other income, can, in view of the decreasing scale of expenditure, be readily financed by the issue of Treasury certificates from time to time as heretofore, which may be ultimately refunded by the issue of notes or bonds without the aid of another great popular campaign such as has characterized the Liberty loans.

"I am sure that the people of America will subscribe to this Victory Loan in the same spirit of patriotism which they have shown in the past to the end that the notes may be as widely distributed as possible and that our banking institutions may be left free to supply the credit necessary for the purpose of industry and commerce and the full em-

Continued on Page Four.

SIX (6) BELL-ANS IN HOT WATER quickly relieves Indigestion—Don't forget.—Advt.

Paris Fears Big Strike May 1; Threat of Labor Ultimatum

PARIS, April 13.—The approach of May 1 is arousing uneasiness as regards the manner in which that day, long notable in European labor annals, will be celebrated here.

Some Parisians who are leaving Paris for the Easter holidays intend to prolong their stay until after the first of the month. On the other hand, some visitors are expected from the industrial centres in the provinces to remain in Paris beyond May 1.

At present the only thing known as to the probable scope of the program is that the labor unions and the general labor federation are planning a demonstration which may take the form of a general strike of all labor for twenty-four hours or a limited strike of the same length which would leave the public services in operation.

Some of the newspapers express the expectation that May 1 will witness a form of an ultimatum from the working classes to the Government.

MOVE TO DOWN RENT PROFITEERS

Judges and Legislators from the Bronx Agree to Back Bills at Albany.

HIRSCH ACTS FOR MAYOR

Elkus Calls for Affidavits to the Governor's Commission to Show Housing Shortage Here.

Three definite lines of action were begun yesterday to curb and if possible stamp out the activities of the "rent profiteers." All the Senators, Assemblymen, and Municipal Court Judges in the Bronx met yesterday morning at the headquarters of the Bronx County Democratic Committee and agreed to urge the enactment of four bills in the Legislature this week. The measures are designed to prevent landlords from increasing the rent more than once a year, to limit the profits of the so-called "leasters," and to extend the time between the giving of a notice of dispossess or increase of rent and the date upon which it takes effect.

Nathan Hirsch, the Tax Commissioner, acting at the suggestion of the Mayor, appointed a committee of four who will hold public sessions at which landlords will have an opportunity to explain the necessity of increases in rent. The committee will, according to the Mayor's note to Mr. Hirsch, "investigate and take such means as would be lawful and proper to put an end to a condition which is most despicable in the eyes of all citizens."

At the same time the Governor's Reconstruction Commission announced that it had opened a bureau at which it would receive complaints in affidavit from the tenants, to be acted upon later, and that it would immediately begin an intensive investigation and thorough survey of the situation, in the course of which typical blocks throughout the city will be visited and complete data from them tabulated.

The meeting at the headquarters of the Bronx County Democratic Committee, at 862 Tremont Avenue, was called by County Clerk Joseph M. Callahan and was attended by Municipal Court Judges Robitzek, Scanlon, Morris, and Shiels; Senators Dunnigan, Schackno, and Abeles; Assemblymen Miller, Flynn, Evans, Mullen, Fertig, McDonald, McKee, and McLaughlin; also by Robert L. Moran, President of the Board of Aldermen; Surrogate George M. S. Schulz, Commissioner of Correction James A. Hamilton, County Register Edward Polak, and Mrs. Harry Arthur, a district leader.

Mr. Callahan, in opening the meeting, explained that the legislators at Albany were anxious to do something for the tenants who were being victimized, but that they complained of the lack of agreement upon the part of the New York representatives. Therefore the meeting had been called to bring together the Judges, who were most intimate with the situation, and the local Senators and Assemblymen.

Bills to Curb Rent Profiteers.

After extended discussion upon many varied proposals, all those present agreed to support the following four measures:

The McKee bill, which has already passed the Assembly and is now in the Judiciary Committee of the Senate. It provides that the landlord must give the

Continued on Page Nine.

START OF OCEAN FLIGHT DELAYED BY RAIN AND FOG

Continued Bad Weather May Mean Race Between Sopwith and Martinsyde Teams.

LATTER NEARLY READY

Hawker Lost Chance for First Attempt Through Delay in Final Preparations.

VISIT THEIR RIVAL'S CAMP

Hawker and Grieve Outline Plans for Piloting and Navigating Their Craft.

Transatlantic Fliers May Be Hampered by Wireless Strike

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, April 13.—A strike threatened by the wireless operators of the mercantile marine may interfere with the transatlantic flight plans. A dispute has arisen between the operators' association and the Shipping Federation over the payment of a war risk bonus and the men have decided that unless the money is paid by next Wednesday no wireless operator shall sail from a British port.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., April 13.—A real transatlantic air race loomed as a possibility for the first time today, when a sudden adverse weather shift forced Harry G. Hawker and Lieut. Commander Grieve, the Sopwith biplane team, to postpone their flight for The Daily Mail's $50,000 prize, for at least twenty-four hours. Hawker's golden opportunity slipped by on Saturday, when delay in the final tuning up of the Sopwith plane made it impossible for him to rise with a forty-mile wind in the right direction at his back, and with the ground hard enough to permit getting a heavily laden machine into the air.

It was announced late tonight that Captain Raynham and Major Morgan would make an attempt to get away on Tuesday afternoon in the Martinsyde plane.

Rain came at midnight, and lasted all day, with accompanying fog and leaden skies. At the same time what may generally be described as an east wind sprang up, though in the course of a few hours the breeze literally boxed the compass, sweeping in from all directions. Government meteorological officers' reports indicate a general area of depression over the North Atlantic, with a probability that things may go from bad to worse during the week.

With Captain Raynham and Major Morgan, aided by their group of mechanics, who are toiling unceasingly to get the Martinsyde biplane ready to compete, Hawker and Grieve naturally are much disturbed by the setback, but they are taking it good-naturedly, and Hawker is manifesting much less nervousness than on the day the Martinsyde expedition came to dispute the field with him.

Hawker felt for some time that the failure to take the air at the psychological moment might mean ten days' delay, but he is determined now to devote every minute of the enforced delay to putting the keenest edge on the entire apparatus and equipment of the Sopwith machine. In one respect the delay may be of advantage to both contestants, as the meteorological reports from the coast stations and from ships at sea, gathered under the direction of the British Admiralty and the Dominion Navy, are now beginning to come in at a rate permitting study and even rudimentary charting of the probable mid-Atlantic and coastal conditions. The data, however, probably will be in much better shape for the flying boats of the American and British Navies on their coming attempts to cross the Atlantic.

Hawker and Grieve spent the morning at Mount Pearl, supervising their mechanics, and Hawker for a time contemplated braving all the adverse elements. He even discussed hauling the Sopwith plane from its hangar to dry ground with a big team of horses, but finally decided not to make the attempt.

In the meantime the Martinsyde forces, despite the wind and rain, erected at Quidi Vidi their canvas service hangar and got the fuselage of their little biplane together, with the wings nearby. They hope to have their ma-

Continued on Page Four.

Turks Hang Kemal Bey for Armenian Massacres

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 12.—Kemal Bey, Governor of Diarbekr, has been publicly hanged in Bayazid Square in Stamboul, in the presence of the Military Governor of Constantinople and other high officials. Kemal Bey was sentenced to death as one of those responsible for the Armenian deportations and massacres in the Yozghad district.

The former commander of the gendarmerie in Yozghad was sentenced to fifteen years' imprisonment in the fortress.

These sentences were confirmed by an imperial irade.

The trial of those responsible for the Armenian massacres by the Turks began early in February at Constantinople. The prosecutor declared that it was necessary to punish the authors of the massacres, which had filled the whole world with a feeling of horror.

Kemal Bey was former Turkish Minister of Food.

JAPANESE ARREST AMERICANS IN KOREA

Houses of Rev. Drs. Moffett, Gillis, and Mowry at Pyeng Yang Searched by Police.

DR. MOWRY IS DETAINED

Accused of Permitting Use of His Premises for Printing Revolutionary Propaganda.

SEOUL, Korea, April 8, (Associated Press.)—Advices from Pyeng Yang state that the Procurator there searched the American Presbyterian missionary houses of the Rev. Dr. Samuel A. Moffett of Madison, Ind., the Rev. Dr. Ansel W. Gillis of Mount Pleasant, Iowa, and the Rev. Dr. Eli M. Mowry of Mansfield, Ohio.

The three missionaries were taken to the police station, where Dr. Moffett was released. It is reported that Dr. Mowry was held on a charge of permitting the Koreans to use his premises for printing propaganda in connection with the Korean independence movement.

The advices do not state what disposition was made of Dr. Gillis.

The Rev. Dr. Samuel A. Moffett is one of the pioneer American Presbyterian missionaries to Korea, having gone to Seoul in 1890, settling in Pyeng Yang in 1893, and going through all the stirring events there during the Chino-Japanese war and the later Korean developments. In a Shanghai dispatch of March 12 Dr. Moffett was named as having been summoned to police headquarters at Pyeng Yang for questioning concerning the instigation of a riot that had occurred there early in the independence movement.

PHILADELPHIA, April 13.—Massacres reported in Korea were characterized as "part of the Japanese policy of military repression and injustice," by Korean officials who came to this city today to take part in the three days Korean congress which begins here tomorrow.

The officials are Dr. Syngman Rhee, Secretary of State of the Korean Provisional Government in Manchuria, and Henry Chung, one of the three Korean delegates to the Peace Conference at Paris.

A cable late Saturday at the office of the Korean Independence League, from the Korean representative in Shanghai, China, tells of hundreds of Korean men, women, and children killed in the rebellion.

"The revolution on the part of the Koreans since the Provisional Government was set up March 1 is orderly, and there is no reason for the kind of suppression the Japanese have begun," said Mr. Chung. "It has been a passive revolution. Koreans have no weapons. The Japanese Government and military officials have seen to that, and why bloodshed is necessary I cannot see, except that the Japanese Government desires to put down the revolution for the independence and self-determination of Korea at the sacrifice of any number of Korean lives.

"The charge that Korea is swept by Bolshevism is absolutely false."

AUSTRALIAN LOSSES 307,900 OUT OF 400,000

58,035 Dead and Only 438 Made Prisoners, It Is Announced by the Commonwealth.

MELBOURNE, April 11.—Australia's casualties during the war, with the figures brought up to Feb. 8 of the current year, totaled 307,900, according to a statement made public today by the government of the Commonwealth.

The total forces of Australia, raised by voluntary enlistment, numbered 400,000, out of a population of less than 5,000,000.

The casualties are divided as follows: Dead, 58,035; missing, 193; prisoners, 438; wounded, 166,606; sick, 82,409, and unspecified, 219.

Remember VENUS PENCILS.
Remember VENUS PENCILS.—Advt.

DRESDEN MOB KILLS WAR MINISTER; BIG FOUR HOLD SUNDAY CONFERENCE; WILSON TO ISSUE STATEMENT TODAY

OUTBREAK IN SAXON CAPITAL

Minister Neuring Thrown Into River and Shot While Swimming.

WOUNDED MEN START RIOT

Enraged by Cut in Pay, They Storm War Ministry—Troops Refuse to Resist.

NOSKE RUSHES BIG FORCE

State of Siege Proclaimed—Move for Saxon Soviet Rule Expected.

COPENHAGEN, April 13.—Herr Neuring, War Minister in the Government of Saxony, was killed at Dresden yesterday by disgruntled soldiers to whom the Minister, it was charged, had refused a hearing.

The War Ministry was stormed by demonstrators, who dragged out Herr Neuring and threw him into the Elbe, where he was shot and killed as he tried to swim to the bank.

Wounded patients in the Dresden hospitals, says a Dresden dispatch, collected in the morning in the theatre square to protest against an order issued by Herr Neuring to the effect that the wounded in future should receive only peace-time pay. Five or six hundred men then formed a procession to the War Ministry and sent a deputation to see the Minister, who, it was alleged, refused to receive them.

Upon this the crowd, incited by communistic speakers, stormed the entrance to the building. The sentries used their weapons, but were overpowered. Government troops were summoned, but they declared they would not attack the crowd, and marched off after surrendering their arms.

An excited crowd meanwhile had thronged the square in front of the building, and machine guns posted at various points were firing on the Ministry. At 4 o'clock in the afternoon the demonstrators forced their way into the main building, followed the War Minister to the upper story, where he had fled, and dragged him out into the street.

After the Minister had been severely maltreated by the crowd he was hurled from the bridge into the river. When he tried to swim to the bank the demonstrators fired at him, and within a few minutes he disappeared under the water.

Five persons were killed in the disorders. Eventually the demonstrators dispersed when the Minister of Worship promised a deputation that all the demands of the soldiers should be granted—old rates of pay and adequate rations.

The official explanation of the trouble is that it arose through a misunderstanding that the reduction in the pay of noncommissioned officers and men to peace rates ordered by the National Government, but which does not yet apply to Saxony, was to be enforced there. The Saxon Government is applying to Berlin for the withdrawal of the order.

A state of siege has been proclaimed in Dresden.

Incitement by Russians Charged.

An official version of the affair says that Minister Neuring received a deputation and promised a general fulfillment of the wishes of the soldiers.

"In the course of time," the communication continues, "the wounded were joined by a number of other soldiers who were partly armed and who prevented people from entering or leaving the building. Some of the armed soldiers pushed their way into the inner part of the ministry. An imprudent young soldier, employed in the ministry as an orderly, became confused and threw two unloaded practice hand grenades into the chamber. No one was injured by them.

"On the street a rumor started that Neuring had given orders to throw hand grenades. This was quite untrue. On this false rumor Neuring was murdered in a bestial manner.

"After this occurrence three uniformed men pushed their way into headquarters, saying they were members of the Red Soldiers' League. One had a very defective knowledge of German, which proves that the entire occurrence was influenced by Russian agents."

A dispatch from the German Wolff Bureau says that the News Agency learns that when Minister of Defense Noske was informed of the killing of Neuring he arranged immediately to give increased support to the Saxon Government. The dispatch adds that so many troops are proceeding to Dresden that it is certain law and order will be quickly restored.

WEIMAR, April 12, (Associated Press.)—It is considered probable that Saxony will be the next section of Germany to proclaim a Soviet Government. The Independents are known to be planning such a move, though parliamentary circles do not believe that the danger is acute.

A general strike has been called in the coal sections of Zwickau and Lugau.

SIX (6) BELL-ANS IN HOT WATER quickly relieves Indigestion—Don't forget.—Advt.

Paris Hears That Tokio Government Fears Riots Over Failure of the Racial Equality Amendment

By RICHARD V. OULAHAN.
Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company
By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, April 12.—While eleven members of the League of Nations Commission at the Friday night session voted for the inclusion of the Japanese "racial equality" amendment in the covenant, and only six against it, it was impossible to insert it, since all the provisions of the covenant are accepted only by general agreement. The Japanese, however, secured a reservation with reference to their proposal, and it is understood that they will make an issue of it when the Peace Conference holds a plenary session to consider the covenant.

While it is not discussed how the American delegation voted, it has been said in American quarters that the Japanese proposals are not distasteful to it. As I write this dispatch consideration is being given to the advisability of issuing a joint statement explaining the character of the controversy over what the Japanese desire.

The American delegation is particularly interested in the matter, because President Wilson's amendment for religious freedom among nations, designed to aid the Jews, has become entangled with the Japanese proposal, and, according to those well informed, will not be adopted unless the Japanese amendment is accepted.

Advices to the Japanese here indicate a high state of excitement in Tokio over the failure to include a racial non-discrimination clause in the covenant, and rigts are feared. Efforts are being made to induce the representatives of the British South Seas Dominions to withdraw their opposition to the amendment.

ORLANDO FACES STORM AT HOME

Italian Premier Leaves Paris on Friday for Opening of Rome Parliament.

SHARPLY CRITCISED NOW

Accused Even by Fellow-Delegates of Having Mismanaged Italy's Cause in Adriatic.

By CHARLES A. SELDEN.
Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, April 13.—Premier Orlando will leave Paris on Friday to be in Rome for the opening of the Italian Parliament on April 23. This gives to the Italian delegation a new incentive to urge the Big Four to take up the long-delayed Adriatic question and dispose of it this week. But it is much more likely to be disposed of in a way pleasing to Jugoslavia than to Italy, according to present indications of the intentions of Wilson and Lloyd George.

Because of that fact Orlando finds himself in a position more embarrassing than that of any other Premier at the Peace Conference. He is being accused now by associates of his own delegation in Paris, notably Sonnino and Salandra, and by his people at home of having mismanaged the Italian cause by going too far in his support of Wilson and in his confidence that in the last analysis Wilson would advocate the cause of Italy for Fiume, and for at least part of the Dalmatian Coast territory promised her by France and England in the treaty of 1915.

Now that Wilson's attitude in the matter is very generally supposed to be that Jugoslavia should have Fiume, or that it be at least an international city, Orlando's own associates are saying to him in effect, "We told you so."

Furthermore, the Italians in Paris are complaining that they were led into a grave misunderstanding as to what Wilson's ultimate stand would be by the interpretation of what seemed to be his sympathies when he was in Italy last December.

On the occasion of that historic visit Wilson had two long talks with Bissolati, the Liberal Italian statesman, who had retired from the Orlando Ministry because he could not agree with the extreme annexationist policy of Sonnino. But even the comparatively moderate program of Bissolati called for the annexation of Fiume and all the islands of the Dalmatian Coast.

Later on this Spring when Italy began to fear she was going to lose American support Orlando was willing to risk the enmity of Sonnino by suggesting an even milder program and let Wilson understand that Italy would consent to take Fiume outright, but agree to making Zara and Debnico free cities and to taking only five of the many Dalmatian Islands.

That is called the irreducible minimum of Orlando, but even that seems too much for Italy and too little for Jugoslavia, in the opinion of the American delegation. Hence the anxiety with which Orlando looks forward to his return to Rome empty-handed and the opening of his Parliament.

Again, there are rumors of Italy's withdrawal from the conference, supplemented today by the prediction that the Parliament at Rome will vote for the annexation of Fiume and entire Dalmatia, and the threat that Orlando will be overthrown for his failure in Paris.

As usual this talk of withdrawal and separate peace is supplemented by the declaration that Italy is in prime military condition to take care of herself. General Diaz said today in Paris that the Italian Army was in splendid condition.

PETAIN TO MAKE TWO VISITS HERE

First to Thank America for Aid, Second Purely a Pleasure Trip.

PRAISES PERSHING'S ARMY

Says Our Soldiers in France Are the Best Disciplined He Has Ever Seen.

By WALTER DURANTY.
Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, April 12.—"I hope to make two trips to America as soon as the occasion permits," said Marshal Pétain today. "The first will be formal in character, to express my profound debt of gratitude to the Red Cross and other great American welfare organizations for what they have done for the morale and comfort of our soldiers, as well as for the material aid they have rendered our wounded. At the same time I shall visit the American military chiefs and again thank them for their magnificent collaboration.

"My second visit will be just a pleasure tour throughout the country. I shall dress as a simple bourgeois and try to avoid being recognized as much as possible—what you might call camouflage."

The Marshal received the correspondents at his Chantilly headquarters, where he told them the story of his recent trip to the Service of Supply area. He wore a light-blue uniform with khaki puttees and russet shoes. On his sleeve were the seven stars of a Marshal, but his only decoration was the Military Medal ribbon on his left breast.

"What struck me most during my trip," he said, "was the gigantic scale on which the American Supply Service is conducted and its extraordinary method, might, activity, and discipline. In a single phrase, it is worthy of what we expected from America. I have never seen troops so well disciplined as the Americans I saw throughout my visit. It is this splendid discipline, method, and activity—in the workshops I never noticed a single idle person—which permits you to work on such a scale.

"Thus, at the camp near Gièvre there are a kitchen and mess hall where 6,000 men are fed simultaneously. In the French Army the unit of food billeting administration is always the company—200 men. The American plan of feeding an enormous unit like 6,000 is that of a real 'business kitchen.' It requires order and discipline raised to the highest pitch."

The Marshal spared no praise for the organization of American ports, depots, and camps. The words "marvelous," "masterpiece," and "extraordinary" were continually on his lips. In addition to the immense scale on which everything was organized, he was struck by the speed with which the work had been completed. Referring to the port for merchandise constructed on thousands of piles in the Loire estuary at St. Nazaire, he said:

"The Americans accomplished this masterpiece in six months. In peace times it would have taken France several years."

He also emphasized his admiration for the machine shops and artillery stores at Gièvre, laying special stress on the labor-saving devices and the mechanical transport of projectiles.

Continued on Page Three.

HARTSHORNE, FALES & CO., Members N. Y. Stock Exchange, 71 Broadway.—Advt.

WILSON AT URGENT SESSION

Council Called to Enable British Premier to Go Home Today

EAGER TO FIX TREATY DATE

Lloyd George Hopes to Give Parliament an Idea When Conference Will End.

FRENCH DESIRES FULFILLED

Clemenceau Tells Visitors That Recent Decisions Safeguard His Country's Interests.

PARIS, April 13, (Associated Press.)—Quite unexpectedly a meeting of the Council of Four was held at 6 o'clock this evening, with President Wilson in attendance. The call for the meeting resulted from Premier Lloyd George's determination to return to London tomorrow.

The British Prime Minister will remain in England for a week, and because of his departure from Paris he and his colleagues decided to request a final meeting today, for the purpose of closing certain phases of the discussion which the Premier considered it best for him to attend to personally, instead of leaving them to Arthur J. Balfour, his substitute in the Council.

The session ran well into the dinner hour and broke up after 8 o'clock. The discussion covered the general situation—among other questions the date when it would be possible to conclude the draft treaty and summon the German delegates to Versailles.

No statement was given out, but it was announced this evening that President Wilson would issue a statement tomorrow, presumably referring to the accomplishments of the Council of Four and of the general situation to date.

Treaty Will Soon Be Ready.

The peace treaty and the League of Nations have undoubtedly reached the final stage of negotiations, but it is not yet clear that they are out of troubled waters, as both must pass the ordeal of a plenary session of the Peace Conference and then go before the Versailles Congress, where enemy powers will be represented.

Indications are that a combination of both documents will be written into a preliminary peace treaty within the coming two weeks. The Germans then will be called in and the present Peace "Conference" will be merged into the "Peace Congress."

The Council of Four is understood to have fixed for the Peace Congress tentative dates between April 26 and May 15, but no announcement has been made as to details, so that Premier Lloyd George may have something to disclose when he addresses the British Parliament next Wednesday.

The summoning of the George Washington by President Wilson led to the belief that his departure was imminent, but intimate friends now say that the progress which has been realized will permit Mr. Wilson to remain and take part in the Congress at Versailles, when the German plenipotentiaries take part.

The assembling of the Congress will require an entirely new organization, including a presiding officer and other officials. It is not intended to permit a long discussion by the enemy but to confine the exchange of ideas to a brief period, probably ten days or two weeks, and then reach a final conclusion.

The official summary of the revised covenant of the League of Nations, issued yesterday, shows that the Monroe Doctrine amendment is in the covenant and that the Japanese amendment is not included. The official summary was prepared by Colonel E. M. House, Lord Robert Cecil, and others, fully conversant with the document.

Notwithstanding this, however, there appear to be strange and divergent views concerning the status of the amendments. Leon Bourgeois, the French member of the Commission on the League of Nations, took the view after Thursday's meeting that the Monroe Doctrine amendment had not been adopted, and the semi-official Temps stated last night that "the American amendment incorporating the Monroe Doctrine into the covenant was further examined on

Ford to Build Gasoline Street Cars and Expects to Revolutionize City Transit

Prophesying that street railway traffic would be doubled at least, if short headways and low graduated fares went hand in hand, Henry Ford, it is announced in a current publication of The Electric Railway Journal, proposes to build a gasoline driven street car that shall be to other street cars what the Ford is to automobiles. Mr. Ford said he considered that if railway men saw to it that the service was so good and so cheap that the owner of an automobile would use the street cars habitually instead of occasionally the number of street cars would speedily increase from a hundred thousand to a quarter of a million.

Mr. Ford declared that although the railway field was not his specialty, he was going to prove at his own expense that it was possible, practical, and profitable to build his idea of a Ford street car. This car, according to his idea, will be so light that its fuel consumption on rails will be extremely low, and, furthermore, it would not require heavy expense for track construction and upkeep. Automobile steel would not be strong enough, he said, for use in building this car. In place of four or five inch axles, the new car will have a two-inch axle of strong steel. The same proportions would apply to the other dimensions.

McK. & R. CALOX TOOTH POWDER Cleans—Whitens—Preserves.—Advt.

WASHINGTON'S NEWEST AND BEST. The Wardman Park Hotel. Write for information. H. Albert, formerly The Homestead, Hot Springs, Va.—Advt.

Friday, but no decision has as yet been reached."

The Temps also gives a French version of the consideration of the Japanese amendment, saying that it prevailed, which is obviously a mistake in view of the British-American official statement, in which the Japanese concurred.

There is no doubt that the final session, which discussed the Monroe Doctrine and Japanese amendments, aroused a great deal of feeling, and was at times stormy. French opposition to the Monroe Doctrine amendment was long and spirited and was based on the ground that it singled out one nation for special treatment, and also that the principle of the Monroe Doctrine, if applied to Europe, might keep the United States from aiding France, if she were menaced by another German attack.

Discussion of the Japanese amendment was equally spirited. The Japanese delegates have made it known that cables from Tokio have shown feeling there was running high. There was virtually no opposition expressed to the Japanese demands except that of Premier William M. Hughes of Australia, which was so pronounced that it compelled Great Britain to withhold approval of the amendment, thus preventing its adoption. Owing to the British-Japanese alliance, the effect of this action is the subject of much conjecture.

Wilson Held Out for a Decision.

To President Wilson's physical endurance, despite his recent illness, is credited the getting of the League covenant through its final stages. When the debate dragged beyond midnight on Friday, Lord Robert Cecil asked Colonel E. M. House: "How long is this going to last?"

Colonel House consulted Mr. Wilson and immediately replied: "It is going to last until daylight, if necessary, to adopt this covenant."

When this became known, opposition subsided, and the session was soon concluded. Colonel House said afterward: "In a prolonged contest it is the last fifteen minutes which counts."

The Council of Four yesterday disposed of virtually all the remaining details relative to the Sarre Valley and the reparations settlement, so that the Rhine frontier is the chief obstacle now remaining. It is expected that this will be the main subject before the Council during the coming week, with the French making a determined stand for guarantees which will give them adequate military security against renewed German aggression.

Fiume Problem Up Today.

The Italian and Jugoslav questions will come before the council tomorrow, Arthur J. Balfour sitting in place of Mr. Lloyd George.

It is understood that Mr. Lloyd George attaches great importance to the question of the probable date of the termination of the work of the conference, desirous of being able to give the House of Commons some idea when the long-drawn-out labors of the conference will be finished.

During the early hours of the day the President remained at home, but later went driving with Mrs. Wilson. The bright sunshine after rain in the forenoon had filled the streets with Parisians, to whom the sight of the Presidents' car has become familiar.

Little trace of the President's recent illness remains, but the large amount of work of the last week fatigued him so much that he declared he would do absolutely no work today. The only callers were the former American Ambassador and Mrs. Sharp, who came to say good-bye before sailing for the United States Monday.

According to the Havas Agency, Premier Clemenceau told a deputation of the Radical Socialist group which called upon him today that the question of reparation by Germany had been settled among the Allies a few hours before on a basis that would satisfy the desires of the deputation, as these had been presented to him, and that the same could be said for the negotiations concerning the Sarre Valley.

The deputation was headed by Deputy René Renoult, who set forth to the Premier that the group considered it of great importance that the League of Nations should be organized, theoretically and practically, in such a way as to prevent in future any attempt against the security of the world and the independence of its people. The group, said its spokesman, demanded no less hopefully the granting of immediate material guarantees that France should be protected as far as possible from any fresh aggression. To attain this end the group considered two things necessary—a strongly organized frontier and the disarmament of Germany, the permanency of which should be secured by continuing control.

Concerning reparation, the minimum requirements formulated by the group, he said, comprised the placing of the coal mines of the Sarre Basin at the disposal of France, while it contended that complete reparation must be obtained for all damage to persons and property and provision made for the payment from enemy funds of all war pensions.

Premier Clemenceau in his reply said that he agreed with M. Renoult. The satisfactory results which he had announced, he said, had not been attained without serious difficulties. With considerable humor and good feeling the Premier summarized for his hearers the various phases of the negotiations.

M. Renoult thanked the Premier for his gratifying announcement, declaring that the country might hope for the most favorable solution of its difficulties and could rejoice in that fact.

Socialist Deputation Satisfied.

At the end of the interview the delegates of the group declared that they had every reason to be satisfied with M. Clemenceau's declaration. The impression was given that the work of the Peace Conference was at the point where a conclusion was in sight, and that in a few days the public would be fully informed of the decisions that had been reached. Until that time it seems improbable that the Government will accept a Parliamentary debate, either at a public sitting of the legislative body or in caucus.

Although no authoritative announcement has been made of the terms of the settlement of the Sarre Valley question by the Council of Four, some of the French newspapers assert that France is to have the right of operation of the mines in perpetuity. Other newspapers, however, say this is not exact, and that France is to have the right of operation only for a term of years.

According to this second theory eventual extension of French control of the mines would depend upon the result of a plebiscite, which, according to the supposed terms of settlement, would be held in ten or fifteen years.

The interpretation of the settlement by some of the American delegates is that France will get the coal mines in perpetuity.

The Paris Chamber of Commerce passed a resolution yesterday demanding that the Government secure complete reparation from Germany. A similar expression came from the Civic League, which issued a manifesto demanding the entire reimbursement by Germany of the damage done and the cost of the war.

MELBOURNE, April 13.—Reports cabled here of the proceedings of the Reparations Committee of the Peace Conference at Paris place the losses of the British dominions and colonies, for which payment will be asked from Germany, at $5,000,000,000.

CABINET REASSERTS AUTHORITY IN MUNICH

Garrison Overthrew Reds, Weimar Says—Cities Disavow Rule of Extremists.

WEIMAR, April 13. (Associated Press.)—The Bavarian Government has sent Deputy Vogel of Furth to Munich as its representative. He is charged with entire civil and military authority in Munich. All the Soviet decrees have been annulled.

The Government at Munich was overthrown by the garrison.

BERLIN, April 13.—Sentiment among a large proportion of the people of Munich and of almost the entire remainder of Bavaria is steadily growing against the alleged ruthlessness, incompetence and strange methods and decrees of the communist régime.

Ratisbon, Schweinfurt, Furth, and Augsburg have capitulated to the old régime and disavowed the allurements of the Soviet, which led them temporarily from the fold. Other towns are expected to return to the old alliance shortly, leaving the Communists to face the opposition of the bourgeoisie in Munich on the one hand and of the peasants on the other.

GERMAN DEAD IN WAR PUT AT 1,486,952

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BERLIN, April 11, (via Paris.)—The first official figures of the German losses during the war have been made public by Dr. Rubner, Privy Councillor of Prussia.

The number of soldiers killed outright or who died of wounds was 1,486,952 and soldiers who died of sickness numbered 134,082.

The total number of civilians who died from sickness due to malnutrition is placed at 562,769.

The greatest number of deaths of soldiers from battlefield casualties was during the first year of the war, and amounted to 481,506. Soldiers who died of sickness in that year numbered 24,329.

The battlefield casualties for the second year were 330,832, and the deaths from sickness 30,329.

Battlefield casualties for the third year were 294,743, and deaths from sickness 30,190.

In the fourth year the battlefield casualties were 317,954, and deaths from sickness 38,167.

The number of civilians who died of diseases which Dr. Rubner sets down as "due to the blockade" were for the first year 88,236, for the second year 121,174, the third year 269,627, and the fourth year 293,700.

ALLIES ATTACK REDS, KILL 50, TAKE 3 GUNS

Forestall Bolshevist Offensive by Capture of a Village in North Russia.

LONDON, April 13.—War Office reports from Murmansk say that with a view to forestalling a Bolshevist attack, General Maynard, commanding the allied troops, successfully attacked with small forces Urosozero, twenty miles south of Segoja, on April 11.

The Allies took prisoners and captured three guns and other material, including 7,000 shells. Fifty of the enemy were killed, and the allied loss totalled one killed and two wounded.

JEWS PLUNDERED IN POLAND.

STOCKHOLM, April 13.—Fresh complaints from Poland regarding the treatment of Jews in parts of that country have been received by the Jewish Press Bureau here. The plundering of Jews by marching bands of robbers is reported and lack of protection by the authorities is complained of.

Another report to the bureau is to the effect that the Educational Council in the Lodz district has abolished the Jewish primary schools.

LLOYD GEORGE PUT BETWEEN TWO FIRES

Central Hull Election Interpreted by Some Liberals as a Demand for a Wilson Peace.

HARD COURSE TO STEER

Premier's Speech on Wednesday Will Perhaps Decide the Fate of His Cabinet.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, April 12.—Apart from its bearing on English domestic politics, the Central Hull election is regarded as having a direct incidence on the peace negotiations in Paris.

The Tories, as a rule, stress the former and narrower view. The Times asserting that "the people are calling for a new leader." The Morning Post, while holding that the country does not want Asquith, says it "gives way to liberalism as some people give way to drink, because there is really nothing else to do."

The Liberals, to some extent, sink domestic considerations and say that the Hull vote is a vote for a clean peace, some of them describing a clean peace as a Wilson peace.

Asquith is interpreted as taking this view. His speech last night contained only a short and guarded reference to what is going on in Paris, but he made it plain that he did not agree with the policy of bombarding or sniping the country's plenipotentiaries and that he was confident that Lloyd George and the other British delegates would come out of the Peace Conference with clean hands.

Special emphasis was laid on his declaration that one of the paramount aims of peace, while safeguarding the world against a recurrence of war, should be to close wounds, and not keep opening them.

Forgetting their previous griefs against Lloyd George, most of the Liberal organs now hail him as the man who is striving to obtain such a peace as Asquith described.

Commander Kenworthy, the victor of Hull, bluntly said that he thought his election to Parliament was a warning that if the Government and the Big Four in Paris could not make a just peace soon they must give way to persons who could, and he thought that if Lloyd George was standing by President Wilson and resisting the Chauvinists in their demands for an unclean peace of the old-fashioned sort, Hull's vote would strengthen him very much.

H. W. Massingham, in The Nation, says he is "faintly encouraged to look to Lloyd George as a messenger of a peace which may be formed in harmony with American liberalism."

Massingham is not quite sure that Lloyd George is definitely aligned with Wilson for what one may call a peace of principle. He says:

"He seems to be with him on territorial questions, against him on the trial of the Kaiser, half with him and half against him on indemnities."

"Still," adds Messingham, "I am sure we will forget our quarrels with Lloyd George in the pleasure with which we shall learn from his lips that when the testing time comes he can act like a man of action and speak like a man of feeling."

A. G. Gardiner, in The Daily News, writes:

"The message of Hull is a message for all the world. It is an announcement that this country, whatever its Government may do, will not have a French peace. It is a declaration to America that the English people are with her in her determination to have a League of Nations settlement, and no other. It is a repudiation of conscription, of war on Russia, of permanent military occupation of Germany, of imperialism and grab, of a war policy in Ireland, of repression in Egypt, of the rank profligacy and corruption that are plunging Europe into Bolshevism and hurrying this country to irretrievable ruin."

Lloyd George's position is a difficult one and Gardiner describes the various views in this way: The Coalition Government will have to declare with France, for a military peace will break the Government. If Lloyd George stands by President Wilson, he will be wrecked by the creatures with whom he has crowded Parliament. If he deserts Wilson, the country will destroy both him and his hirelings."

Gardiner appears to believe that there is little doubt into which scale British influence will be cast, for, he says, "there has been welcome evidence that Lloyd George is working in complete accord with Wilson."

Editorially The Daily News goes so far as to extend a veiled invitation to Lloyd George and the Coalition Liberals to return to the Liberal fold.

The Manchester Guardian strikes an almost identical note. It raps the Prime Minister over the knuckles for "having played the demagogue," and suffered for his sins a penalty both swift and severe, but it hopes the Hull election will not be interpreted by the Government or Lloyd George as discouragement in their efforts to bring about a just peace.

The radical Star believes Asquith to be satisfied that Lloyd George is backing the Wilson policy against the Tory chauvinists and thinks it likely that Lloyd George is prepared to appeal to the country if the reactionaries veto the clean peace he is working to attain.

All this shows that Lloyd George, when he speaks in Parliament on Wednesday, will be facing new developments which will tax all his resources.

From a parliamentary point of view he will, of course, speak as the head of the Coalition, but the future of the Coalition Government will depend on what he says. While the Liberals are hoping for the best, Lord Northcliffe's Daily Mail says:

"Asquith fell because he could not make war. Lloyd George is in great danger if he cannot make peace, and peace on terms worthy of the men who died to save the world from German slavery."

Interest in how Lloyd George will steer between this Scylla and Charybdis is of the keenest.

DEBATE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Major Colby and Henry A. Wise Wood Discuss Covenant at Forum.

EAST ORANGE, N. J., April 13.—Under the auspices of the People's Forum, at the East High School building, this afternoon Major Everett Colby, former State Senator, and Henry A. Wise Wood, Chairman of the Conference Committee for National Preparedness, debated the League of Nations. The auditorium was well filled when Major Colby began the debate in favor of the League.

"Take out Section 10 of the constitution," he said, "as urged by Charles E. Hughes, and you strike at the heart of the League, for it would kill the entire purpose as that section guarantees the peace of the world. The League for the Preservation of American Independence says that the constitution legalizes war in seven sections and makes it compulsory in three, but it does not legalize war because it has no authority, and war is already legalized. It does not make it compulsory because the committee has no authority to declare war—it can only recommend."

CAUCASUS OUTLOOK SEEN AS OMINOUS

Situation Chaotic, and Denekine and Don Cossack Governments Described as Weak.

PARIS, April 10.—A dreary picture of conditions in the Caucasus is drawn in reports made by the American Food Administration agents at Batum and at Novorossiyak to the Paris headquarters.

The Georgian Government is described as irresponsible and probably temporary, but nevertheless the Georgia Army is pressing north and attacking the Kuban Cossacks in efforts to extend the Georgian boundaries, and thus making the situation more difficult for the Don Cossacks and the Kuban Cossacks, who are operating against the Bolsheviki on the north with limited forces. A British warship at Novorossiyak is stabilizing the situation there.

Both the Denikine Government at Ekaterinodar and the Don Cossack Government at Rostov are described as weak, and the situation as so chaotic generally that there is danger that the Bolsheviki, with the ending of Winter and the improvement of the roads, will overrun the entire territory. The report says it is now rumored that both Governments are ready to compromise with the Bolsheviki, but that the volunteer armies appear patriotic and willing to fight until they are exterminated.

Considering the general public sentiment in the district the report states that there seems to be no interest in allied aims and purposes, and that the majority generally express regret that they did not espouse the German cause, since the Allies are refusing to assist in restoring order.

The British occupancy in the Southern Caucasus, according to the reports, extends from Batum to Baku, but there is little evidence of British occupancy elsewhere. Oil is being produced in small quantities at Baku, but the local Government is intterfering and the oil is chiefly used for local consumption.

COMMEND LEAGUE CHANGES

Hitchcock's Approval Echoed by Former Opponents of Draft.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—Opinions of Senators at the Capitol today inclined toward the view that the League of Nations Covenant, as amended within the last few days by the Paris conferees, had now reached the point where it had overcome the principal objections raised by its opponents. This view, expressed by Senator Hitchcock, Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, was echoed by others who have expressed opposition to the League as originally drafted and who have urged amendments along the lines taken by the conferees within the last week.

Senator Hitchcock said that he felt that the League, with the Monroe Doctrine reservation included, together with the exclusion of the amendment proposed by the Japanese delegation for the recognition of race equality, had been made more acceptable from the viewpoints of wavering Senators, and that its former opponents would find no difficulty in supporting it. These two features of the League Covenant, the Nebraska Senator remarked, had seemed to arouse the bitterest contention among opponents.

Senators also spoke of the amendment giving the nations the privilege of withdrawing from the League after two years' notice as greatly strengthening it. The amendment permitting nations to accept or reject mandatories imposed upon them by the League is regarded as removing still another element of opposition.

The change of the armaments clause, by which limitation will not go into effect unless each individual nation involved formally accepts it, is another change that, Senators believe, has swept away an appreciable opposition.

GERMAN AUSTRIA WARNED BY BRITISH

All Imports Will be Stopped if Disorders Are Permitted There.

VIENNA, April 13, (via Copenhagen.)—The British military representative here has notified Dr. Otto Bauer, Foreign Minister of German Austria, that the British Government had authorized him to declare that if disorders occurred in German Austria, imports, including food and raw materials, would beimmediately and entirely stopped.

Dr. Bauer was told that the reason for this step was that it was important that the Allies should have undisturbed communications through German-Austria with friendly and allied new States.

WIN BRITISH DECORATIONS.

Gen. Dickman and Other Officers of the Rhine Forces Honored.

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COBLENZ, April 13.—Major Gen. Joseph Dickman, commander of the American Army of Occupation, was made Knight Commander of the Order of the Bath yesterday. The honor was conferred upon him in the name of King George V. by Sir Herbert Plumer, commander of the British Second Army. The ceremonies were simple and were held in the artillery barrack at Cologne, a brigade of British infantry being lined up in honor of the occasion.

ONE Income Tax Payer who didn't have to worry

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"Obtain my income figures from Bankers Trust and make my tax return for 1918."

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A new, convenient *size*—with exactly the same fine quality of full Havana filler as the *Invincible* and *Longfellow*.

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Will your heirs resist the lure of "rainbow" finance?

$400,000,000 worth of Government Bonds lost to their rightful owners! So State Treasury Department figures. Since the Armistice, in Middle Western States *alone*, the greedy maw of fake stock promotion has gobbled this great total of Liberty Bonds.

A recent issue of The Saturday Evening Post contains a telling and patriotic article on the subject. The writer is a well-known financial expert. He relates the case of a syndicate of experienced New York state business men. They were offered the control of a small but sound bank for $50,000. It promised legitimately handsome dividends. Did they take it!

No! They invested all—and lost most of their $50,000 in a doubtful oil enterprise.

Again, a widow tells of the blandishments of the salesman who sold her stock in a Zinc mine. She says, in part, "I invested upon his assertion that he would lay his right hand upon the Holy Bible and swear that it was true."

In the light of literally thousands of just such instances, wouldn't you prefer to remove from your heirs the temptation to wander in such "Fairy Lands of Finance?" If so, we will be glad to discuss with you,

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MUNICH'S RED RULE IS A GRIM FARCE

Saturnalia of Political Madmen at Whom the People of City Laughed.

FIRST ORDER STARTED RIOT

Told Cafes Would Close at 6 P. M.—Commissary, Who Capitulated, Mobbed.

By GEORGE RENWICK.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, April 12.—The tragic comedy of Bavaria, the scenes of which rush past the observer like those on a muddled and too rapidly driven film, is described in several messages I have received by an indirect route from Munich.

Look first at the Camarilla of countryless "comrades," who are conducting this campaign of confusion in the Bavarian Capital. It is a saturnalia of political madmen who first worked together and are now at daggers drawn. The chief fact about them is that few of them can lay claim to being Bavarians. Some of them have records sufficiently black to justify their being thrown into prison.

Dr. Franz Lipp, who at first filled the position of People's Commissary for Foreign Affairs, is a man of 60, whose mind is so unstable that some years ago his friends endeavored to cure him by consigning him for a time to a lunatic asylum. He edited a Stuttgart paper for awhile, but being involved in a charge of libeling the Kaiser, he escaped to Switzerland and subsequently appeared in Italy, where, having made his peace with the old German régime, he acted as spy and informer for it. Before Italy entered the war he was especially active in endeavoring to bring about sabotage in various places there.

Then there is Wadler, another political swashbuckler, whose main claim to notoriety was that he was employed in Brussels during the war in superintending Belgian deportations and also sending machinery from Belgian factories to Bavaria. He it was to whom was given the task of socializing houses in Munich, for which work he had a salary of $6,000.

Paul Ukum, who at first was made Commissary of Ways and Communications, is a sort of Czech Jew who can scarcely speak any German. Eric Muehsam, also a Jew, who terms himself an Idealistic Socialist, is a low cabaret artist and well known for the disgusting language he uses in his speeches. Dr. Rothenfelder is an ex-Franciscan monk with strong chauvinistic views. He also was detained some little time ago in a lunatic asylum. Dr. Lewien, the Communist chief, is the Trotzky of Bavaria. He was always in favor of a Government purely on Russian lines and in his Rote Fahne fought bitterly against the pseudo-Soviet Government established at first.

The man who really made the revolution a week ago is Dr. Friedrich Mouckle, a friend of Kurt Eisner and Eisner's Ambassador in Berlin. He is the chief of a group of so-called intellectual workers. He has the support of Braig, a young actor, who is the head of the "Trade Union of Unemployed," consisting of about 30,000 won't works, who are receiving the out-of-work pay of 10 marks daily, which naturally induces them not to do any work offered them.

Then comes Nebrath, whose main work is the socialization of the press; that is, the suppression of all papers of independent views. He works for a salary of $15,000 yearly and actually has a contract for six years. He is very rich and has his wealth carefully invested beyond the reach of communism.

A number of women are included in the dramatis personae, one of them being Erna Morena, a well-known film star and wife of Wilhelm Herzog, editor of the Berlin paper, Republic. She has achieved other than film fame. When the Soviet Congress was raided after Kurt Eisner's death by the soldiers of the bourgeoisie and all present were ordered to hold up their hands she stubbornly refused to do so, being the only exception in the assembly.

Government Had Fits of Panic.

Reviewing the situation during the week, my correspondent says things passed off very quietly save for occasional panics on the part of the Government, which, on the receipt of the slightest rumors, sent guards and machine guns scurrying off to various parts of the city. The vast mass of the population was indifferent and sarcastic.

"Meetings are not discussions, but contests; he who speaks best wins," was a common remark.

The feeling against the Government upstarts, however, was very bitter. On Monday the first regulation of the new Government, published by means of posters, was that all cafés should be closed at 6 o'clock. This enraged the café-loving Munich bourgeoisie to such effect that when Commissary Toller passed along the main street he was mobbed by a crowd and threatened with all sorts of nice pains and penalties unless the posters were removed and the rule rescinded. That was done and the "police hour" altered to nine.

Munich certainly laughed over the inconsistency of its international proletariat masters in proclaiming a "national" holiday. The bells were only rung after the sextons had been threatened with revolvers.

On Tuesday the banks closed on account of a run on them. Soldiers of the Red Army decided that the barracks were too dirty to live in, so they took possession of the schools, expelled the teachers and scholars, and installed themselves therein.

Day after day in the streets crowds gathered to have angry debates. No one wears a cockade and as the week draws to a close the food scarcity is beginning to be felt. The milk and meat supplies are already exhausted.

While the great masses of people sat still and waited and were sarcastic regarding the Lipp-Landau-Ersauben pseudo-Soviet Government, Dr. Lewien and his communists, who have the assistance of several Russian colleagues, were carrying on a vigorous campaign in the Rote Fahne against the new régime as being a farce and fraud and not Russian enough. Violent altercations took place between the members of the "Government." Often one had to protect another from physical violence at the hands of a colleague.

On Wednesday the Rote Fahne came out with a violent onslaught on the Government.

Old Order Still Reigneth.

"In the Government bureaus," it declares, "the old Wittelsbach officials still sit. In the streets are still the old protectors of a capitalistic economic order with their policemen's sabres. Not a single armed proletarian is to be seen. Still scissors click cutting off the coupons of war profiteers and dividend getters. The law courts still dispense class justice. The rotary machines of the capitalistic press still run, distilling poison and gall. Everything is as before. Martial law is proclaimed and the proclamation is signed by the Supreme Command, just as in the old days."

The events of the last couple of days, another message declares, have reduced the whole situation to one that could scarcely be equaled by a writer of the broadest farce. Though the Government set up on Sunday has not been overthrown, another has come into existence. What is left of the Government now headed by Lipp and Landauer still has its headquarters in the Wittelsbach Palace, but the Bolshevist malcontents, headed by Lewien, Muesham, and Klotz, yesterday established a second administration, with its seat in a big café-restaurant.

From that retreat it issues Russian tirades for the Bolshevisation not only of Munich but of all Bavaria and Germany. All inhabitants, it declares, must give up their weapons, and a beginning has been made with the task of arming the proletariat. No one takes much notice of this coffee house Government, however, and it is not happy. Muesham and his supporters have already given Lewien a good thrashing, while Lewien and his men later returned the compliment. Both parties shortly afterwards turned on Klotz, who is a bricklayers' foreman, and horsewhipped him.

Meanwhile the palace Government carelessly sent two of its number to Bamberg to agitate, but they were arrested. Surely farce could no further go.

Today from all over Bavaria come reports that those centres which had declared for Soviet rule have rescinded their decisions. Even Augsburg, regarded as a Soviet stronghold, surrendered without a fight. Only from Wuerzburg is slight fighting reported.

FRANCE PESSIMISTIC OVER SARRE VALLEY

Even if She Gets the Coal Permanently, Doubts Winning Population.

GERMANS HARD TO CHANGE

Therefore She Doubts Whether a Plebiscite in a Decade and a Half Will Go In Her Favor.

By CHARLES A. SELDEN.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Feb. 12.—The American delegation's theory and the French official hope that the Sarre Valley population, after fifteen years under the tentative French administration, supervised by the League of Nations, would decide by a plebiscite for permanent annexation to France, are not widely shared by the French people.

At the present time the 600,000 people in this coal-producing valley are entirely German. It is not expected that they will change much under the new arrangement, by which France is to have the coal permanently and limited sovereignty, at least temporarily.

"At the end of the period fixed for this experiment," said a Frenchman today, "the population will be still almost wholly German, and you cannot transform a German into a Frenchman in fifteen years. So France has not much of a reed to lean on in this case in the hope that after a decade and a half the population of the valley will voluntarily vote its permanent annexation to France. At least, there is nothing in past history to suggest such an outcome.

"But the world is going so fast now that perhaps we may no longer construct the future from what we know of the past. Perhaps in fifteen years something will take the place of coal itself in industry, and the Sarre Valley will lose its significance. But, coming down to present realities, we can hardly expect the German population of this region so to transform itself culturally and politically as voluntarily to repudiate Germany and accept France.

"While it is true that some of the German population will probably make their way across the Rhine, resentful of French control, the vacancies in the industrial and mining life of the region will not be filled by French workers, but by others. There is a big French mining population thrown out of employment for several years to come by the desertion of the Lens mines, but no material number of these people will move from Lens to the Sarre Valley. It is not the French way. The average Frenchman would rather starve in his own devastated region where he was born than move elsewhere for the sake of bettering his economic condition. That is one reason why you have so few French in America. France does not take kindly to emigration, and, furthermore, it does not want immigration.

Dangers of Immigration.

"That brings me back to the Sarre Valley. Such immigration as will move in there for work in the coal mines, to take the place of the department Germans, will be Italians of a low type. They will be of no use to France when the time comes to take a plebiscite of the region, for the sort of Italians who emigrate for labor in other countries are no more capable of appreciating French culture and civilization and desiring to make it their own than the Germans are. France suffers deterioration at every point at which it admits immigrants. We have an illustration of that in Marseilles, where there has been a harmful influx of Italians, and in other sections of Southern France, where Spaniards have come in seeking jobs. They have brought Spanish wives with them, who refuse to learn our language or let their children learn it. They do not rise to the normal French level of civilization, but pull that level down to themselves in every community in which they settle.

Loss of Rural Population.

"This question of immigration is one of the thousand terrific problems confronting France today. It aggravates our war losses, contributing the most serious of those losses. That result is deterioration in the quality of the population. Statistics do not indicate the true extent of the damage. It is not sufficient to say that France has lost 1,500,000 killed and as many more seriously handicapped by wounds. It is further necessary to remember that those losses were from the most thrifty, conservative, and law-abiding country groups. The industrial workers in the cities were conserved in much larger proportions for work in the munition factories; so now the balance after the war is not as it was. The city population is greater in proportion than before, and it is in cities that social disorder gets a start, while the French agricultural population always has and always will serve as our most effective brake on such unrest and disorders. That brake has been materially weakened by the war."

PETAIN TO MAKE TWO VISITS HERE

Continued from Page 1, Column 7.

Of the salvage store for uniforms, boots, and other equipment he said: "I had heard the story that in America there were machines into which you put a live rabbit at one end, and a fur cap and a rabbit pie came out at the other. Well, the salvage store nearly realized that story. Rags and old boots went in and brand-new uniforms came out."

In addition to the American discipline the victor of Verdun laid stress upon the work of the Y. M. C. A. and other welfare agencies for maintaining the morale of the troops in the various camps. It was easy to see that, while in his own words the Marshal found the "S. O. S." achievements "veritably astounding," he was no less struck by the quality of the soldiers. From such a man such praise is the highest tribute to the American Army.

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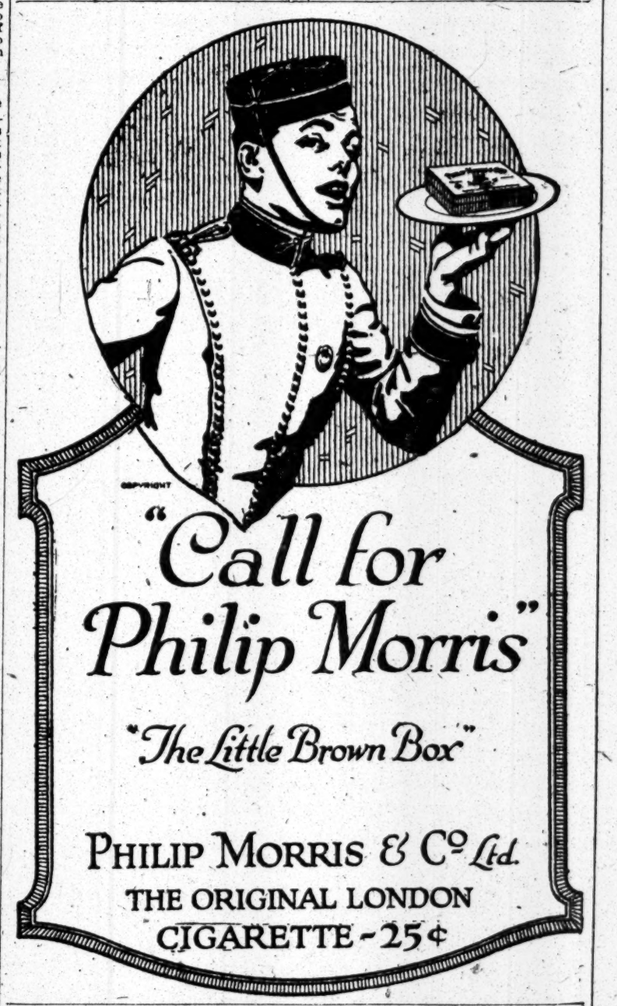

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When you finish a strenuous day without an ounce of energy left, when you feel as though every nerve and muscle was exhausted and yet cannot place your hand on any one particular part—what is the cause?

A strict analysis of a hundred cases would probably show that a very large per cent. became tired, not from MUSCULAR fatigue, but from NERVE exhaustion. And, going further, the cause of that nerve debility would likely be found in the shocks received from pounding the delicate foot nerves into the hard, unyielding pavement some thousands of times a day.

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make him some very thin cheese sandwiches and run them under a hot flame, toasting the outsides only, so that the cheese melts down into the bread. But be sure the cheese is seasoned with a liberal dash of
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BRIBE INQUIRY UP IN ALBANY TODAY

Whitman, Shonts, Stanchfield, Brady, and Morgan Expected to Appear.

FIGHT OVER ADJOURNMENT

Senate Republicans Hope to Make This Week the Last of the Session — Principal Bills Pending.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 13.—With the legislative inquiry into Senator George F. Thompson's $500,000 traction bribe fund intensifying the desire of the Senate Republicans to adjourn on April 19, the date originally set for conclusion of the Legislature's labors, the lawmakers enter into the last week tomorrow night with more legislation pending than ever cluttered a previous Legislature at this stage of the session.

Though Speaker Sweet of the Assembly threw a bomb into the camp of those who want to leave Albany as soon as possible by declaring that he would rather have the session continue until Jan. 1 if necessary, than to pass the Governor's "social welfare" program, the Senate majority has hopes of staving off such procedure. Only tonight it was whispered about that the Republicans in the upper house based their renewed hope of adjournment on the fact that the insurgency manifest in the majority is creeping slowly but surely into the Democratic minority. It was declared tonight by one of the few legislators remaining in town that four and perhaps five Democrats would leave the camp of Minority Leader Foley and give the majority sufficient strength to pass the adjournment resolution. The Assembly has already passed the resolution and it has been in the Senate for the past several weeks, where the action of four insurgent Republicans bade fair to defeat it. However, if the alleged weakening Democrats go over to Majority Leader Walters, the Republican insurgency is broken up and loses its effectiveness.

Mention was made tonight of the Democrats upon whom the Republicans count, but their revolt, if there is a revolt, as charged, has not come to the surface yet, and there is considerable doubt that the Republicans will realize on their contention.

The week will start off tomorrow afternoon when the Senate Judiciary Committee will resume its inquiry into the bribe charge. Ex-Governor Charles S. Whitman, named by Senator Thompson as an agent of the New York City traction interests bill in attempting to influence the Senator's vote for the six-cent fare, and as one of the sponsors for the placing of the Gubernatorial bee in Thompson's bonnet with promise of financial support of the traction corporations, is expected to take the witness stand to deny Thompson's testimony so far as he is concerned. Theodore P. Shonts, head of the Interborough; Nicholas F. Brady and John B. Stanchfield are also expected to come to Albany to testify, voluntarily. Charles G. M. Morgan, Vice President of the Consolidated Gas Company, has been subpoenaed to appear before the Judiciary Committee to tell what he knows of the offer, alleged to have been made by him to Thompson, to set Thompson up in a trust company in Lockport, N. Y., in return for favorable action on the so-called eighty-cent gas rate for New York City.

Others May Be Called.

Sergeant at Arms Charles Hotaling of the Senate left Albany for New York last night, and it is understood he had several other subpoenaes to serve on men mentioned as being connected with the "slush fund." It could not be learned tonight upon whom these subpoenaes would be served, but the committee Chairman, Senator Alvah W. Burlingame, has declared that the "big men," the ex-Governor, Brady, Stanchfield, and Shonts, would be "invited" to testify rather than be served with summonses to appear before the committee.

Opinion is divided here as to whether the inquiry will bring sensational developments or be summarily quashed with the hearing tomorrow afternoon.

Richard Henry Burke, named by Senator Thompson as the "go-between" for the traction and financial men in making the offer of support for Governor and a $500,000 campaign fund to Thompson for his vote for the bill introduced to "save the trolley companies from impending financial ruin," will take the stand again tomorrow afternoon at the resumption of the hearing.

Burke has not yet been crossexamined, and his testimony, so far, has been a complete denial of Thompson's story, so far as the important links in the chain of evidence are concerned.

Important Bills to Come Up.

Tomorrow night the legislative mills will be turned on full force to grind out the mass of pending legislation. Just how far the determination of Speaker Sweet not to give in to the Senate Democrats and insurgent Republicans in their demand that the Assembly pass the Governor's program, including the bills for health insurance, minimum wage and the eight-hour day for women, will embarrass the adjournment action remains to be seen.

Some of the most important measures introduced this session remain to be acted upon this week. Sponsors for the Graves water power bills and the Fowler-Rowe municipal ownership bills are determined to force a vote some time this week. These measures are backed by the State Mayors' Conference. They have been acted upon in the Assembly, where they are now under the control of the autocratic Rules Committee, which is pretty much dominated by Speaker Sweet. It was declared tonight that they had little chance of passing.

Important supplemental appropriation bills must be passed this week.

There seems to be no doubt that the lawmakers will be called upon to say whether the State is to enact prohibition enforcement legislation before the war-time rider to the Federal Agricultural Appropriation bill, declaring the country bone dry, goes into effect on July 1. There are three kinds of enforcement measures pending in the Legislature. There is the rigid bone dry bill, sponsored by the Anti-Saloon League; the Mullan-Miller bill, giving the State Excise Commissioner authority and power to enforce the Federal statute and the prohibition amendment, and the Walters 3 per cent. beer bill. The Walters measure has been recently amended to meet some of the more strenuous objections advanced to the bill by the hotel keepers of the State. The amendment would permit the serving of 3 per cent. beer in restaurants, in hotels and clubs, and not limit the service to homes as originally called for in the bill. While not long ago this bill was said to have no chance of passing, a demand for its enactment has sprung up again, and it would not be surprising if it was one of the prohibition measures to be made a law before adjournment.

Another of the important measures, undoubtedly the one which has given the lawmakers most worry this session, is the Carson-Martin bill permitting the Public Service Commission to grant increases in fares to trolley companies regardless of local franchise or contract agreements. It is the measure which gave rise to the legislative inquiry into the $500,000 bribe charge of Senator Thompson. The bill has already been passed by the Assembly and the whole State is watching what action the Senate will take on it, particularly because of the channels into which the raised fares question has drifted. The bill is still bottled up in the Senate Public Service Committee, whose Chairman is Senator Thompson.

Hearings are to be held on Wednesday before Governor Smith on the Sunday Baseball and Sunday Motion Picture bills, both of which have passed the Legislature and are now in the hands of the Governor for his final action. Boxing, another of the so-called liberal measures to be introduced this session, is scheduled to be killed in the Assembly Rules Committee, having reached there from the Senate, where it was passed. There are still a big number of local bills cluttering up the calendars. They are not, however, for the most part, of a controversial nature, and will be cleaned up without much delay.

Assemblyman Charles D. Donohue, leader of the Democratic minority in the Assembly, sent telegrams last night to all the members of his party in the lower house of the Legislature, notifying them to be in their seats at tonight's session, and to be prepared to make a long fight against Speaker Sweet's announced plan to defeat Governor Smith's welfare legislation.

THOMPSON PUTS ASIDE BOOM.

Governorship Not for Him, He Tells Member of His Audience.

State Senator George F. Thompson discouraged a boom for the Governorship yesterday while speaking at the Bronx Open Forum at Morris High School, 166th Street and Boston Road. To a member of the audience who suggested that he hoped to see him Governor the Senator said that a man of his "temperament" could not "live with the office." Previously he had said:

"I am anxious that when I get through my term the people may say I did my full duty, and if that be an inspiration to anyone else then I will feel that it has been worth while for me to have given myself to the public service for these years."

Regarding the investigation that was caused by his recent remarks concerning a $500,000 bribe fund, he said he regarded it as his duty to furnish all the information at his disposal, but it was not for him to "hire investigators or be the prosecutor."

"When the matter came up there was a good deal of haste to start things going," he continued. "Then when it started there was haste to keep it going sideways or backwards or any way so that it might be ditched, and now there is haste to slow up."

After the meeting he denied the assertion made by Senator J. Henry Walters, majority leader in the upper house, who declared that long before the inquiry Senator Thompson said he knew of no $500,000 slush fund to bribe anybody. He said he never made such a statement as Senator Walters.

In his address he told of the difficulty of the legislators at Albany in attempting to learn what opinion the public had on matters. He said there were so many special agents of all kinds lobbying and buttonholing the legislators that they were unable to learn what public sentiment was. Part of the difficulty he placed on the shoulders of the voters who, he declared, did not advise the legislators of their wishes on particular matters. He said that the legislators were apt to forget that they were sent to Albany not as judges between the people and special interests, but as advocates of the people.

In a conversation with reporters after the meeting Senator Thompson, referring to the attempts to put through legislation calling for increased fares on street railroads, said that recently he had found a joker calling for a 10-cent fare in New York City inserted in the Fowler municipal ownership bill and that the introducer of the bill could not tell how the joker came there.

EXPECT NEWS SOON OF 77TH

Officers Recall Baker's Promise to Send Division Home in One Convoy.

Officers in advance of the 77th Division and members of the Mayor's Committee of Welcome said yesterday that they expected to have definite knowledge within a few days as to the sailing dates of the units of the division from France. It was pointed out that Secretary of War Baker probably would arrive in Brest today on the Leviathan and that a promise had been made by him and by officials of the War Department that an attempt would be made to transport the division in one convoy, so that the entire unit could be paraded in this city without clogging the demobilization machinery.

A resolution was adopted at the monthly meeting of the 304th Field Artillery Welfare Association at the Washington Irving High School last night to appeal to the Acting Secretary of War and the Chief of Staff in behalf of the parade of the 77th Division. An interesting story of the part taken by the men of the 304th Field Artillery in the war was related by Captain Elliot Bacon of the 304th, son of Lieut. Col. Robert Bacon, a member of General Pershing's staff.

Speakers at the meeting of the association of the 11th Engineers at the Engineering Societies Building yesterday charged that the War Department was discriminating against the regiment in not designating it for early return. Resolutions were adopted declaring that because the regiment was among the first to go overseas it should also be among the first to come back.

TALK OF REVOLT IN SERBIA.

Budapest Story of Fraternization with Hungarian Red Guards.

LONDON, April 13.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph from Budapest dated Saturday says an unconfirmed report has been received there that a revolution has broken out in Serbia and that the troops are fraternizing with the Hungarian Red Guards.

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while you are waiting for the world to find itself. In three years your Guaranteed Mortgage will mature and you will have an opportunity to shift your investment—if you care to.
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Concurrent with the Spring season, and particularly for Easter, the smart cutaway coat and striped trousers are in demand.
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at $10.00, 12.00, 15.00 & 18.00
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at very moderate prices.
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NEW LOAN FIXED AT $4,500,000,000

Continued from Page 1, Column 1.

ployment of labor. Let the world see that the patriots of America, out of their boundless resources, and with the same enthusiasm and devotion to country with which they prosecuted the war to a victorious conclusion, are determined to finish the job."

Navy to Send Victory Ship.

Rear Admiral Thomas J. Cowie, former Paymaster General of the Navy, who is in charge of the Navy's drive in behalf of the Victory Loan, has completed plans for a novel scheme to encourage the sale of the new Federal issue. He will start a Victory Ship from San Francisco, via the Panama Canal for New York. The speed of the vessel to be used will be regulated by the sale of the bonds from day to day. The Victory Ship will never reach New York if the full amount of the issue is not sold.

"Don't wait for your ship to come in; buy bonds and bring it in," will be the slogan that Rear Admiral Cowie will sound from coast to coast.

"Millions have gone to the grave waiting for the phantom ship of their dreams to come in," said Admiral Cowie. "Now I am going to give them a real ship with a real crew, and whether or not that ship ever comes in will depend entirely upon some hundreds of millions of Americans themselves."

Three Vessels in Relay.

So on April 21 a Victory Ship will hoist anchor in San Francisco Bay and steam out through the Golden Gate on the first lap of the long journey to the victory harbor of New York. This ship will only go as far as San Diego. There it will be met by a destroyer, which will make the trip southward to the Panama Canal. Somewhere in the Panama Canal one of the swiftest and most powerful destroyers of the American fleet will be standing by under full steam. Upon the arrival of the vessel from San Diego it will slip its leash and dart for the Atlantic coast to complete the last leg of the journey.

The speed of each of these three ships will be regulated by the day-to-day sale of Victory Bonds. Charts showing the rate of speed which the ship should make daily in order to bring it into the Victory Harbor by May 10, when the campaign will end, are to be posted throughout the United States. On these charts will also be shown the actual progress the Victory Ship has made in relative proportion to where it should be.

During the first days of the drive the vessel will probably not make much headway. For this reason the destroyer designated to cover the last lap of the race against time may be compelled to break naval speed records in an attempt to race into the Victory Harbor on time.

Loan Less Than Expected.

WASHINGTON, April 13, (Associated Press.)—The size of the new loan was much smaller than had been anticipated by most financial observers, who looked for an issue of about $8,000,000,000.

The interest rate of 4¼ per cent. is the highest borne by any of the war issues. Financial interests have urged a 5 per cent. rate, but Secretary Glass indicated recently that he regarded such a rate as excessive, and speculation as to the rate recently has revolved about 4¼ per cent. The 3¾ per cent. rate of the tax exempt notes into which the 4¼s are convertible, is a quarter per cent. higher than the tax exempt first Liberty bonds, which mature in thirty years.

The coming loan is to be the only one since the first on which oversubscriptions have not been accepted in whole or in part. Compared with the $6,903,073,000 subscriptions of the Fourth Loan, the aggregate of the Victory issue will be nearly $2,500,000,000 less.

Already $5,355,000,000 certificates of indebtedness have been issued, including the current issue, in anticipation of the Victory Loan, but $600,000,000 of these have been called in for immediate redemption. There will remain outstanding $200,000,000 more certificates than the proceeds of the Victory Loan, to be met from tax receipts or from proceeds from future issues of certificates.

Terms of Issues Compared.

Terms of the Victory issue may be compared with the following terms of past issues:

First Loan, $2,000,000,000, 3½ per cent. tax exempt, maturity thirty years.

Second Loan, $3,000,000,000 offered, $4,617,000,000 subscribed, $3,808,000,000 accepted 4 per cent. partially tax exempt, maturity twenty-five years.

Third Loan, $3,000,000,000 offered, $4,176,000,000 subscribed and accepted, 4½ per cent., partially tax exempt, maturity ten years.

Fourth Loan, $6,000,000,000 offered, $6,993,000,000 subscribed and accepted, 4¼ per cent., partially tax exempt, with special conditional exemptions for past issues maturity twenty years.

War Savings Stamps bear the equivalent of 4 per cent. interest, and mature in five years.

LOAN COMMITTEE HERE RALLIES ITS WORKERS

Commends Plan as Attractive to All—Announces 'Victory Way' and Panorama Spectacles.

A statement was given out last night by the Liberty Loan Committee of the Second Federal Reserve District, including New York State and city, the twelve counties of Northern New Jersey, and Fairfield County, Conn., commending to the public the terms of the Victory Liberty Loan as announced by Secretary of the Treasury Carter Glass. The committee held a meeting at the Metropolitan Club in the afternoon, where Secretary Glass's announcement, received by private wire from Washington, was discussed.

After the meeting, the committee authorized the following statement:

"The Liberty Loan Committee believes the terms of the Victory Loan, as announced today by the Secretary of the Treasury, are in every way in the best interests of the American people.

"We believe the Victory notes are an attractive investment for all types of buyers. Both the limitation of the offering to $4,500,000,000 and the short maturity afford the best assurance that the issuance of these securities should have a favorable effect upon the Government issues now outstanding.

"The official opening of the campaign has been set for Monday, April 21. The Liberty Loan organization is ready for work. It is a source of gratification to these workers that the securities offered are such as to inspire their enthusiastic and wholehearted efforts and insure the widespread popular distribution which has been such an important feature of previous loans and is equally essential to the success of the Victory Loan.

"This is the last of the great war loan campaigns. The committee feels sure that the terms fixed will bring forth a tremendous and enthusiastic popular response to this appeal of the Government to the people for the lending of funds to meet the obligations arising out of the war."

Those present at the meeting were: Benjamin Strong, Governor of the Federal Reserve Bank and Chairman of the Liberty Loan Committee; Pierre Jay, Chairman of the Federal Reserve Bank; James S. Alexander, President of the National Bank of Commerce; Gates W. McGarrah, President of the Mechanics and Metals National Bank; James N. Wallace, President of the Central Union Trust Company; George E. Baker, Jr., Vice President of the First National Bank; Mortimer Schiff of Kuhn, Loeb & Co.; Walter E. Frew, President of the Corn Exchange Bank; Martin Vogel, Assistant Treasurer of the United States; Allen B. Forbes of Harris, Forbes & Co.; Albert Tinney, Vice President of the Bankers Trust Company; B. H. Ferry, Vice President of the Hanover National Bank; J. H. Fulton, Vice President of the National City Bank; Thomas Cochran of J. P. Morgan & Co.; A. M. Anderson, Director of the War Loan Organization, and Guy Emerson, Vice Director of the War Loan Organization.

From now until the end of the campaign the committee here will work day and night in an effort to impress upon every man, woman, and child in the district the necessity of buying bonds.

Chairman Strong sent a telegram yesterday evening to the district Chairmen throughout the Second Federal Reserve District, explaining the terms of the loan. In the telegram he urged the Chairmen to leave no stone unturned to make the loan a success in their particular localities. His telegram read in part:

"The Liberty Loan Committee considers these new securities most attractive investments for all types of buyers, and feels sure that it can rely upon active work by committees to make certain the same widespread distribution of the new notes which was obtained in preceding loans and which is equally essential to the success of this issue.

"I urge you to call a meeting of your committee at once, as we hope to secure from them the same enthusiastic indorsement of the terms of the new loan as has been given by the Central Committee and a determination to make the loan an overwhelming success in both amount and the number of subscribers.

"Announcement of the terms of the loan a week before the beginning of the campaign gives ample time for distributing general knowledge of the loan and, while it is hoped that subscribers will go voluntarily to their banks during the first few days of the campaign and file subscriptions without solicitation, the organization here believes that active canvassing should begin on the opening day in order to secure the widest possible distribution.

"The Secretary's announcement states that this will be the last Liberty Loan. Let us make this last loan the crowning work of the organization that has stood together for all these great operations on behalf of the Government."

At the Liberty Loan headquarters at 120 Broadway yesterday it was said that the official application blank for the Victory Loan, which has been prepared in Washington, would make the question of how to subscribe an easy one. While the Victory issue provides for two sorts of notes, it was stated, the application blank gives the purchaser the facilities for asking for the delivery of either of the notes, but in case the subscriber does not state a preference the 4¼ per cent. notes will be delivered. Under the terms of the issue the 4¼s may be exchanged at any time during the life of the issue for the 3¾ tax exempt notes.

In an effort to make the people in the district realize what participation in the greatest war of history has meant to the United States the Liberty Loan Committee has prepared two gigantic spectacles to be staged in New York. One, announced yesterday, is the "Victory Way" on Park Avenue, where will be displayed throughout the loan trophies captured by the American Army. The other, to be held May 3, on Fifth Avenue, will be known officially as the "Panorama of Victory, Staged by Your Army."

The panorama, the committee says, will be on a scale more magnificent than any military pageant heretofore held. It will depict, in brief, the United States troops of every branch, from the doughboy doing kitchen work to the divisions of Pershing's staff working in Grand Headquarters at Chaumont, France.

The committee has arranged with the War Department for the services of a Brigadier General, six Colonels, two Lieutenant Colonels, three Majors, and a First Lieutenant, to perfect details of the pageant.

Lieut. Col. Bernard Lentz has established headquarters at 120 Broadway, where he is directing the mobilization of men and material for the Victory parade.

Floats will be used to cover the whole of the conflict from the entrance of the first Americans at Cantigny to the triumphant entry of the troops into Coblenz, including the battles of Montdidier, Belleau Wood, Château-Thierry, Sedan, St. Mihiel, the Argonne Forest, the Hindenburg Line, Soissons, Champagne, Rheims, Luneville, Toul, Badenvilliers, the Meuse and St. Quentin.

Tomorrow night at the Metropolitan Opera House, New Yorkers will have a chance to attend the first Victory Liberty Loan rally to be held in the campaign. Secretary Glass, Rear Admiral William Snowden Sims and Governor Strong will be the speakers. About 2,000 district chairmen and representatives of the Liberty Loan Committees of the district will be in the audience. The meeting will follow an inspection by Secretary Glass of the Loan organization's headquarters here.

START OF OCEAN FLIGHT DELAYED

Continued from Page 1, Column 3.

chine fully erected sometime tomorrow, but their getaway date is still a matter of conjecture. It is well within the bounds of possibility that they may be ready to seize the advantage of the same favorable conditions which will send Hawker winging across the Atlantic, in which case the world will be treated to the last word in modern sporting events—a combined attempt to cross the Atlantic by air and an actual race to see who gets there first.

Hawker and Grieve this afternoon repaid the visit of Captain Raynham to Mount Pearl yesterday when the Martinsyde pilot came to wish them godspeed while they were hoping momentarily to start. They motored to Quidi Vidi and enjoyed an amicable discussion of the relative merits of the two biplanes, punctuating their technical talk now and and then with good-natured joshing of each other about loafing in St. John's when they might be well out to sea.

Both expeditions were excited last midnight by an unofficial rumor that the Shortt machine had started from Ireland as a contestant for the prize. Both teams realize they would be the joke of the century if the Shortt plane should land on the Newfoundland coast, the winner of the prize, while they were still struggling to get started. Nevertheless whatever happens, the present prospect is that both the Sopwith and Martinsyde planes will make the attempt whether the prize dangles before them or not. It is believed here that huge bonuses are to be paid to Hawker and Grieve if they make an actual attempt to cross the ocean, whether it is successful or otherwise.

With all their flight preparations out of the way, Hawker and Grieve consented today for the first time to discuss with newspaper men their attempt to make airplane history. Lieut. Commander Grieve would not predict the outcome of an attempt to fly across the Atlantic. But Hawker, without being in the least boastful, expressed the calm conviction that he will land the Sopwith biplane on the other side of the ocean. Both are too experienced to be ignorant of the boldness of their attempt, or heedless of the difficulties that beset them, but if either is daunted by what lays before them, neither shows it.

Hawker, smiling throughout, talked with few gestures, and answered all questions readily, but puzzled his interviewers now and then by his unfamiliar Australian pronunciation. Dark-haired, well setup, and young-looking, he was carelessly dressed in lounging clothes over which he had donned a flying suit. Grieve is somewhat heavier and older, with a lined face, suggesting many years of seafaring life.

"Perfectly satisfied with the machine," Hawker began. "On trials here she has come up to my best expectations, just as she did in the Brooklands trials. I am satisfied we could have gone up on Saturday evening, but we just weren't ready. There were a great many little things to do. As to ground conditions here, I am disappointed. We did not find what we expected. We thought there would be more open spaces. We are not worried about a fog belt off Newfoundland and expect no trouble on account of it. The local weather people say it is only thirty feet high. Once off the ground we intend to rise quickly to 10,000 feet, hold that until we are nearly home, and then go to 15,000. That will give me a planing radius in landing of fifteen miles, or about one mile to each 1,000 feet with favorable weather conditions—that is, barring adverse winds. I had the Sopwith at that height during a nine-hour, fifteen minute test flight at Brooklands and had no trouble, though the flight time was nearly half that of the Atlantic voyage."

Asked what were the chances of floating if he were to drop in mid-ocean, Hawker said:

"If we land a few miles from home we can float for a week, for the petrol tanks will be empty and they are specially designed, after much study, to be strong enough to float the machine. Otherwise she will float but a little while. We could pump the fuel out of her."

He went thoroughly into the question of arranging the tanks so as to empty them quickly in an emergency, but that would have involved danger of fire from compressed fumes unless they were equipped with elaborate precautions. In the end he had decided to leave the machine as she was.

"I regard the flight as a perfectly straightaway job," he continued, "and I expect to get there. I anticipate no trouble. We ought to land at Brooklands twenty or twenty-one hours after we start. We reckon it at just under 2,300 miles, and we have a cruising speed of 100 miles an hour until we slip the under carriage. Then we will have about 106. We figure it is 1,920 miles to the Irish Coast; then two and one-half hours' flight to Brooklands. It is possible that we may never see the Irish Coast. Weather conditions may make it advisable to fly far south of it. If we do cross it is impossible to predict in advance where we will stop. We do not expect to land in Ireland unless there is some good reason, but we may do so if we are having trouble. If we felt we could not get to Brooklands we would go down in Ireland rather than limp along for the sake of getting a little further.

"I do not look for any trouble because of physical strain. I felt absolutely none after more than nine hours' flight, and am confident I will feel none from twenty or more. During the war I think no fellow was up more than ten hours, but in 1914 a boche fellow stayed up twenty-four. Yes, it is true we will slip the undercarriage. It works on a trip, and we will drop the entire chassis with one pull in order to reduce wind resistance. Its weight is negligible. A single pull will release spars, wheels and everything.

"I can't say just where we will do it. We may decide to drop it five or six miles out at sea or we may fly with the carriage for two or three hours."

Hawker explained that they were using larger wheels than should go on the machine because big tires were needed for soft ground and a heavy load, adding that tires that size were never used on a service machine, and that their wind resistance was great. Flying over the sea was far calmer, as you could go right on without worrying about what was under you or watching for the varying density of the air encountered in land flights where the nature of the country varied.

"We shall wear the same clothes underneath our flying suits as now, meaning single-breasted lounging coat, breeches and golf stockings, with Esquimaux boots and heavy woolen underwear," he continued. "I don't know any more what we are going to eat than you do. It's all in two waterlight packages. In the lifeboat we have water and coffee and plenty of water in the plane itself in tanks."

As a matter of fact the food consists of chocolate toffee, bouilion cubes and honey.

Asked to compare his chances with those of a multi-engined machine such as the Porte flying boat, whic is expected to start from here soon, though not competing for the prize, Hawker said:

"I'm one of those cheery optimists who believes it's better to have one thing and that a thing he knows all about than several things. With multi-engines there is just so much more lead to carry, because of the weight of the power plant, fuel and the added wind resistance. If one goes wrong, there's just so much more weight for the others to carry. They can keep on flying, perhaps, but they can't finish the job. If our engine fails, we can go further by planing than they can and they can't climb as we can because of the extra weight they carry."

Discussing the use of directional wireless and the discarding of his wireless sending set, Hawker said:

"We will have to come to directional wireless. It is a good thing, but not developed enough yet. I don't regard the discarding of the sending apparatus as a serious handicap."

Lieut. Commander Grieve, whose experience as an aerial navigator was gained during three years on a seaplane carried on the old Cunard liner Carmania, attached to the Grand Fleet in the North Sea, explained that the exact conditions of the flight would depend upon the weather reports at the very moment of starting and upon the actual conditions encountered during the journey. Taking, as example, the northwest wind prevailing at 6 o'clock on last Saturday, when the start was all but made, he said:

"Under the conditions then existing we would have flown 600 miles due east, and then turned into the North Atlantic shipping lane, thus hoping to come into touch with vessels, all of which have been requested day after day by the Newfoundland Government and the Admiralty Office to give us their position if they see us. Once striking the Atlantic lane, we would have, and probably will if similar weather prevails, followed a straightaway course for the other side, and would have held closely to the true or ideal course—that is, the shortest line.

"Navigators figure the distance as 1,920 miles from St. John's to Cape Clear. What will happen on the flight will, of course, depend on the conditions as they develop. We may have to go to the north of the true course or to the south of it—we can't tell. With Saturday's wind we could have held to the true course with little fear of drift. I do not regard the drift as a serious factor.

"For navigation I will have a sextant and a compass to serve us. The sextant is not very accurate, especially when we have not a good horizon, but we hope to make out with it. It will be a big help if any ships we pass give us their position from which we can calculate ours, which will be nearly the same. They can communicate by wireless, as I carry a receiving set. There will be no difficulty in seeing ships from our flying altitude unless there are clouds underneath us. I don't regard fog belts as a serious handicap. At night there will be the stars to steer by, I hope, and by day we will have the sun for that purpose."

LONDON, April 13, (Associated Press.)—According to a report issued by the Air Ministry tonight, the weather conditions are very unsatisfactory for an aerial crossing of the Atlantic and also are such that a forced landing on the sea would be attended by considerable risk.

FROM PANAMA TO KEY WEST.

Naval Seaplane Fliers Reach Bluefields in Five Hours.

PANAMA, April 13.—Lieutenants Otto and Barker, and Mechanician Hornby, attached to the American Naval Air Station in Colon, left the flying field yesterday morning on a flight for Key West by way of Bluefields, Nicaragua, and Havana.

The aviators were using a Curtiss seaplane equipped with Liberty motors. They expected to make only two stops, at Bluefields and Havana, before reaching Key West. Bluefields was reached five hours after the departure of the machine and later the start for Havana was begun.

A flight from Panama to Key West by the route laid out by the American aviators would mean a voyage of virtually 1,400 miles. From Panama to Bluefields, as the crow flies, either overland or across the Caribbean Sea, is about 325 miles, and from Bluefields across the Caribbean to Havana in a straight line relatively 1,000 miles. From Havana to Key West across the Gulf of Mexico is about ninety miles.

STORM DELAYS SHORTT START

Major Wood Plans to Fly from Ireland Today.

LIMERICK, April 13.—Owing to adverse weather conditions—wind, with rain and hail storms—Major Wood, pilot of the Shortt airplane, was unable to make his start today in an attempt to fly across the Atlantic.

It is stated that he will start from Eastchurch tomorrow.

F. D. ROOSEVELT MAKES FLIGHT

Assistant Navy Secretary Passenger in NC-2.

Franklin D. Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, visited the naval aviation station at Rockaway Point yesterday afternoon to observe a flight by the NC-2, one of the flying boats with which it is hoped to cross the Atlantic. The performances of the huge craft pleased him so much that he expressed a desire to go up himself. His wish was gratified and he was in the air for ten minutes.

"This is my first trip in a seaplane of the NC type," Mr. Roosevelt said after he had alighted; "the last time I was up was in active patrol off France."

The first attempt to fly the NC-2 yesterday morning was not successful because of throttle trouble. The plane did not leave the water. The necessary repairs took several hours and it was not until 1:15 that the second try-out was made. The plane was piloted by Lieutenants W. Hunter and L. T. Barin. Eight passengers were carried. Rising to an altitude of 1,500 feet, the airship flew a course from the Rockaway Point station to Fire Island Light and return, a distance of about thirty nautical miles. An average speed of seventy-eight nautical miles an hour was maintained.

Secretary Roosevelt, who was accompanied by Lieut. Commander Harold Schofield, his aviation aid, arrived soon after the plane had left the water. On the flight which Secretary Roosevelt made were Commander H. C. Richardson, Lieut. Commander Westervelt, Lieut. Commander Byrd, Captain Barker, and Lieutenant Breese. The take-off was made in thirty seconds, which was said to be a new record. The seaplane encircled the neighborhood of the naval station and returned after ten minutes.

It was learned that the NC-3 is nearly completed and will have a series of tests the latter part of this week. Work on the NC-4 is proceeding rapidly and she will soon be ready to join her sister planes.

PRIZES FOR AVIATORS.

Trophies and Cash Awards for Atlantic City Carnival.

The Aero Club of America announced yesterday that seven prizes in trophies and cash awards had been offered for the aerial carnival to be held next month at Atlantic City. In addition the Valentine prizes, amounting to $10,000, awarded under the will of Samuel H. Valentine, a member of the Board of Governors of the Aero Club, also will be competed for.

According to the club, more than 100 entries have been received for the contests for the following prizes: Curtiss Marine Flying Trophy and $1,000 cash; the Pulitzer trophy, awarded to the aviator who makes the best record from any point to Atlantic City or from that city to any point; the Boston Globe trophy and $1,750 in cash, for flight between Boston and Atlantic City; Cleveland Plain Dealer trophy and $1,750 in cash for trip between Cleveland and Atlantic City; Colonel William A. Bishop's ace of aces trophy for flight from Toronto to Atlantic City; Intercollegiate seaplane trophy and $2,000, to be awarded to the college whose representative makes the best record in flying over a five-mile course at Atlantic City during May, and three other trophies, to be awarded for intercollegiate aerial contests.

All of the events, it is announced, with the exception of the intercollegiate ones, are open to Army, Navy, Marine Corps men and civilians.

Flying Exhibit in Copenhagen.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, April 12.—The largest exposition of flying machines ever held in Europe opened today in Copenhagen at the Tivoli. The President is Prince Axel, well known as an airman.

Lost and Found Advertisements Page 21

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BOLSHEVIKI LURE ARCHANGEL TROOPS

Red Cross Worker Brings Back Appeal in English Urging Mutiny and Desertion.

DECLARES MORALE IS LOW

Deplores Announcement of Proposed Withdrawal of Forces, and Says Our Men Feel Deserted.

Confirmation of the reported dissatisfaction among the American troops of the 339th Infantry in Northern Russia, chiefly men from Michigan and Wisconsin, with the reasons for it, was brought here yesterday from Archangel by Lieutenant William H. Dudley of Baltimore, former Secretary to Governor Goldsborough of Maryland, and a member of the American Red Cross Commission to Russia.

According to a cabled report received last week from Archangel, men of one company of the 339th Infantry had refused to take part in an offensive against the Bolsheviki some time in March. After an argument with their officers, the report said, the troops consented to go to a certain point at the front. The date of the alleged mutiny of the troops was not given in the dispatch.

Lieutenant Dudley left Archangel in the latter part of February in an ice breaker which took six days to reach Murmansk. The first overland mail left by sleighs over the ice from Archangel on Feb. 23, he said, and the port was not expected to be open for shipping before the end of May. It closed at the end of November, and from that time the mails for the American Expeditionary Forces in Northern Russia arrived at rare intervals.

"I was not surprised to hear of the mutiny on my arrival," Lieutenant Dudley said, "because of the low state of morale among the American troops when I left Archangel on Feb. 24. The majority of them were foreign born, and many had brothers, a father, or sisters in the Archangel sector, which made them more susceptible to the Bolshevist propaganda. The chief reason for dissatisfaction among the American soldiers was that they were outnumbered 15 to 1 on the fighting front and at least 65 per cent. of the population in the Archangel district were in sympathy with the enemy.

Resented News of Withdrawal.

"In addition to that, the men, and also the officers, were surprised and angry at the articles taken from English and American newspapers which were sent to them telling of the intention of the United States to withdraw the forces in Northern Russia next June when the ice breaks up in Archangel. This news was conveyed by the Bolshevist agents to all the villages and towns in the district which were friendly to the Allies and read to the inhabitants, who said that, as we intended to leave them to their fate, it would be better to join the Bolsheviki at once and be on the safe side. It is impossible for Americans to imagine what harm these statements about the early withdrawal have done.

"The Bolsheviki are not all ignorant cutthroats. They are backed by the brains of the ablest Socialists in Germany, and there are no better propagandists anywhere. The allied troops have to go out in parties every night in Archangel and the nearby villages to raid meetings which are organized by the enemy agents. When caught, those attending are put into prison. The British sent a number of Russian soldiers in khaki uniforms to fight with the allied forces against the Bolsheviki, but they absolutely refused to go to the front after they arrived in Archangel.

"This mutiny was due to the work of the agents of the enemy through a leader among the men. The British commander demanded to know the name of this man, and it was refused. Finally he ordered every tenth man among the Russian soldiers in British uniforms to step out of the ranks, and then threatened to shoot them unless the name of the leader was disclosed. By this drastic means, he obtained it and the man was arrested and placed in jail. Even then, the Russians refused to fight when they reached the front lines, and left practically all the fighting along the five fronts out from Archangel to the Americans.

"These fronts stretch out from Archangel like the spokes of a wheel, and the posts for the American troops are from ten to twenty miles apart. In some places there are two or three American soldiers and not another one for ten or more miles. Bolshevist spies pass through the country all the time. They terrorize the villagers. They will take the father of a family, and making him fast by his arms and legs to four Russian ponies, start to wrench him apart until he agrees to all their demands. The Bolsheviki have plenty of food for themselves, but those who are not with them may starve to death. In each district they have a man whose business it is to invent new tortures. Some of these are of so shocking a nature that they are indescribable. The worst torture is the mildest they use on the inhabitants of the Archangel district.

"There were about 4,500 American troops at the beginning of January, but there have been some heavy casualties since then, notably at Shenkherst, where the Allies started a retreat in January which lasted one week. I do not know the exact number of casualties, although I was at Berezniki Hospital when the wounded were being brought in. There were 100 beds there. They dressed the wounded hurriedly and sent them by sleighs to the base hospitals in the rear.

Heroism of a Captain.

"I saw one fine act of heroism in the hospital at Berezniki on the part of Captain Odjar of Company A of the 339th Infantry. He was shot through the neck in the fighting at Shenkherst and came to the hospital with two platoons of wounded men. Although he was suffering severe pain, he insisted that the surgeons should treat his men first. He has won the British Military Cross and other decorations for his gallantry on the battlefield.

"Some idea of the lack of information on the part of the military commander at Archangel as to what was going on at the front may be gained from the fact that I was permitted to start from the base in a sleigh for Shenkherst two days after the Allies had begun to evacuate that post. There were no telegraph lines or telephones, and the communications from the commanders at the front were brought in by military couriers in sleighs or on ponies over the ice. I had a good idea of the country the American troops are fighting in, because I visited the fronts at Toulgas on the Dvina River, Pinigin to the east of Archangel, Onaga to the west, and Keetsa, which is back of the line at Shenkherst. I have spent five days and nights in an open sleigh, and felt no ill effects from it.

"The American public need not be alarmed about the health of the troops in Northern Russia. The weather is cold, but not unpleasant. We had a temperature ranging from 40 to 45 degrees below zero in Archangel, when I left, but it was not half so bad as the raw cold weather in London when I passed through the city ten days ago on my way to Liverpool.

"It is surprising to me to read how little appears to be known here about the conditions in Northern Russia, because the officers of the American forces wrote to the Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs in the House of Representatives telling him exactly what they had to contend with. The soldiers complain a little about their rations, which are issued by the British Quartermasters Department, and are not so bountiful as they receive in the American Army, but that is not a serious grievance. The American Red Cross has sent supplies of oatmeal and other cereals and cocoa to help the soldiers. I have spoken to the officers of the allied forces in the Archangel sector, including the Czechoslovaks, Poles, Serbians, French, and British, and also the civilian officials, and they are united in the opinion that the war is not over and will not be over until conditions in Russia have been properly straightened out and Bolshevism put down with a strong hand.

"They also say there can be no republic in Russia until the masses of the people have been educated. Unless the Bolshevist situation is taken in hand seriously by the allied Governments there is a great danger of this dangerous doctrine taking hold in England as it has done in Europe. Hungary has gone over to Bolshevism, and China has followed suit and sent 80,000 soldiers into Russia to help the cause of anarchy and bloodshed. The American soldiers know that the enemy could drive them into the White Sea if they wished to. If the Bolshevist forces had proper discipline they would have wiped the Allies out long ago.

"The ignorance of the masses of the inhabitants in the Archangel district is amazing to those who had not lived in Russia before the war. I have seen men on piers unloading a steamship eat handfuls of war flour and dried egg yolks in powder, although they were not hungry. A big case of pills among medical supplies burst open in the same way as the food commodities, and they ate the pills in dozens without noticing the taste or stopping to ask if they contained poison. Such a dose of drugs would have killed any other men but Russian peasants.

"The paper, printed in English, which is distributed by the Bolsheviki from airplanes and by agents in the towns and villages, is known as The Call, and is an appeal to the common soldiers to join them in turning the world over to Bolshevism, by which, it is asserted, all the workers will benefit. This is the paper to which, I think, General March referred in speaking about the recent mutiny among the troops of the American Expeditionary Force in Northern Russia. A copy I have with me I obtained from an American Army intelligence officer at Murmansk.

Bolshevist Appeal to Soldiers.

Lieutenant Dudley exhibited his copy of The Call. The first page contains an address in English to the "English speaking soldiers of the world," headed "Twelve Months of Working Class Rule!" which glorifies the Bolshevist revolution of November, 1917, pictures "Labor," meaning Bolshevism, as having held power against the combined assaults of all the nations of the world since then; accuses the diplomatic representatives of the allied Governments in Russia of many crimes, including the hiring of assassins and dynamiters, and says: "In spite of their assault of famine and bayonets we have held on, for your sake as well as our own. * * *

But our greatest victory is not of guns. Our ideas [this word is printed in capitals] are conquering the world. The idea of immediately taking all factories, lands, mines, railways, &c., to be the property of the masses, is gripping the hearts and minds of the working people everywhere."

It asks "why have the capitalists of your home countries sent you here?" and gives the answer as the desire to steal for capitalism the "untold wealth." Then it goes on to pretend that after seizing this wealth, it would go not to the working classes but to the Morgans, the Rockefellers, and Rothschilds, to double their wealth and their power to crush such workingmen as you."

There is much more to the same effect, and then after admitting "it is true that we do not want the kind of democracy that Woodrow Wilson wants to make the world safe for," the address asserts, "we are building a new kind, a better, cleaner kind—industrial democracy of the working people." After this an appeal is made to the soldiers to "talk things over quietly, form committees, keeping the matter secret until you gather enough strength." "When you can break from discipline, arrest the officers who are driving you to this criminal invasion, and shoot them if they resist. You can do this," says the address, "without fear of helping the Kaiser. The world war is drawing to a quick end and the great world revolution begins. Or come over to us. We will welcome you, you will find comrades among us who speak English."

Lieutenant Dudley said that he hoped his statements would attract attention to the plight of the American troops in Russia who were under the impression that their Government had deserted them and left them in a country surrounded by the enemy who would murder them in the end if reinforcements did not arrive. He pointed out that the reports that the Government had decided to confer with the Bolsheviki, when circulated in the Archangel district, helped materially to increase the dissatisfaction among the American and the allied forces there.

Lieutenant Dudley was met in New York by his wife. He expects to go to Baltimore today.

SEES PERIL IN BOLSHEVISM.

Ruin Follows Its Sway, Dr. Silverman Tells Hearers.

Dr. Joseph Silverman in his sermon at the Temple Emanu-El yesterday described Bolshevism as a menace, not to any classes or groups in particular, but to every person in the world. He said that accusations that Jews favoring the movement were numerous was false and based on spite. No Jew could remain a Jew if he embraced such doctrines, Mr. Silverman said. Dr. Silverman praised the attacks of Samuel Gompers on Bolshevism as an important service and as an exhibition of enlightened labor leadership.

"Negotiations are today being conducted for the recognition of the Bolshevist régime in Russia by the Paris Peace Conference," he said, "and tentative suggestions are made that America shall act as mediator. Sober-minded people think it is not only an error but a preposterous and egregious blunder, for Americanism and Bolshevism directly opposed in principle to one another."

In describing Americanism as liberty and order, and Bolshevism as its opposite, the preacher said of Bolshevist ideas:

"Illegitimate children are to become the property of the State and the sanctity of the home is a moral principle not recognized by the Bolsheviki. Their principles are opposed to all religion, while lawlessness, license, illegal seizure of property and persons, and opposition to synagogue, church and priest, and everything pertaining to religion, form the Bolshevist creed. In those countries where Bolshevism has obtained sway you will find ruin. Russia has suffered more from the dominance of the Bolshevist leaders than it ever did under the rule of the former Czar, who maintained some semblance of law and order."

WILL COMBAT BOLSHEVISM.

Security League Launches Educational Campaign in Schools.

Declaring its belief that the best antidote for Bolshevism is Americanism and that Americanism is purely a question of education, the National Security League yesterday announced a plan for combating radical propaganda through the medium of the parochial and high school students of the country. The League is promoting a nation wide celebration of the birth of the American Constitution on Sept. 17. To stimulate interest in this celebration, a campaign to popularize the Constitution has already been begun, in charge of a committee headed by Dr. David Jayne Hill.

The League announced that the co-operation of nearly 100 parochial schools in thirty-two States had been enlisted in teaching the principles of Americanism in the classroom. Thousands of high school teachers have enrolled in the work, according to the League's statement. The League is sending its Americanization literature to educational workers throughout the country.

SAYS LENINE TERMS MUST BE REJECTED

William English Walling Declares Recognition Would Wreck League of Nations.

WANTS ULTIMATUM INSTEAD

Asserts Acceptance by Conference Would Swing All European Labor to Bolshevism.

The United States and the Allies cannot afford to accept the terms which dispatches from Paris on Saturday night reported the Russian Bolsheviki to have offered, according to William English Walling. Mr. Walling is well known as a Socialist and writer. He was one of the pro-war Socialists of this country who went to Europe to study conditions there after the war. He returned to America a few days ago.

According to the dispatches from Paris, the Bolshevist Government of Russia is ready to agree to a suspension of executions and punishments in the case of subjects of its opponent Governments in return for goods and recognition. Recognition of the Bolsheviki by the Peace Conference, representing the allied Governments, would simply have the result of making it appear that Bolshevism was a paying proposition, and would drive the laboring elements in all European countries in the direction of Bolshevism, Mr. Walling declared yesterday.

"It would wreck the League of Nations beyond all repair," said Mr. Walling, in discussing the subject at his home in Greenwich, Conn. "In the eyes of all the European labor and social democracy, as represented by the three great democracies, the United States, France and England, would have failed as soon as they were confronted by the problem of Bolshevism.

"Recognition would be taken by the European working class to mean one of two kinds of defeat. It would mean to them either that the military problem created by the Bolsheviki had become impossible for us to handle, because of the success of Bolshevist propaganda among our own forces, or that Western capitalists had sold out the future of Russian democracy—which is not to be confused in any way with Russian Bolshevism—in exchange for the economic concessions of Lenine's dictatorship.

"The point is not whether these viewpoints would be true, but that the entire labor movement of Europe would consider them true.

"I am not interested in the Republican and Democratic quarrel over minor points in the League of Nations that should be altered, but in the plan as a whole. If we do not have such a League there must surely be a resumption of wars. That, however, is not the point here. The point that I want to emphasize is that the merits of the League of Nations will be judged by the peoples of the world, after it has gone into effect, by the ability of its sponsors to deal with the world problems that exist at present and that confront them now. The immediate problems of the Peace Conference are the German and Russian problems, and whatever conclusion the conference may arrive at in the form of a League of Nations will not have the confidence of the people at large if the conference forming it shows itself unable to handle its present problems. If the Peace Conference does not handle the Bolshevist problem, it will destroy the Peace Conference, in the eyes of all European labor.

Sees Danger in Wilson's Appeal.

"The Bolsheviki are vigorously opposed to the League of Nations. They call it a League of Governments, and they are opposed to the Governments concerned. It seems to be perfectly clear that President Wilson has made every effort to appeal to European labor. This is capable of doing a good deal of good, but it may be carried to an extreme. If it is carried to a point where European labor begins to feel that it has become so potent that the great United States bows before it, then it may be suddenly discovered that a Frankenstein monster has been created unawares. That undoubtedly is the point that would be reached if anything were done now which even hinted at the recognition of Bolshevism, or even showed a friendly attitude toward Bolshevism. Such a step would strengthen the new enemy inconceivably, and would give the labor groups of Europe the incentive and courage to follow Bolshevism in opposing the League of Nation. The reason Bolshevism opposes the League is that democracy would abolish Bolshevism, and the League is the essence of democracy.

"There are already a couple of incidents which hint strongly that the point has been reached at which the entire situation must be handled with infinite care to keep from losing instead of gaining European labor's support for the League. The 'Confederation of Labor,' which is the most powerful labor body in France, denounced the League about six weeks ago and characterized it as a 'defensive alliance of Governments.' Two days ago, according to reports this same labor group declared that the League was not a society of nations such as had been outlined by President Wilson in his fourteen points, thereby differing, of course, with President Wilson in his own interpretation of his own fourteen points. The 'British Labor Party,' too, now takes the stand that the project does not fulfill the vital conditions laid down by that party. And that I found to be the main drift of Socialist and labor thought throughout Europe, where I came into contact with and listened to the views of leaders of all sorts. If there is too much of this their support will be lost.

Says English Labor Backs League.

"That does not mean, however, that it is too late now to gain, or regain, their support. Many of them have misinterpreted President Wilson's actions. It is not too late to correct this. In addition there are others who have not reached the stage of opposition, but who are really anxious to support the League. The Miners' Federation of England, which is the biggest labor union in the world, and which—of greater importance—is a Socialist organization, and therefore in a strong position to lead Socialist thought in Europe, went on record as late as March 22 as intending to support 'President Wilson and Lloyd George' in establishing the League of Nations. If, however, Bolshevism be recognized by the Peace Conference, the action will sweep the entire Socialist group toward Bolshevism. I do not contend that they would leap to complete Bolshevism in an instant, but that they would be turned in that direction and toward opposition to the League of Nations. It is not possible for the conference in Paris to take the position of supporting or approving both the League and Bolshevism."

Mr. Walling said that as far as sending food to Russia was concerned, that was another matter and that it should be done from a humane point of view, but added that it should be done without recognizing the Bolsheviki.

"Nor should it be done without imposing conditions," he said. "On the contrary, the most rigids condition should be imposed, conditions requiring guarantees of a reasonable degree of order in the areas to which food might be sent, and such other guarantees as might be necessary. But the Bolsheviki, in this or other matters, should be dealt with not by recognition, but by ultimatums. Bolshevism is worse a thousand times than Kaiserism, and any concession to Bolshevism is taken as a sure sign of weakness. Ultimatums constitute the only safe way to deal with it."

When the announcement was issued that American troops would soon be withdrawn from Russia, following the mutiny of an American infantry company there, Mr. Walling said, a strong statement regarding our Government's attitude toward Bolshevism would have been timely and would have had a healthy effect in labor circles abroad. Under any conditions, he declared, we should maintain silence no longer in regard to our attitude on this subject, lest the withdrawal of troops appear to be a defeat.

Lost and Found Advertisements Page 31

Broadway **Saks & Company** at 34th St.

Direct by Subway, Tube and "L"

Beginning This Morning—A Remarkable

Sale of Women's Spring Frocks at $29.50

Exact reproductions of late imports by Jenny, Beer, Georgette, La Crois and Worth

Ever since the arrival in March of the new Paris frocks for Spring we have been reproducing the choicest models for presentation in this important sale. Here are the frocks, all at one very modest price, and all perfect copies of their very costly originals. Fashioned of

Printed Georgette Crepe, with embroidered vestees; Satin, Rich Foulards combined with Georgette Crepe, and wonderful Georgette Crepe Frocks elaborately Bead Embroidered

The styles for street wear are in Navy Blue, Black, Taupe, and Copenhagen Blue. Those for afternoon wear are in White, Copenhagen Blue, Navy Blue, Grey, Tan and Black. Complete range of sizes from 36 to 44.

Four Styles *Illustrated* *Fourth Floor.*

New Summer Furs

The new fur pieces are simply wonderful in their clever styling. The most distinctive models are now to be seen in the Saks Fur Department, including Animal Scarfs, Stoles, Capes, and Coatees, in Sable, Mink, Marten, Fisher, Mole, Hudson Seal, Kolinsky, Squirrel, Silver Fox, Blue Fox, and Dyed Fox. Featured for Monday and Tuesday:

Three-Skin Mink Scarfs.....at $50.00
Exquisite Mole Stoles—two yards long.....at $67.50

A Wonderful Opportunity

Women's Capes, Dolmans and Draped Wraps

in the newest and most exclusive styles

At Unprecedented Low Prices Monday

At $22.50

A large collection of Street Coats and Coatee-Capes of a very individual type, carefully produced in Men's Wear Serge and Wool Velour. Unequalled!

At $29.50

Stunning Dolmans and Capes, skillful copies of higher cost models, beautifully developed in Gabardine, Wool Jersey and Men's Wear Serge. One *pictured.*

At $39.50—A most complete collection of distinctive Capes, in the very newest material—Bon Bonette, trimmed with Brushed Wool. Also, a splendid assortment of Capes and Dolmans with shirred collars and new throw scarfs, tailored beyond criticism in Poiret Twill, Wool Jersey, Gabardine and Men's Wear Serge. One as *pictured.*

At $49.50—Exact reproductions of the newest imported Capes and Dolmans, tailored equal to fine custom garments in superior Serges, Poiret Twill, Gabardine, silvertip Bolivia, and Crystal Cord. Also in lustrous Satins. One style *pictured.*

Fourth Floor

Today and Tuesday—

A Superb Collection of

Exquisite Spring Suits for Women

Rare Values at $35 and $45

There are twenty distinct styles at each price, in handsome Russian Blouse, Box Coat, and strictly tailleur effects, full of originality and good taste. Fashioned of

Tricotine, Poiret Twill, Gabardine, Men's Wear Serge, Silvertone, Tweeds, Oxfords, Wool Jersey and Rich Silks

trimmed with Silk Braid, novelty buttons, or embroidery. Sizes. 34 to 44, and several models to 50½ bust.

Fourth Floor

Saks & Company

Have Assembled a Wonderful Collection of

Paris-Inspired Blouses for Easter

In the new and most exquisite peplum, Cossack, and dressy models, beautifully developed in flowered Georgette crepe, rich satins, and French voiles, trimmed with filet, Venice, and French Val laces or handsome embroideries.

Each model mirrors its Paris original so perfectly that the difference between them is purely imaginary, yet the prices are very modest.

$8.95 to $22.50

SAKS & COMPANY

Announce, Beginning This Morning, a

Demonstration of the New Binner Corsets

by Miss K. Burleigh,

Expert Corsetiere

The "Binner" is a scientifically made corset that affords exceptional back support and gives unusual grace to figure. It has long been the choice of discriminating women, and for Spring the new models have so many exclusive features they cannot help but merit even greater support than before.

Prices: $5 to $25

NEW!

"Athletic" Underwear for Women

The improved Summer underwear for women of every proportion. Cut over liberal measurements, and so designed as to afford greater comfort than any other undergarment before introduced.

Obtainable in Crossbar Madras, Pajama Check, self and Satin Stripe Madras, Fibre Silk, or Jap Silk.

Prices: $1.25 to $6.50

Main Floor

REPUTATION

A good reputation is so hard to get that it ought not to be lightly considered.

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY
Building Construction

Sundstrand
ADDING MACHINE

SUNDSTRAND short, snappy handle pull increases speed, saves energy, prevents errors.

SUNDSTRAND has only 10 finger keys—all at fingertips. You add, multiply, subtract, divide—faster, easier, more accurately. Because of small size, it is easily carried to the figure work.

Ask for demonstration in your office.

New York Sales Office,
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EDWARDS

Why send to Youngstown?

YOU know Youngstown as a "steel town," perhaps overlooking its recent marvelous development in many varied lines.

We do beautiful work in lithography, steel and copper plate engraving, letter press printing—and have customers all over the United States; people to whom quality is the important consideration and price but a means to it. And ours is the largest and only complete printing establishment in this wonderful city.

The Edwards Company
Lithographers, Printers
Steel and Copper Plate Engravers
Youngstown, Ohio

Gordon & Dilworth
REAL ORANGE MARMALADE

MADE from wild bitter oranges giving that distinctive flavor which has made Orange Marmalade a traditional breakfast relish with the English and Scotch for centuries

Sold by leading dealers
If unobtainable at yours call
Bryant 5244

Lawyer Going to England

I have some small legal business I want transacted in England personally and would like to know of a lawyer who is going there soon.

X 314 TIMES ANNEX.

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Analyze and Solve
your
SURETY AND INSURANCE
Problems
Service Specialists
H. T. E. BEARDSLEY, Inc.,
31 Liberty St. New York
Telephone John 5166

ORDER

GINGER ALE

NOT LATER THAN 6:30 P. M.
Advertisements of help and situations wanted, rooms vacant and wanted, business opportunities, &c., for insertion in the daily edition of The New York Times must be in the Times Building before 6:30 P. M. day previous to publication.—Advt.

MOTORMEN COLD TO B. R. T. STRIKE

Chief Kuhn of Locomotive Brotherhood Says Engineers Have No Grievance.

AWAIT WORKERS' ATTITUDE

Leaders Will Present Garrison Letter at Meeting of Union Employes Tonight.

While there were indications that the opposing camps in the Brooklyn Rapid Transit quarrel were preparing for a fight yesterday, following the reports of the day before that the B. R. T. employes contemplated walking out on strike Tuesday, or at the end of the Monday runs, there were also indications that there would be no strike, for the present, at least.

Union officials continued to talk belligerently, and said that it looked very much as if a strike would now be unavoidable in view of the fact that Receiver Lindley M. Garrison had refused to deal with the union representatives. Everything now depends on what action may be taken tonight when the so-called "strike committee" makes its report at a meeting at Arcadia Hall, on Halsey Street, near Broadway, in Brooklyn, they said, and the question of whether or not Brooklyn faces a tie-up of its subway, elevated, and surface lines on Tuesday depends on the attitude of the workers when Mr. Garrison's action is reported to them.

Union men were also active in other ways, however. Among them much interest centred in two meetings of locals of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers yesterday afternoon in Brooklyn. The motormen of all three transit lines are members of this union, and not members of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes, to which the workers threatening strike belong. Nor is the Brotherhood affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, as is the Amalgamated.

The two brotherhood meetings yesterday, however, were regular business meetings such as are held on the second Sunday of each month, according to members who attended them, and from their statements it appeared that members of the Amalgamated had been able to derive little or no satisfaction from either of them. Amalgamated men were reported to have gone to the meeting halls—one meeting was held at Perin-Fulton Hall, Pennsylvania Avenue and Fulton Street, and the other at Prospect Hall—and to have talked outside with members of the brotherhood. The subject of the strike, however, was not brought up in either meeting, it was said, and members said that their brotherhood could not go on sympathetic or other strike without instructions from their executive officers in Cleveland, Ohio. Warren S. Stone is head of the organization.

Without the aid of the motormen, it was said that the strikers could at best make but a poor showing. Moreover, some of the motormen, discussing the matter informally after their meetings were over, appeared disinclined to participate in a strike at the present time, under any conditions. It was this union that was on strike on Nov. 1 last when the Malbone Street tunnel wreck occurred.

"Some of these union fellows are trying to inject Bolshevism methods into the situation," one of the old employes said. "The majority of the men are satisfied with their jobs, with the exception of a few changes which we have been told will be made as soon as conditions warrant; and we old fellows are making pretty good money anyhow. Five years ago some of the men were getting as low as twenty-five cents an hour, now many are getting forty-nine cents for the same work with extra pay for overtime, and often make $35 a week. The trouble is that a lot of the fellows don't know the war is over and that the 'big money' jobs are things of the past, and that thousands of soldiers are returning from the war and looking for jobs."

Harry Kuhn, Chief of Local 419, one of the Brotherhood locals that met yesterday, said afterward that the engineers had no grievance against the B. R. T. and that they were not interested in a strike. They are now satisfied with conditions and wages, he said, and receive 62½ cents an hour and time and a half for overtime.

In the vicinity of the car barns men among the ones threatening strike told of having seen officials of strike-breaking concerns, from Chicago and Philadelphia, in town in the last few days, and it was apparently believed pretty generally that the B. R. T. was preparing for a battle in the event that the strike was called. Mr. Garrison said last night that he had no comment to make on the developments.

William D. Mahon, International President of the Amalgamated, and James H. Vahey, its attorney, may arrive in this city today, it was said last night. There was a report that the attorney's purpose in coming to New York might be to attempt to throw the entire matter into the courts, on the ground that Mr. Garrison was not a B. R. T. official, but a court appointee. This, it was thought, might prove the final alternative to a strike.

FRANCE PLANS FOR IMPORTS

New Bank for Foreign Trade Taken to Mean Embargo Will Be Lifted.

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PARIS, April 13.—Announcement of the organization of a French bank with a capital of $20,000,000 to further foreign trade was accepted today by American manufacturing interests in Paris as a further indication that the French Government soon will lift the embargo on imports.

Those behind the institution include tradesmen, manufacturers, bankers, led by M. Clementel, Minister for Trade, and representatives of the Minister for Finance. Shiergfried, Deputy of Le Havre, is Chairman of the board.

Americans concerned with the opening of the market are of the opinion that influential members of the French Government would not embark on the enterprise without assurances that the restrictions on admittance of foreign goods were to be modified materially.

DEBS BEGINS TERM IN FEDERAL PRISON

Taken into Custody in Cleveland, Where 3,000 Socialists Parade and Hold Meetings.

MOUNDSVILLE, W. Va., April 13.—Eugene V. Debs, many times Socialist candidate for President, entered the West Virginia Penitentiary here late tonight and began serving his ten-year sentence for violation of the Espionage act. As the prisoner stood in the doorway of the penitentiary he said:

"I enter the prison door a flaming revolutionist, my head unbent, my spirit untamed, my soul unconquerable."

Debs answered the required questions put by Warden Terrill, who assigned the prisoner to Cell 51.

Prior to retiring to his cell Debs issued the following statement, addressed to the Socialists of America:

"As I am about to enter the prison doors, I wish to send to the Socialists of America, who have so loyally stood by me since my first arrest, this little message of love and cheer. These are pregnant days and promising ones. We are all on the threshold of tremendous changes. The workers of the world are awakening and bestirring themselves as never before. All the forces that are playing upon the modern world are making for the overthrow of despotism in all its forms and for the emancipation of the masses of mankind.

"I shall be in prison in the days to come, but my revolutionary spirit will be abroad and I shall not be inactive. Let us all in this supreme hour measure up to our full stature and work together as one for the great cause. That means emancipation for us all.

"Love to my comrades and hail to the revolution."

CLEVELAND, April 13.—Eugene V. Debs, many times candidate for President on the Socialist ticket, gave himself up to the Federal authorities here this morning, and a few hours later started for the Federal prison at Moundsville, W. Va., in charge of United States Marshal Charles W. Lapp, to begin serving his ten-year sentence for violation of the Espionage act.

The party will reach Moundsville late tonight, if the necessary transportation connections can be made.

Debs was met at the station by a party of friends, including David Fulton Karson of New York, editor of The Call. He had been scheduled to address a meeting which was held here today to protest against his incarceration, of which he had not been notified until he arrived in the city. However, he accompanied deputies to the Federal Building without protest.

After the meeting, which was addressed by several speakers, 3,000 Socialists paraded to Public Square, where they listened to another address. The crowd was good natured and called to those on the sidewalk to "join the Bolsheviki."

Among the party which accompanied Debs to Moundsville were J. Louis Engdahl of Chicago, who also is facing a prison sentence as the result of conviction with Victor Berger, for violation of the Espionage act, and Arthur Bauer of Terre Haute, his brother-in-law.

"I may be wrong, but I followed my conscience and I have no regrets," Debs said with a smile as he left. "I did what I thought was right."

Before the train pulled out for Youngstown, from where trolley lines completed the journey to Moundsville, Debs was taken for an automobile ride.

SMITH HOLDS CONFERENCE.

Discusses Pending Albany Measures with Advisers Here.

Governor Smith and some of his legal advisers had a conference last night at the National Democratic Club concerning pending legislative measures at Albany. The Governor had no further comment to make in relation to his previous announcement that he would call an extra session if the various bills in which he is interested were not acted upon, but his friends were convinced that he was determined to take this course if the situation should be forced upon him.

All of the bills, both Democratic and Republican measures, which the State Executive is urging for passage before adjournment, it was said, would be passed in the Senate. Mr. Smith said last night that he was assured of this by the aid of the four insurgent Republican Senators. This was his answer to the statement of Speaker Thaddeus C. Sweet of the Assembly to the effect that the Governor's program of social welfare and industrial legislation would be opposed if it were necessary to continue in session until Jan. 1.

Under the rules, if the Speaker could keep the members together in a unit of opposition, it was agreed that concurrence with the Senate action could be blocked indefinitely, but an extra session would change this situation. Although the Governor had read in the morning papers the Speaker's announcement of his attitude, he made no criticism of the Assembly leader's opposition, intimating that he preferred to await developments. The question of an extra session, it was said, depended on the action of the Assembly this week.

Those in conference with Governor Smith were ex-Judge Robert E. Luce, Chairman of the Tammany Hall Law Committee; Senator James A. Foley, Democratic minority leader, and Abram I. Elkus. They considered among other measures the Hydroelectric Power bill. In addition to the municipal and home rule bills the Governor is also anxious for action on the anti-rent profiteering measure. The Governor and his family will return to Albany today.

2,400 ENGINEERS RETURN.

52d Pioneers on K. I. Luckenbach—Turrialba Brings Nurses.

The transport K. I. Luckenbach, which arrived in Gravesend Bay on Saturday night, went to Pier 7, Bush Terminal, South Brooklyn, yesterday morning, and landed sixteen officers and 2,400 enlisted men of the 52d Pioneers, complete with the exception of Companies L and M. The troops were under command of Colonel Reginald L. Foster.

"We were under fire," Colonel Foster said, "from Sept. 22 until the armistice on Nov. 11, and we escaped with marvelously few casualties, though we were just behind the infantry in the front lines. We built bridges, made roads, recovered salvage, and the men of the 52d Engineers were happy because they expected any time to be in the front line trenches."

In addition to the soldiers, the K. I. Luckenbach had on board a boatswain's mate, first-class, of the name of Michael Black, twenty-eight years old, of Muncie, Ind., who was in the ship's brig, for trying to bring over with him his intended bride disguised as a negro longshoreman. The young woman was in the isolation ward of the ship's hospital, and she said she was Mlle. Alexandria Boyer, twenty-two years old, of Marseilles.

HUNGER RELIEVED IN MANY LANDS

388,041 Tons of Supplies, Valued at $95,000,000, Distributed During March.

HOOVER REVIEWS SITUATION

Direct Care to be Taken of Nearly 1,000,000 Children in Central and Eastern Europe.

PARIS, April 13.—Herbert Hoover, Director General of Relief, has issued a review of the measures carried out by the United States, Great Britain, France, and Italy during the month of March through the co-ordination of the Supreme Economic Council. The total value of supplies distributed in the month was approximately $95,000,000, of which all but about $2,500,000 was furnished on a basis of deferred payment.

The supplies amounted to 388,041 tons, divided as follows: Cereals, 316,243; rice, 12,642; peas and beans, 8,053; fats and meats, 34,176; condensed milk, 4,122; clothing, 4,483; miscellaneous, 8,322.

Poland received 51,745 tons of supplies. Under the terms of the armistice arrangements for shipment through Danzig, says Mr. Hoover, have proceeded with great smoothness and dispatch, as high as 4,500 tons a day by rail from Danzig to Warsaw having been transported. All sections threatened with critical famine conditions have received relief.

Finland during the month received 26,344 tons of supplies. About 10,000 tons of these were furnished under replacement agreements with northern neutrals. Distribution is gradually speeding into the outlying points, and the straw bread formerly in use is rapidly disappearing. Some difficulties have been met with from ice and mines, one ship having been lost and another badly crushed.

Child Feeding Problem.

Mr. Hoover, in his review, dwells upon the progress made in the organization of allied food missions in the various countries under relief, and the improvements in distribution through control of the railway movements in the old Austrian Empire. He deals with the important question of child feeding, saying:

"In order to cope with the very large amount of malnutrition in the liberated areas in Central and Eastern Europe, plans are under way involving the medical examination of the children of the poor, and provision for regular and systematic feeding from special canteens. These measures will involve the direct care of between 500,000 and 1,000,000 children.

"The large expenditure involved places such wholesale measures beyond the capacity of the various charitable associations and bodies operating in Europe. It is felt that if child life is to be preserved, it can only be done by large and systematic measures of this character. Subventions have been arranged from some of the associated Governments and have been added to by the local Governments concerned.

"During March this work was initiated in Finland, Poland, and Rumania, and it is hoped that during the month of April it will be established generally over the liberated country.

"In general, it has been solely due to the co-operation of the Food Commissions and financial and transportation officials of the eighteen Governments involved that these results have been possible."

FOOD CHECKING BOLSHEVISM.

Hoover's Aid Reports Good Results —Needs of Southeast Europe.

PARIS, April 13, (Associated Press.)—Rumania and Jugoslavia will probably be able to feed themselves from this year's harvest. Hungary, German-Austria and Czechoslovakia will not be able to do so, but will be dependent for another year on imported food supplies.

This is the report on the food situation in the Balkans and other countries brought by Dr. Alonzo E. Taylor, head of the Investigating Division of the American Relief Association, who has just returned here. The Balkan States are, until the next harvest, absolutely dependent upon food distribution from the outside.

Dr. Taylor says that 1,600 tons of American foods are being supplied daily to Vienna, and are not only the sole barrier standing between the Austrian capital and Bolshevism, but that these supplies have proved an absolute specific against Bolshevism. The Austrian population, knowing the situation, he declares, refuse positively to have anything to do with a movement which might interfere with their sole supply of food.

FOUNDED·1880·LONDON

OUTER APPAREL, TAILORED HATS AND FOOTWEAR FOR YOUNG LADIES

Giving as we do the most careful thought to the designing of tailored suits, coats, dresses, blouses and separate skirts for young ladies up to 19 years, we have deemed it essential to create in tailored hats and footwear appropriate models and lasts for wear with De Pinna outer apparel.

Our assortments include the proper clothing, headwear and footwear for street, riding, golf, motoring and more formal wear.

Tailored suits and dresses; exclusive De Pinna models, executed in fabrics of our own importation.

Exceedingly smart designs in capes and top coats.

Tailored shirts and blouses in imported silks and washable fabrics, designed to be worn with De Pinna separate skirts.

New and attractive models in washable dresses.

Tailored hats exclusively designed to be worn with De Pinna suits and dresses.

"Anniped" shoes and riding boots.

DE PINNA
Fifth Avenue at 50th Street

FOUNDED 1856

COMMENTS by newly acquired customers confirm our belief that a decided shortage, due to modified provision, of the better grades of men's clothes prevails.

Not so with us—we had the courage of our conviction, felt business would prosper, procured our material requirements early, provided liberally and produced a bountiful stock.

Results—ample volume, variety, range of sizes and price advantage incurred by logical anticipation.

BROKAW BROTHERS
1457-1463 BROADWAY
AT FORTY-SECOND STREET

SHOE SPECIALISTS SINCE 1857

ANDREW ALEXANDER

Sixth Avenue Corner 19th St — 548 Fifth Ave. Above 45th St.

PEOPLE tell us frankly that we have the styles they have not been able to find elsewhere. It is difficult under present conditions to maintain a comprehensive stock, especially just now, in low shoes and children's shoes. But large assortments are today, as in other times of scarcity, an attractive feature at the Alexander stores. For three generations our designers have influenced the trend of shoe fashions that appeal to gentlefolk, and the styles we are showing for Easter carry authority.

Stern Brothers

West Forty-second and West Forty-third Streets

Will Offer To-day, Extraordinary Values in Men's

CORDOVAN OXFORDS

at $7.65 pair

Two smart lasts to select from, made of genuine Dark Tan Cordovan, in a full range of sizes.

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English and Scotch tweeds in the preferred colors for both men and women.

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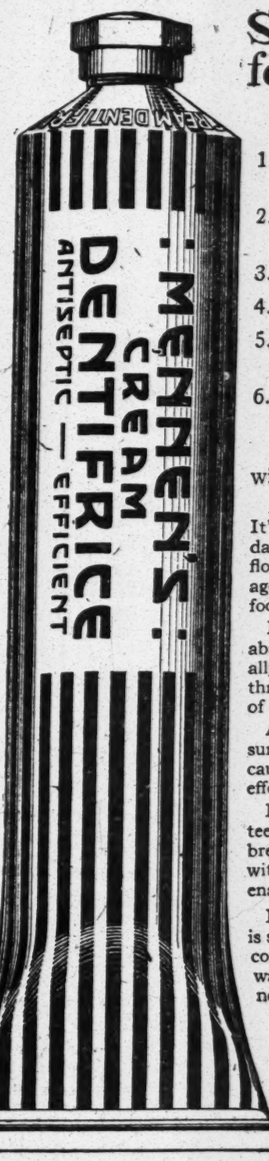
Six rules for good teeth



1. Clean them when you get up.
2. Clean them after breakfast.
3. Clean them after lunch.
4. Clean them after dinner.
5. Clean them before retiring.
6. Go to your Dentist four times a year.

Better start the treatment with rule 6.

Avoid an alkaline dentifrice. It's always harmful and often dangerous because it checks the flow of saliva—Nature's only agent for destroying the acids of food decay.

Mennen's Cream Dentifrice is absolutely non-alkaline and actually increases the flow of saliva through the stimulating influence of mild fruit acid.

A 20% content of alcohol insures an antiseptic action and causes a cool, refreshing after-effect.

Mennen's cleans and polishes teeth, removes tobacco stains and breaks down tartar formations without scouring or grinding the enamel.

It costs 35 cents and the tube is smaller than many dentifrices costing 25 cents—but Mennen's was made to deliver a result and not to fit a price.

G. MENNEN CHEMICAL CO.
Newark, N. J.

MENNEN'S CREAM DENTIFRICE

The MAN

ANNOUNCEMENT

IN ANNOUNCING THE READINESS OF SPRING IDEAS IN CLOTHES FOR MEN, IT IS THE DESIRE OF FINCHLEY TO HAVE IT KNOWN THAT THE STYLE IDEAS NOW PRESENTED HAD THEIR ORIGIN IN THIS SHOP, OR, AS IN A FEW INSTANCES, THEY ARE AUTHENTIC REPRODUCTIONS OF THE WORK OF A LONDON DRAPER OF ESTABLISHED STANDING.

THE JACKETS FOR LOUNGE, STREET AND BUSINESS USAGE HAVE THE COMFORTABLE LINES AND EASY GRACE WHICH PROVE SO AGREEABLE IN THIS UTILE TYPE OF GARMENT. THE HIGH-LINE SHOULDERS, SHEPPARD LAPELS AND THE SKIRT-FLARE, IN EVIDENCE IN THE STYLES FAVORED BY THE CLASS OF ENGLISHMAN WHOSE SENSE OF DRESS COULD NOT BE JUSTIFIABLY CRITICIZED, HAVE BEEN SPLENDIDLY APPLIED. TO SECURE THE NECESSARY SELECT TONE THE FABRICS HAVE BEEN LIMITED IN RANGE.

IT IS ACKNOWLEDGED BY FINCHLEY THAT IN LAYING-OUT AND DEVELOPING SHIRTS, CRAVATS, PAJAMAS, HOSIERY, UNDERWEAR AND OTHER ACCESSORIES, QUALITY AND CHARACTER ARE INVARIABLY GIVEN FIRST CONSIDERATION. ONE MAY SELECT WITH CONFIDENCE FROM ASSORTMENTS WHICH ARE LIMITED ENOUGH IN RANGE TO ASSURE A NICE DEGREE OF EXCLUSIVENESS.

THE CLOTHES AND HABERDASHERY PUT FORWARD FOR THE CURRENT SEASON ARE UNRESERVEDLY RECOMMENDED FOR SELECTION BY MEN WHO HAVE DEFINITE APPAREL REQUIREMENTS, AND ELECT TO SATISFY THEM SUCCESSFULLY. EVERY ARTICLE HAS BEEN EXECUTED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF FINCHLEY WITH THE EXCELLENCE CONSIDERED ESSENTIAL BY THOSE WHO DISPLAY TASTE AND JUDGMENT IN CHOOSING. THE SERVICE RENDERED IS ENGAGING AND THE ENVIRONMENT PLEASANT.

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SCORES OF OFFICERS GET AWARD OF D.S.M.

Pershing Honors a Host of Those Who Helped Win the Victory in France.

FROM ALL ARMY BRANCHES

General George Bell Heads the List, Which Includes Colonel Hayward and Major Straight.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—The War Department authorizes publication of a cabled communication from the Commander in Chief of the American Expeditionary Forces, announcing the award of the Distinguished Service Medal to many officers, among whom are the following:

Brig. Gen. George A. Wingate of the 27th Division, Brig. Gen. Paul W. Wolf, Colonel Joseph Blake, the late Colonel R. C. Bolling, Colonel John J. Carty of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, Colonel William Hayward of the "Buffaloes," Colonel James A. McCrea of the Pennsylvania Railroad; Colonel W. J. Wilgus, who was Vice President of the New York Central; Lieut. Col. Robert Bacon, Lieut. Col. Lloyd Griscom, Lieut. Col. H. H. Harjes of Morgan, Harjes & Co.; Lieut. Col. G. M. P. Murphy and Lieut. Col. James H. Perkins, both of whom served with the Red Cross; Lieut. Col. H. Cabot Ward, who was Park Commissioner under Mayor Mitchel; Major Willard D. Straight, (deceased,) and Chaplain Charles H. Brent.

The text of the communication from General Pershing follows:

"Pursuant to authority granted me by Cable A-2833, I have awarded the Distinguished Service Medal to the following-named American officers:

Major Gen. George Bell, Jr.—For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. He led his command, with distinction, in the offensive operations with the British which resulted in the capture of Hamel and Hamel Woods, and in the fighting on the Amiens-Roye line which resulted in Marcheville, St. Hilaire, and a portion of Bois Harville. He played a high order of leadership in the Argonne-Meuse offensive, when his division attacked and captured the strongly fortified Bois de Forges. The successful operations of the division which he trained and commanded in combat were greatly influenced by his energy and abilities as a commander.

Major Gen. John Biddle—For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. He command of American troops in England, by his tact and diplomacy in handling intricate problems, he made possible the successful transshipment of many thousands of men to France. To his executive ability, efficient handling, control, and dispatch of casual troops through England is largely due.

Major Gen. Frank W. Coe—For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. Between August, 1917, and May, 1919, while in command of the 30th Brigade, Coast Artillery Corps, in the face of many difficulties, he, by thoroughness and constructive ability, organized, equipped, and trained for active service units of American Coast Artillery to fractions of which

Brig. Gen. Dwight E. Aultman—For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. As chief of artillery of the 5th Corps in the operations against the enemy in November, 1918, by his exceptional skill as an artillerist he was largely responsible for the rupture of the enemy's position and the breaking of his resistance.

Brig. Gen. Malvern-Hill Barnum—For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. He commanded with marked success the 154th Infantry Brigade, from its organization to the close of active operations. The conduct of his brigade in the St. Die and Marbache sectors was indicative of his good leadership. As a member of the Inter-Allied Armistice Commission he has performed his many exacting duties with marked ability, address, and sound judgment, rendering services of the highest character to the Government.

Brig. Gen. Harry G. Bishop—For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. While in command of the 3d Field Artillery Brigade, during the battles of the Argonne-Meuse and in the subsequent advance to Sedan, by his skill and able leadership, he rendered exceptionally valuable services.

Brig. Gen. E. E. Booth—For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. He commanded, with great ability and gallantry, the 8th Infantry Brigade in the operations which forced the American troops to evacuate Bois de Fays, Bois de Malaumont, Bois de Jeut de Faux and Bois de Foret, in September and October, 1915. His splendid leadership was an important factor in these actions.

Brig. Gen. Albert J. Bowley—For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. He commanded the 17th Field Artillery and later the 2d Field Artillery Brigade in the active operations from early November, 1918. As artillery supporter under his direction in the engagements near Chateau-Thierry, near Soissons, those in the St. Mihiel salient, Blanc mont ridge, and in the Meuse-Argonne, were important factors in the great successes gained.

Brig. Gen. Lloyd M. Brett—For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. He commanded the 160th Infantry Brigade with particular efficiency in the markedly successful operations resulting in the occupation of the Dannevoux sector in October, 1918. In the actions near Imecourt and Buzancy in November his brigade broke the enemy's resistance. Due to his masterful ability and brilliant leadership these operations proved a crowning success.

Brig. Gen. Wilson B. Burtt—For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. As Chief of Staff of the 5th Corps he displayed great tact and judgment in the coordination of the commands and directed with marked ability the staff work of his corps during the St. Mihiel and Argonne-Meuse offensives and was a potent factor in insuring the successes of his organization in that engagement.

Brig. Gen. J. C. Castner—For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. While in command of the 9th Infantry Brigade he displayed conspicuous tenacity of purpose and determination to overcome all obstacles. At Blanc Rappes, in the St. Mihiel salient and ensuing actions his brigade effectively routed the enemy. The success of his command was in a large measure due to the splendid training and excellent leadership given it by its commander.

Brig. Gen. William M. Crulkshank—For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. He commanded, with ability, the artillery of the 3d Division on the Marne during the German attack on July 15. Subsequently, during the advance on July 18, due to his tactical knowledge and successful placing of the guns, he greatly assisted in the repulse of the enemy. Later, he rendered valuable services as commander of the Artillery of the 4th Corps.

Brig. Gen. William C. Davis—For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. In command of the artillery support of the 1st Corps in November he rendered services of the highest order. Through his energy, intelligence, and skill his guns were ever ready for an emergency. The successes of the operations between the Meuse and the Argonne Forest were in a measure due to his strong support of the attacking infantry.

Brig. Gen. Thomas B. Dugan—For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. He commanded the 70th Infantry Brigade during a part of the Meuse-Argonne offensive with great distinction and marked ability. By his painstaking energy, zeal and great initiative he proved to be a material factor in the successes of the division.

Broke Hindenburg Line.

Brig. Gen. Samson L. Faison—For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. He commanded, with great credit, the 60th Infantry Brigade in the breaking of the enemy's Hindenburg line, at Bellicourt, France, and in subsequent operations, in which important captures were made, all marking him as a military commander of great energy and determination.

Brig. Gen. William M. Fassett—For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. In the forcing of the crossing of the Escaut River, Belgium, in November, 1918, and the establishment of a bridgehead thereat, he demonstrated his ability as a leader. The successful operations of his brigade in this and in ensuing actions were greatly influenced by his efforts.

Brig. Gen. John M. T. Finney—For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. He rendered distinguished services in the organization of surgical teams for the purpose of affording expert surgical aid to the wounded in the immediate vicinity of the battlefield. He has done much to standardize the practice of surgery in war, and giving so freely of his professional experience and skill he has

Brig. Gen. Edwin B. Winans—For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. He served with credit as Chief of Staff of the 42d Division in the operations at Chalons and at the Chateau-Thierry salient. In command of the 84th Infantry Brigade he showed himself to be a brilliant commander, of skill and judgment. Later he served with distinction as commanding General of the 42d Division.

Brig. Gen. J. B. McDonald—For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. While commanding the 186th Infantry Brigade during the advance of the 91st Division from Foret de Hesse, Argonne, France, in September, 1918, he was instrumental in the success achieved. He directed the attack in person, and by his example of personal courage and by his sound tactical orders he so inspired his brigade that it was enabled to capture and hold a most important position.

Brig. Gen. Leslie J. McCain—For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. As the senior artillery officer of the Training Section, General Staff, he displayed marked ability in correctly estimating artillery situations and requirements of military tactics. He was largely responsible for impressing upon the American Army sound principles for the use of artillery, and for improving methods for the support of infantry, so necessary to the proper co-operation of the two arms.

Brig. Gen. William K. Naylor—For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. While Chief of Staff of the 33d Division he exhibited conspicuous ability in the operations in the Verdun, France, in September and October, 1918. He frequently visited the front line positions under heavy enemy artillery fire, and by his personal efforts and skilful conspicuously was in a large measure responsible for the successes gained.

Brig. Gen. W. C. Neville—For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. While in command of the 5th Regiment, U. S. Marines, and later of the 4th Infantry Brigade, he participated in the battle of Chateau-Thierry, the advance near Soissons and the operations of St. Mihiel, Blanc Mont Ridge and the Meuse-Argonne. In all of these he proved himself to be a leader of great skill and ability.

Brig. Gen. William J. Nicholson—For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. He commanded, with distinction, the 155th Infantry Brigade from its organization to the time of the armistice—at all times with credit to himself and to his command.

Brig. Gen. Frank Parker—For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. He commanded, with marked distinction, the 18th United States infantry. Later, as a brigade commander, he exhibited qualities of rare leadership, superb courage and unusual intuition. He successfully commanded the 1st Division in the Argonne offensive in the Autumn of 1918, where he showed himself to be a skilled leader of marked ability.

Brig. Gen. Benjamin A. Poore—For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. He commanded, with distinction and ability, the 7th Infantry Brigade, in the numerous engagements of the Argonne-Meuse campaign. By his energy and ability his brigade drove the enemy from Ruisseau des Forges and from Bois de Fays. In these engagements, important captures of machine guns and materiel were made by the troops of his command.

Brig. Gen. George S. Simonds—For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. He commanded with marked distinction as Chief of Staff of the 2d Corps during the important operations along the Hindenburg line in the region of the Sambre Canal. His great administrative ability was apparent in the efficient manner in which he handled a large force of American soldiers serving with the British.

Brig. Gen. Fred W. Sladen—For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. While commanding the 5th Infantry Brigade in the battle of Chateau-Thierry in July and in the Argonne operations in France in October, 1918, he demonstrated conspicuous qualities of ability and leadership. The successes that attended the operations of his brigade were influenced greatly by his energy, skill and courage as a commander.

Brig. Gen. Marcellus G. Spinks—For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. By his untiring efforts, zeal and marked military efficiency in the performance of duties of responsibility as Senior Assistant of the Inspector General's Department in France he has rendered services of exceptional value to the Government.

Chief of Engineers.

Brig. Gen. Harry Taylor—For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. Arriving in France June 11, 1917, as Chief of Engineers, A. E. F., he organized and administered the Engineer Department, which included the construction of wharves, depots, railways, barracks and shelters throughout the theatre of operations. He continued these duties with marked and conspicuous ability, building a complete and efficiently functioning institution.

Brig. Gen. William S. Thayer—For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. As Chief Consultant in Medicine of the A. E. F., with untiring zeal he devoted his time, energy, and high professional talents in promoting the organization of eminent medical officers for the prosecution of effective treatment among the sick and wounded of the A. E. F. Largely through his individual efforts the treatment of the sick was so standardized, co-ordinated and proficiently perfected as to result in a direct saving of many lives and a consequent conservation of manpower and morale of these forces.

Brig. Gen. LeRoy S. Upton—For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. He commanded with conspicuous ability the 9th Infantry in the trench sector south of Verdun and in all its operations before Chateau-Thierry. In the campaign north of Verdun, in October, as commander of the 167th Brigade, he exhibited qualities of brilliant leadership, successfully participating in the battles at Molleville Farm, Grand Montagne Ritrays and those east of the Meuse. At all times he remained near his front lines, personally directing the attacks and serving as a constant inspiration to his men.

Brig. Gen. R. D. Walsh—For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. In command of the important base ports of St. Nazaire and Bordeaux, France, and as Deputy Director General of Transportation, his services have been characterized by exceptional ability, energy and devotion to duty.

Brig. Gen. William L. Westervelt—For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. As Assistant to the Chief of Artillery, through his initiative, organizing ability, and comprehensive knowledge of the technique and tactics of artillery in all its branches, and particularly through his complete knowledge of artillery material, he has rendered services of exceptional value to the Government.

Brig. Gen. Francis A. Winter—For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. As Chief Surgeon of the lines of communication, American Expeditionary Forces, from June to December, 1917, he organized medical units at the base ports and in camps in France. He established large supply depots, from which medical supplies were distributed to the American Expeditionary Forces, and by keen foresight and administrative ability made these supplies at all times available for our armies.

Brig. Gen. Paul W. Wolf—For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. In the attacks on Bois de Forges, St. Hilaire, Bois de Warville and Bois de Hautes Epines, France, in September and October, 1918, the conspicuous success of the brigade was due to his splendid leadership and skill.

Colonel Roger G. Alexander, General Staff—For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. As Chief of the Topographical Division of the Intelligence Section, he organized and administered, with exceptional ability, the Topographical and Sound and Flash Ranging Services of the American Expeditionary Forces. Due to his foresight and energy, our armies in the field were at all times supplied abundantly with excellent maps of the theatre of operations.

Colonel Nathaniel Ellison—For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. As Chief of the Orthopedic work in the zone of the army, he personally directed, in a most efficient, conscientious and painstaking manner, splinting and orthopedic work, which resulted in the saving of many lives and greatly relieved suffering among our wounded.

Colonel Frank S. Armstrong—For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. With painstaking efforts he reorganized and placed the Remount Service upon an efficient basis, overcoming innumerable difficulties, and finding ways and means of supplying combatant divisions with animals when the sources of supply were very limited. In this great task he showed qualities meriting the highest praise.

Organized First Gas Regiment.

Colonel Earl J. Arkisson—For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. He organized and trained the First Gas Regiment in a type of warfare new to the American Army and directed the operations of that regiment with marked distinction during the St. Mihiel and Argonne-Meuse offensives of the First American Army.

Colonel J. A. Barr, I. G. Department—For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. During the active operations of the armies in the field in the St. Mihiel salient and in the Argonne offensive, he revealed marked ability in the inspection of conducting methods and the supplementary tactical knowledge of a high order.

Colonel Frank C. Baker, Medical Corps—For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. As commanding officer of Evacuation Hospital No. 1 at Colombey-Thiery, from June to August, 1918, Colonel Baker so promptly arranged his hospital under most difficult conditions and with great resourcefulness and good judgment, made adequate use of the facilities at his disposal, that he was able to receive and evacuate after splendid treatment and in perfect order, a large number of wounded from the Marne offensive at a time when critical situations, too, were greatly demoralized.

Colonel Alvin K. Baskette—For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. He organized and co-ordinated the several activities of the salvage depot at St. Pierre de Corps, which was the largest and most important of such depots in the American Expeditionary Forces. By his zeal, tact and ability in solving the various labor problems that arose in connection with the employment of many French civilians, he produced a high degree of economic efficiency in the operations of the Salvage Service.

Colonel Louis H. Bash—For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. He supervised with tact and sound judgment the establishment of the important base ports of St. Nazaire and Brest. While Chief Adjutant General of the Services of Supply, his splendid knowledge of administration, his energy and personal attention to duties were shown by the efficiency of his office, which met fully the diversified demands made upon it.

Colonel Robert McC. Beck—For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. He showed extraordinary efficiency in directing the staff work of the 32d Division at the second battle of the Marne, and in the operations near Soissons and north of Verdun, France, from July to October, 1918. In the preparations for battle and in the reorganizations between battles, he ably handled many difficult situations that presented themselves.

Colonel Upton Birnie, Jr.—For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. As principal assistant in the Operations Section, General Headquarters, American Expeditionary Forces, he has, by his thorough military knowledge, loyalty, and devotion to duty, materially assisted in attaining the success of that section of the General Staff.

Colonel Joseph Blake—For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. As Chief Consultant for the District of Paris and commanding officer of Red Cross Hospital No. Two, he efficiently standardized surgical procedures, especially the recent methods of treating fractures. His remarkable talent has materially reduced the suffering and loss of life among our wounded.

Colonel R. C. Bolling, Air Service, (Deceased.)—For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. His service to the United States Aviation was distinguished for an accurate and comprehensive grasp of aviation matters, for a sound and far sighted conception of the measures needed to establish an efficient American Air Service in Europe, for initiative and resourcefulness in attacking the problems of a young military service, with success, in arranging affairs with foreign governments, for boldness and vigor in executing determined policies. In all of these he has rendered service of great value to his country.

Colonel Carl Boyd, (Deceased)—For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. As Military Attache to the American Embassy in Paris he performed services of a most distinguished character. Later, as Senior Aide-de-Camp to the Commander in Chief, he displayed remarkable ability, sound judgment, and tact in the many varied negotiations with the allied commanders and other allied officials, rendering service of inestimable value to the American Expeditionary Forces.

Colonel Frank C. Burnett—For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. He commanded, with distinction, a battalion of the 77th Division in trenches in France and participated in the repulse of the first raid made by the enemy upon American troops. As Deputy Adjutant General, General Headquarters, American Expeditionary Forces, he has performed his manifold duties with ability and sound judgment.

Colonel Clifford C. Carson—For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. He organized and commanded the training centres for the instruction of officers for the tractor artillery of the American Expeditionary Forces. In this new and important field of activity he rendered conspicuously meritorious service.

Carty Honored for Telephone Work.

Colonel John J. Carty—For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. He was largely instrumental in securing from the telephone and telegraph companies of the United States the best talent available to meet the urgent requirements of the Signal Corps at the outbreak of the war. He has served with marked distinction as a member of the American Expeditionary Forces and his brilliant professional attainments and sound judgment have rendered his services of exceptional value to the Government.

Colonel James B. Cavanaugh—For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. As commander of an Engineer regiment, he rendered great assistance in the early development of the American port at Bassens. As Assistant Chief of Staff in charge of the Administrative Section of the Services of Supply, he exhibited rare qualities and marked ability in the solution of the many problems of policy. His efforts in connection with the repatriation of American troops have been of conspicuous merit.

Colonel Charles DeF. Chandler—For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. As Chief of the Balloon Section, Air Service, American Expeditionary Forces, from November, 1917, to February, 1919, he rendered notable service in the supply, administration, and operation, of the balloon units, that so thoroughly demonstrated their efficiency during the major operations of the American Expeditionary Forces.

Colonel Sydney A. Clomen—For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. As Chief of Staff of the 29th Division, he showed himself resourceful and equal to any emergency. His sound judgment and ability, especially during the operations north of Verdun, France, in October, 1918, were of a high order. The success of these operations was in a measure due to his energy, zeal, and rare qualities of leadership.

Colonel Owen G. Collins—For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. Under his administration the supply of troops,

Colonel William Elliott—For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. As Quartermaster at Langres and at the regulating station at Is-sur-Tille, his energy and thorough knowledge of methods and standards of supply have been of the greatest value to the Government, particularly while Depot Quartermaster at Is-sur-Tille, during a period when the successful operations of some twenty divisions were dependent upon receiving supplies from that depot.

Colonel Hjalmer Erickson—For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. As commanding officer of the 26th Infantry Regiment in the operations east of the Aire River from Oct. 1 to 11, 1918, he rendered most meritorious service by displaying marked tactical ability, courage, and resourcefulness in the handling of numerous critical situations, thus enabling his regiment to advance steadily to all its objectives.

Colonel James D. Fife—For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. In command of Base Hospital No. 21, he served with distinction with the American Expeditionary Forces. He was later assigned to duty in the office of the Chief Surgeon, in charge of hospital planning and construction, procurement of permanent buildings, establishment of hospitalization, liaison with the French authorities, the General Staff, and with the engineers. In the performance of these multifarious duties he displayed conspicuous ability.

Colonel Stephen Fuqua—For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. In charge of the troop movement sub-section of G-3, First Army, from its organization until he became Chief of Staff, he was responsible for the supervision of the movements incident to the concentration of troops for the St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne offensives of the First Army, which involved many thousands of men and was accomplished with the greatest success. His untiring, painstaking, and energetic efforts had a marked effect on the success of these major operations.

Colonel Joel E. Goldthwaite—For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. As a regimental commander he has, by his unusual foresight and organizing ability, made it possible to reclaim for duty thousands of men suffering from physical defects. He has thereby materially conserved for combat service a great number of men who would have been lost to the service.

Colonel Edgar S. Gorrell—For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. He rendered conspicuous and valuable services as member of the United States Aeronautical Commission charged with the selection of types of European aeronautical material to be manufactured in the United States, and as the representative of the Air Service with the General Staff, American Expeditionary Forces. In the performance of his many important tasks he displayed good judgment, great energy, and showed that he possessed the ability of a high order, which have been of invaluable service to the Government.

Colonel Walter S. Grant—For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. As Deputy Chief of Staff of the First Army, by his high professional attainments and ability he rendered valuable assistance in the staff work preparatory to and during the St. Mihiel and Argonne-Meuse offensives. As Chief of Staff of the First Corps he displayed the same tact, zeal, and energy which marked the previous character of his services.

Colonel Ernest Graves—For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. He was charged with the construction of the Gievres storage depot and later was appointed Engineer Officer of the Intermediate Section, Services of Supply, where he was engaged in the solution of complicated projects west of Bourges. As Engineer Officer of Base Section No. 2, and of the Advance Section, S. O. S., he performed the duties with which he was intrusted in a conspicuously meritorious manner. In the many responsible capacities in which he was employed the performance of his duty was characterized by sound judgment and untiring zeal.

Colonel John W. Greely—For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. As a member of the Operations Section of the General Staff, 1st Division, and later as Chief of that section, he showed sound judgment in tactical operations before Cantigny, Soissons and St. Mihiel. As Chief of Staff of the 1st Division he was a material factor in the success of the operations against the enemy in the Argonne-Meuse offensive, where he demonstrated ability of a high order.

Colonel W. E. Harrell—For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. He served through all operations of the 1st Division of this war, and at all times was conspicuous for his courage, judgment and leadership. As battalion and regimental commander, he distinguished himself by his exceptionally energetic and effective command of his units. During the rapid advance of the 1st Division upon Sedan, he carried out a most difficult mission of the division, in that he successfully executed a night march of about twenty kilometers, across broken country, in the face of the enemy. Herein he exhibited the qualities of a most able commander.

Colonel William H. Hart—For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. While serving as Quartermaster, Base Section No. 1, by his thorough knowledge of methods and standards of supplying troops, his untiring and comprehensive study of the innumerable details of the largest and most important duties, with which he was intrusted, in a highly satisfactory and especially efficient manner.

Colonel William Haskell—For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. He exhibited devotion, skill and untiring energy as Chief of the Operations Section, 4th Corps, during its organization, and in the St. Mihiel offensive. As Chief of the Operations Section, Second Army, he rendered exceptionally meritorious service during the organization of that army and in the operations north of Toul, October and November, 1918.

Tribute for Hayward.

Colonel William Hayward—For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. As commander of a regiment that was dedicated from the american Expeditionary Forces and served continuously with a French division, he was charged with particularly responsible and exacting duties, in the performance of which he at all times displayed commendable tact, personal bravery, and military leadership of a high order.

Colonel B. A. Hegeman—For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. With technical skill and great energy, he organized a large force of trained workmen for the repair of motor transports. He restored to service a great mass of accumulated dead transportation of all kinds and types and kept in operation much transportation by timely repair. By his untiring efforts the motor transportation was maintained at such a standard as to

Colonel John A. Hull—For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. As Judge Advocate of the Service of Supplies he most creditably handled the questions brought before him. His sound legal training, his complete knowledge of military administration and his clear conception of the new and difficult problems involved made his services of most exceptional value.

Colonel Charles A. Hunt—For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. He commanded first a battalion of the 18th Infantry and later the regiment. He conducted himself in every action with marked ability and skillful leadership, showing the finest qualities of good judgment, courage and devotion to duty.

Chief Surgeon at Paris.

Colonel Paul C. Hutton, Medical Corps—For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. As Chief Surgeon of Paris Group from April 28, 1918, during which period, by his good judgment and untiring energy, he provided a hospitalization and evacuation system that insured prompt and excellent care and treatment of the wounded, and furnished the means of saving many lives and provided comfort for the wounded, thereby greatly adding to the morale of the combatant troops of both the Allied armies engaged in the second battle of the Marne.

Colonel Gordon Johnston—For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. He showed great ability while Chief of Staff of the 82d Division in the operations in the Argonne sector. The force of his energy and his masterful leadership manifested itself in the crowning successes of the division during the operations of this campaign.

Colonel Percy L. Jones—For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. He served with marked distinction as commander of the United States Ambulance Service with the French armies. By the force of his energy, zeal and ability he brought that unit of that service to a high state of perfection. The splendid record held by this service is attributable to his great devotion and untiring efforts in accomplishing the task.

Colonel Charles Keller—For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. He took command of a regiment at a critical moment after two unsuccessful assaults had been made by regiments. He reorganized the regiment under fire and made possible the taking and holding of the Bois de Ogons, thereby displaying the highest order of leadership and exhibiting the master military qualities of a commander.

Colonel William Kelly—For exceptionally meritorious, and distinguished services. After serving with great credit in the field he took command of the important ports of La Rochelle and La Pallice. His executive ability and energy he promptly relieved congested conditions and made possible the uninterrupted flow of necessary supplies toward the front.

Colonel John C. H. Lee—For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. In the preparations for the drive on the St. Mihiel salient in September and for the Meuse-Argonne offensive in October, 1918, he had charge of the detailed arrangements for and the subsequent execution of the operations of the 89th Division. The successes attained by this division were largely due to his splendid staff co-ordination, marked tactical ability, and sound judgment.

Colonel H. B. Lindsley—For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. He conducted with extreme devotion to duty and marked zeal the many activities of the War Risk Bureau in France. Due to his executive ability, he contributed very largely to the successful development, extension, and administration of that important service.

Colonel Francis F. Longley—For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. He has been in charge of the Water Supply Service and as commanding officer of the 26th Engineers, a water supply regiment, since the fall of 1917. His untiring energy, unusual initiative, and good judgment have to a marked degree been responsible for the plentiful supply of pure drinking water to the troops. He was instrumental in assisting in maintaining the unusually low rates of sickness among our troops.

Colonel John P. McAdams—For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. He served with marked distinction as Chief of Staff of the lines of communication and as Deputy Chief of Staff of the services of supply. He administered the affairs with which he was intrusted with noteworthy ability and conspicuous efficiency, energy, and ability.

Colonel Robert McCleave—For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. In October, 1918, in the midst of operations he was appointed Chief of Staff of the 3d Division. In gaining immediate and complete control of a difficult situation and in co-ordinating the work of the new staff, he showed conspicuous ability, and by his inspiring example of energy and zeal he was largely responsible for the successes achieved at Clair Chenes Wood and the Bois de Foret.

Colonel James A. McCrea—For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. He rendered especially efficient services to the American Expeditionary Forces while acting as General Manager of the Transportation Service and later as Deputy Director General of Transportation in the Advance Section. He handled his duties in a most efficient manner, showing marked ability, great zeal and energy.

Colonel James F. McKernon—For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. By his devotion to duty and his willingness to work in any capacity, not only placed his remarkable ability freely and fully at the disposition of the Quartermaster Corps, but has set so high a standard of professional efficiency as to serve as an inspiration to all with whom he has come in contact.

Colonel George C. Marshall, Jr.—For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. He has performed the duties of Assistant Chief of Staff, G-3, 1st Division, Assistant Chief of Staff, G-3, First Army and Chief of Staff, 8th Corps, during the following operations: While the 1st Division was serving in the Toul sector, at the Cantigny attack, when the First Army carried on the operations of St. Mihiel and the Meuse-Argonne. By untiring, painstaking and energetic efforts, he succeeded in all of these undertakings. Colonel Marshall's work had a marked influence on the success achieved by the organizations mentioned above.

With First Army Air Service.

Colonel T. DeW. Milling, Air Service—For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. First as Chief of Staff and later as Commander, he organized and conducted the operations of the Air Service of the First Army during the entire operations of that army. By untiring, painstaking and energetic efforts, he succeeded in raising the efficiency of his command and insuring the proper co-operation with the land units. He exhibited professional attainments of the highest order, and exercised a marked influence on the success of the First Army.

Colonel T. Bentley Mott—For exceptionally insurirorious and distinguished services. As Chief Liaison Officer of the Commander-in-Chief, American Expeditionary Forces at Allied General Headquarters, he performed

the important duties with which he was charged with marked ability, and by his tact and sound judgment he materially assisted in insuring close co-operation between the French and American armies.

Colonel James R. Mount—For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. Arriving in France with the first American troops, he undertook the task of creating a medical supply depot and administering a medical supply service for the American Expeditionary Forces. Using his limited resources with great skill and judgment, he displayed unusual talent for organization and laid the foundation of an efficient medical supply service.

Colonel Bruce Palmer—For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. As a member of the General Staff of the American Expeditionary Forces, on duty with the First Section, first as Chief of Tonnage Division during a period of stress, befraught with difficulties, and later as Deputy Assistant Chief of Staff, he performed duties of great responsibility, with marked ability, fidelity and success, invariably displaying personal and professional attainments of a high order.

Colonel E. D. Peek—For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. He organized and conducted the operations of the standard gauge and light railways of the First Army. Although handicapped by lack of personnel and material, he pushed the enterprise to success. By untiring, painstaking, and energetic efforts in the use of the inadequate means at his disposal, he displayed unusual talent for organization and masterful execution.

Colonel A. T. Perkins—For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. As Deputy, and later as Manager of light railways, he undertook the task of organizing a light railway service for the American Expeditionary Forces. His long and complete railroad experience and knowledge assured the success of these lines. By his foresight in promptly gathering from the United States a generous supply of railway material, he quickly brought the light railway service to a high degree of efficiency.

Colonel Ephraim G. Peyton, 320th Infantry—For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. As the commaiding officer of the 320th Infantry Regiment, in all its operations, by careful and painstaking preparations and skillful leadership he enabled his regiment to carry always its tasks through to a successful end. At all times he displayed a high order of leadership and exhibited superb qualities as a commander.

Colonel Philip B. Peyton—For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished service. He took command of a regiment which had undergone six days of shell fire and commanded it with such unusual skill as to enable the regiment to capture Almereville, Bois de Babiemont, Boucon, and, after crossing the Meuse, to capture Hill No. 292, Dun-sur-Meuse. Milly-devant-Dun, Liondevant-Dun, Cote St. Germain, Chateau Charmois, and Grimaucourt, displaying from the highest order of leadership and exhibiting the masterful qualities of a commander.

Helped to Keep Roads Open.

Colonel George H. Purington—For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. He was engaged in keeping roads open and traffic moving in the advance of the First Army, between the 26th September and the 30th September, 1918, in the battle west of the Argonne, by his tireless effort and determination the supply of ammunition and goods of the Third and Fifth Corps was insured. Although confronted with a most difficult task, he overcame all obstacles and crowned his effort with great success.

Colonel Harry R. Rethers—For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. He distinguished himself by his extraordinary ability and skill in organizing and untiring energy. The foundation of the work of the Quartermaster Corps at Base Section No. 3. His good judgment, combined with tact, knowledge of methods and high professional attainments, resulted in an superior standard of efficiency, reflecting the greatest credit upon himself and enabling him to render most valuable services to the Government.

Colonel J. C. Rhea—For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. In charge of the Operations Section, and later as Chief of Staff and Brigade Commander of the 2d Division, he played a conspicuous part in the successful engagements in the St. Mihiel salient, and those in the Argonne-Meuse, revealing traits of military knowledge and attainments of a high order.

Colonel Charles D. Roberts—For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. He displayed the highest order of ability as Chief of Staff of the 81st Division in its organization and in the conduct of its operations in the St. Die sector on Nov. 9, 10, and 11, 1918, near Verdun, where the division was relieved the advance five and one-half kilometers over marshy ground under heavy fire.

Colonel T. A. Roberts—For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. As commander of an American regiment on duty with the British, although confronted with many difficult situations, he handled all questions with marked success. His tasks were performed with ability in a manner that reflected the greatest credit upon him, his preparations were careful, his leadership skillful. The excellent results achieved by this regiment are in a measure attributable to his sound judgment, knowledge, and energy.

Colonel James Ronayne—For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. He served as assistant commandant of the army schools for eight months. By his energy, perseverance, and good judgment in all matters connected with the army schools he exhibited high professional attainments and military qualities of a superior order.

Colonel Ernest L. Ruffner—For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. As surgeon of the Intermediate Section, Services of Supply, having under his supervision thirty-nine base hospital units. He performed his strenuous and exacting duties in an unusually efficient manner, displaying rare judgment and professional attainments of the first order.

Colonel Thomas W. Salmon—For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. He has, by his consultations, and conferences on the organization of the base port at St. Nazaire, he displayed high engineering skill and long, practical experience in the management of men. His genius, together with his great energy and devotion to duty, contributed largely to the successful development and efficient operation of that base.

Colonel Joseph F. Siler—For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. He has been in charge of the laboratory service of the American Expeditionary Forces. Due to his untiring zeal and high professional attainments he has been able to render invaluable service in the prevention and the spread of infectious disease among our troops. Under his able instructions medical officers were sent out equipped to handle the new medical and surgical problems of war in a manner not believed possible before the present war.

Colonel George T. Slade—For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. He served with marked distinction as Deputy Director General of Transportation, First with the Third Army and later with the Railroad Department in the zone of the services of supply. Due to his tactful negotiations and zealous efforts, the Transportation Department secured efficient co-operation with the French railroads and was enabled to meet the tremendous demands imposed upon it by the rapid advance of our armies during the Argonne-Meuse battles.

Colonel H. C. Smither—For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. As Assistant Chief of Staff, in charge of the supply section of the General Staff of the services of supply, he demonstrated, by his energy, zeal, and masterful efforts, a high order of efficiency and ability. He organized the supply section and handled, without friction, the questions of priority and troop orders, during the period of the arrival of American troops in France. With a rare gift of tact and address, he discharged most successfully his many important duties.

Colonel George R. Spaulding—For exceptionally meritorious, and distinguished services. He served with marked distinction as commanding officer of the 305th Engineers, as Division Engineer of the 80th Division, as Chief Engineer of the 5th Corps, and as Chief Engineer of the First and Third Armies. At all times he exhibited professional attainments of the highest order in handling the difficult problems with which he was confronted.

Colonel A. N. Stark—For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. He served as Chief Surgeon of the First Army, during all its offensives, charged with the organization and direction of the medical service, involving the treatment and evacuation of many thousands of sick and wounded under most adverse conditions. In this important capacity he performed his duties with marked ability. With good judgment, furthered by high professional attainments and tireless energy, he solved the difficult problems which arose, prevented much suffering, and saved the lives of many among the American and French wounded soldiers.

Colonel Walter C. Sweeney, Chief of Staff of the 28th—For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. As Chief of Staff of the 28th Division, he rendered conspicuously valuable services in the Argonne-Meuse offensive. In the capture of the strong enemy positions at La Chene Tondue, Apremont, Chatel-Chehery, and Hill 244, by his marked ability and tactical knowledge, he proved a material factor in the successes achieved during these important operations.

Colonel C. J. Symonds—For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. He commanded for many months the important intermediate storage depot at Gievres. He successfully administered a large personnel and supervised the growth of Gievres as a storage depot. He organized the system of

supply from that station so efficiently that there were no shortages,

BUCHAREST NOW A CITY OF GLOOM

People Have Plenty of Paper Money, but Nothing to Buy with It.

MISERY OF PEASANTS GREAT

Bolshevist Propagandists Evades Government Cordon, and Situation Is Critical.

By Dr. CONSTANTINE BROWN.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, April 13.—The aftermath of war has hit Rumania hard. Landing at Constanza recently, it was with a saddened heart that I beheld the economic ruin of this once famous Rumanian shipping centre and beautiful watering place. Its grain elevators stand idle, its oil tanks are empty, its wharves are deserted, and the port itself holds no shipping. Steamer communication with Constantinople has been re-established, but passengers are few.

The vandal hand of the invading Bulgar, which stripped impartially dwelling house and palace, did not overlook the statue of Ovid, the Roman poet, who ate a bitter bread of exile in Constanza. The Bulgarian Philistines, mistaking him no doubt for some latter-day Rumanian notable, included his statue in the loot that found its way to Sofia. The Rumanian Government vigorously protested. So did the Entente powers. And as a peace offering on the part of the beaten Bulgars, Ovid is now said to be on his way back to his old pedestal.

The railway journey from Constanza to Bucharest is a disagreeable and perilous affair. The great railway bridge across the Danube, blown up by the Allies at the time of the German invasion, has not been repaired. Railway passengers are transported across the river in barges, which are slow moving and unwieldy, and on the far shore the railway station is nearly two miles from the river bank. There are no facilities for the handling of luggage, and vehicles of any kind are unobtainable.

There are no buffets, and necessary food supplies have to be carried by the hardy wayfarer unless he wishes to fall a victim to hunger. Trains, I found, were invariably overcrowded anad uncomfortable to a degree. The journey from Constanza to Bucharest, in pre-war days occupying four hours, now takes from twelve to fifteen hours.

The Rumanians are greatly hampered by shortage of rolling stock. Their most powerful locomotives were sent off to Germany and Austria as war booty.

Gay, laughter-loving Bucharest, with its beautiful women, its music and song, whose restaurants rivaled those of Paris and Vienna, now sits enthroned in gloom. It is a sorrowful and sorrowing place. An ordinary meal will cost a small fortune, and a humble room in a fifth-rate hotel will for a single night cost anything up to $15.

Inertia and disorganization are probably to blame. All imports are forbidden, but for what reason is not quite clear. There are ugly rumors that the curse of profiteering is responsible for much, and that the people are permitted to go lean in order that wealthy food syndicates may grow fat financially.

No Rumanian is allowed to remit abroad more than 2,000 lei a month, which, at the present rate of exchange, amounts to between $150 and $175. Merchants and the trading classes are hit very hard by this decree. The Government explains that it is necessary and needful in order to bolster up the dwindling exchange value of the lei.

Wearing apparel and such articles of luxuries as silk stockings and perfume are smuggled from Entente countries by the Orient Express, and bring fabulous prices in the Bucharest shops. The local price of a small bottle of French perfume is $20, and people have fought for possession of a single cake of scented soap costing the equivalent of $5.

While the Government professes to be bankrupt, private citizens have abundance of paper money, and an orgy of spending has seized upon all classes, but there is little to buy.

The peasant endures hardship and untold misery. His economic lot has not been improved. Already there are to be heard rumblings of revolt. So far the tiller of the Rumanian soil has held aloof from Bolshevism, but he may not do so always. The agitator is at work. Bolshevist agents contrive to evade the Government cordon and to pass in and out of the country. Propaganda is actively carried on and a hungry man is the most dangerous element any State can produce.

Rumania is passing through a critical stage. She may survive or she may go down, as Russia and Hungary have, in a welter of blood and barbarism. One thing must not be overlooked. Food is the best known antidote for Bolshevism. The starving people of Rumania look to the Allies and cry aloud for help. They want bread, not promises. "Why," they say, "should food supplies be poured into Germany while we are permitted to starve?"

VISIT ROOSEVELT GRAVE.

Soldiers Leave Wild Flowers Gathered Near Sagamore Hill.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., April 13.—Among those who visited Colonel Theodore Roosevelt's grave today were scores of soldiers recently returned from France, who walked to the cemetery from the village, gathering trailing arbutus, violets and pussy willows, which they placed on the grave.

"I was here at Oyster Bay only last Summer," said one of the boys. "Mrs. Roosevelt had invited about twenty of us up from camp one Saturday afternoon. When we got to Sagamore Hill the Colonel and his wife were on the porch to greet us and took us into the trophy room, where he told us of his hunting experiences. That day will always be in my mind. He treated us like sons, and as we started back to camp he slapped us on the back and said he wished he could go with us. The news of his death made every man in the army feel like crying, for he was loved by every soldier and he fought over here just as hard as we did over there."

Among the soldiers were six negro members of the "Buffalo" Regiment. They were from Washington.

Lost and Found Advertisements Page 21

MOVE TO DOWN RENT PROFITEERS

Continued from Page 1, Column 5.

tenant at least twenty-one days' notice of an increase in rent.

The Fertig bill, which has also passed the Assembly and is now in the Cities Committee of the Senate. It extends from five to ten days the time during which a notice of dispossess becomes effective.

The Lyons bill, which, when amended, will provide that unless there is an agreement in writing to the contrary, tenancy will continue until May 1 of each year upon the same terms and conditions upon which it began or was being continued on the previous May 1. The bill is intended to prevent the practice of landlords raising rents whenever they please. In some cases, it was said, this has been done twice in one month. Under the proposed law, the rent would remain the same for a whole year unless the tenant agreed otherwise in writing, or unless the landlord could prove in court that conditions had so changed as to make it necessary to raise the rent.

Finally, a bill will be drawn up to limit to 8 per cent. the profits of the so-called "leasters" who do not buy houses, but, according to Mr. Callahan, "simply gamble in rents." It is from these men, the Judges all agreed, that the principal trouble came, but it is not entirely clear how their activities may be curbed. The group of legislators hope to devise some statute, however, that will keep their returns down to a reasonable figure.

Aim at "Gamblers" in Rents.

In discussing these propositions yesterday, Mr. Callahan said that there was every indication of a desire on the part of many to "gamble in rents," and that the bona fide landlord caused not nearly so much trouble as the speculator.

"We considered many proposals," he said, "such as municipally owned apartments and Government stimulation of building, but the only immediate practical measures were the four which we finally agreed upon. For instance, President Moran, who is a practical real estate man, pointed out that the present cost of building new apartments would be so large that the rents in them would have to be even higher than those of the profiteers.

"On Wednesday we shall all go to Albany to push these measures. We shall attempt to get hearings from the Senate committees to have the measures reported out, and to arouse public sentiment for them. Another plan that I am working on is an invitation to the Law Committee of the Bronx County Committee to volunteer to defend tenants in the courts free of charge. We find that few landlords wish to come into court and have their rapacity aired in public. If the poor tenants knew that they will be defended they will have no reluctance to appear and in all probability the matter will be settled amicably.

"The experience of Judge Robitzek, for instance, is that when he invites that the landlord himself instead of the agent appear in court, the problem is forthwith solved out of court. By such means as these we hope to overcome such instances as those where a man buys a house or leases the rental rights and immediately serves dispossess notices upon all the tenants with the result of neither party to all to agree to higher rents in order to have the dispossess annulled. And we hope to eliminate cases such as that of a policeman who had his rent raised from $29 to $55 within a year."

Hirsch Appoints Committee.

Tax Commissioner Hirsch has appointed on a committee to investigate the rent situation the Rev. A. Ray Petty, pastor of the Judson Memorial Church, Chairman; Edward I. Hannah, President of the Central Federated Union; Peter J. Brady, President of the Allied Building Trades Council, and Henry Bloch, lawyer of 59 Nassau Street. As Mr. Hirsch explained yesterday, the committee will not give out its definite plans until this afternoon, when it meets, at 3:30 o'clock, in Room 1220 in Municipal Building.

Mr. Hirsch, continued the Tax Commissioner, "I can say that we are going to be just to the landlord as well as to the tenant. We know that he has had increases in his expenses and that he is entitled to some increase, but at the same time I am sure that within six months we shall have wiped out actual rent profiteering just as we wiped out the dastardly work of the tax sale sharks in Queens.

"People have no idea of the number of complaints we are receiving, or by what a mean, rotten deal many people are receiving. And let me say that we are not at all interested in the man on Riverside Drive who pays $5,000 a year or the tenant in the high-priced apartment, but are solicitous of the poor fellow on the east side, who can do nothing for himself. With the help of public sentiment and wide publicity we are going to help him get rid of this nuisance.

"The plans of the Reconstruction Commission were explained yesterday by the Chairman, Abram I. Elkus. He laid stress upon the desire of the commission to receive as many complaints in affidavit form as possible, and also upon the determination of the commission to get at the facts in the situation.

"The result of the cessation of building during the war is becoming apparent in the raising of rents throughout the city," Mr. Elkus said. "The average growth of population in New York City from 1913 to 1916 was 107,000 annually. The population has grown probably even more rapidly than this in the last few years in spite of the lack of immigration, on account of the centering of so much war work in New York and the surrounding region. As yet no really constructive program has been offered to relieve the housing situation.

"The Housing Committee of the Reconstruction Commission is undertaking an investigation, the object of which is to find out exactly what is the result of this increased crowding in the tenements of New York, and what is really happening to the poor whose limited incomes are being strained to the limit by the increased rents. It is hoped to gather additional information concerning the blocks from the Tenement House Department, Health Department and charity organizations.

"The committee is not, however, restricting itself to the blocks surveyed. It has a Complaint Bureau, and is glad to receive complaints in affidavit form, giving the name, address, rent increases from Jan. 1, 1918, to the present time, number of rooms and location of apartment, present condition of upkeep (sanitation, service, hot water, heat, repairs) and particularly, the name of the landlord or owner, and whether or not he is resident or the house is in the hands of an agent of lessee. In the latter case we particularly want an affidavit. These will be received in writing, addressed to the Housing Committee, Room 509, Hall of Records, New York City.

"The Housing Committee," added Mr. Elkus, "is at the same time asking owners and agents of apartments to aid it in finding out what justification there is for present raising of rents. It is collecting figures in regard to gross rents, taxes, and net rents, for the present, and a number of past years.

"The committee is also trying to find out if there is any hope of finding relief from the present housing difficulties from any of the following:

"1. Speculative builders and lenders.

"2. Insurance companies or the other usual sources of large loans.

"3. Limited dividend corporations.

"4. Building and loan associations.

"5. Dealers in building materials, through lowering or stabilizing the price of materials.

"It is not, of course, only the problem of the present emergency that the Housing Committee is trying to solve. The housing problem of New York is of long standing in spite of our tenement house law of eighteen years ago. The greater part of the unskilled workers of New York still live in the old lower tenements.

"These deep buildings have no light nor air excepting that entering from windows on the street and rear court, with interior rooms lighted and ventilated only through glazed protections. It is the hope of the Reconstruction Commission that it will be able to lay the foundation of some solution of New York's permanent housing problem."

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Seventy-two thousand Americans went to France and "invested" all they had in Liberty—and were killed before their "dividends" came due.

THAT was a "cold-blooded business proposition."

Two million other Americans went to France, too, and willingly offered to get in on the same "investment." And they knew they'd never "clip a coupon."

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THAT was a "cold-blooded business proposition."

Well—we've still got a job to finish. And we're still Americans. Do you believe we're not going to do it in the old American way?

What Americans are most vitally interested in just now is the proposition to see the job through right—to a finish—with whatever American dollars and whatever American energy it may take.

That ***may*** be a "cold-blooded business proposition."

Some people call it ***patriotism.***

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Our New Uptown Office
Opens for Business

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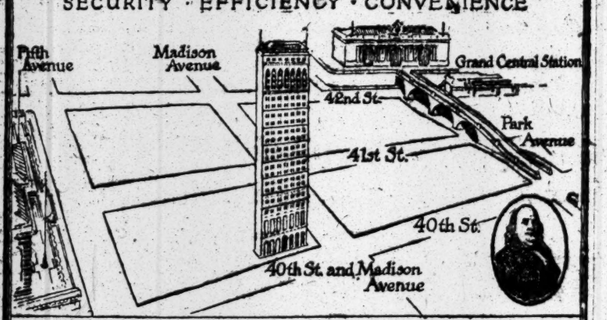

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or socks—or a half dozen, perhaps—in an attractive box, is a time-honored and agreeable Easter remembrance.

Women's pure thread silk stockings of exquisite sheerness, and with open clocks, come in black or white at $3.75.

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Men's Foulard Ties $2 *and* $2.50

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As we stood at the door of our 13th Street store just before closing the other night, a well-groomed man hurried out remarking *"nothing like knowing what you want and getting it quick."*

Abundant stocks of good things to wear have made life-long friends of lots of men who want what they want the minute they want it.

Worry-proof clothing of our own manufacture. Furnishings, hats and shoes of somebody else's manufacture, but only the sort that we like to have worn with our clothing.

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Exceptional in quality, refined in appearance. For lasting satisfaction we recommend our

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NEWARK SHOP, 170 Market St.
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Men's wear at McCutcheon's

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Special Easter offering of Irish Poplin Scarfs at $1.50 each.

Reg. Trade Mark

There are over 30 different shades. Ordinarily these ties would retail at a much higher price.

This is a *real* opportunity.

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USE COLT AND SMITH & WESSON REVOLVERS

TO PROTECT YOUR PROPERTY

J. L. GALEF
SALES AGENT
75 CHAMBERS STREET, N. Y.

BASEBALL MOGULS SEE DIRE CHANGES

Johnson and Heydler Think Fed. Verdict, if Sustained, Means Commission's Death.

BIG LEAGUES TO SEPARATE

Relations Would Be Severed, Too, Between the Majors and Minors, Which Step Heydler Favors Now.

Sweeping changes in the methods of conducting the business of organized baseball are to result from the verdict returned by a jury at Washington on Saturday in favor of the Baltimore club of the Federal League, provided that verdict is sustained on appeal, so it was declared yesterday by Ban Johnson, President of the American League, and John A. Heydler, President of the National League. Appeal will be taken, if necessary, to the Supreme Court of the United States. Appeal will first be taken to the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia. As the case now stands, organized ball has been judicially declared a monopoly, and faces payment of $240,000 damages, the jury's verdict of $80,000 being trebled because the case was brought under the Sherman antitrust law.

Among the changes forecast by Mr. Johnson and Mr. Heydler, provided the case is lost on appeal to the highest tribunal, are these:

Dissolution of the National Baseball Commission.

Severance of relations between the American and National Leagues.

Complete severance of relations between the major leagues and the National Association of Minor Leagues.

Mr. Heydler, in a telephone interview with THE NEW YORK TIMES, stated last night that he believed absolute severance between the majors and minors should take place at once.

"It may be noted that this severance is practically complete now," he added.

Forecasts Changes in Contracts.

Mr. Johnson, in his statement, which was made at Chicago, also prophesied, in event of losing the case on appeal, the revision of players' contracts by elimination of the ten-day and reserve clauses. Mr. Heydler did not care to discuss this point.

Mr. Johnson said further:

"The verdict, of course, is a blow to baseball, but we are not particularly distressed, as it was nothing more than we expected under the circumstances. We were bound to appeal, no matter what the amount of damages was.

"We don not want to be charged with operating in restraint of trade; neither do we want the charge of conducting a monopoly hanging over us."

While declaring that he did not care to ridicule the verdict or the justice of the court, President Johnson said the attorneys for the Baltimore Club talked like "Lenine and Trotzky."

"You would have thought that we were on trial in Russia," the American League executive said. "We were charged with all manner of crimes. The attorneys for the plaintiffs referred to me as the 'Czar' of baseball and gave the impression that we were on the threshold of a penitentiary.

"Baseball has been conducted under the present system for forty years and has been persistent in its success of keeping the sport clean and retaining the dignity of the game. If we have been wrong in our operations, then, of course, we want to know about it."

Acted in Good Faith, Says Heydler.

In a formal statement issued last night, Mr. Heydler said:

"The elimination by the trial judge of the evidence bearing on the negotiations for and making of the peace agreement with the Federal League was to me the greatest disappointment of the Washington trial.

"If ever men acted in good faith they were those representatives of the National and American Leagues who met the delegates of the Federal League at the Waldorf on the night of Dec. 19, 1915, and entered into a compact with them for the purpose of restoring baseball order and discipline.

"At that conference and on the very threshold of its proceedings the question of authority of the Federal League Committee to negotiate and make binding peace terms was raised deliberately and repeatedly. In every such instance full authority to make a settlement was guaranteed us by President Gilmore, Chairman of the Federal Committee. Every such declaration was made in the presence and hearing of President Rasin of the Baltimore Federal League Club, who, neither by act nor voice, dissented. No agreement was ever entered into with more implicit good faith in that all the then remaining clubs in the Federal League would agree to the settlement. Yet because of the court's rulings on the points of law in the case, this to us important factor was not given to the jury.

"Despite this unfavorable decision, however, there is nothing that cannot be remedied by a higher court, if error has been made. Should even the highest tribunal approve what has now been decided, I am confident that the game will go on as before. The national game on the business side will be conducted along lines in harmony with the final decree, and this doubtless will be accomplished without dejracting in the least from the game as a means of entertaining the public or as continuing its function as the one great athletic simulus for the youth of the nation. The game is not affected by the decision except in its business aspects, and I believe the public has little interest in those.

No Shift in Season's Plans.

"The arrangements for the coming championship season will in no way be affected by the decision and there is no occasion, present or remote, for the baseball public, the owner, player, or umpire, to feel anything but optimistic over the outlook. The game will be restored to its normal standard this year and it will remain there.

"This court decision is only an incident in the long life of the game. It will neither retard nor limit development of the sport. It is the part of baseball that is played elsewhere than on the field that is touched by this ruling, and not the part which is presented at the ball park. To that part we will direct our attention, and will leave to the courts and the lawyers the other."

August Herrmann, Chairman of the National Baseball Commission, when informed in Cincinnati of President Johnson's propositions, said they might be the outcome of the Baltimore Federal League Club suit, but that he did not believe it would be necessary to go as far as forecast by the American League President.

"We have prepared an appeal in the Baltimore Club suit, will execute bond, and the matter probably will not come up during the coming playing season," Mr. Herrmann said.

"The National Commission as a whole is preparing a statement, and this will be ready in a couple of days. Pending the appeal of the verdict against us, baseball will be conducted as in the past."

BALTIMORE, April 13.—When the statement made today by Ban Johnson, President of the American League, was read to the counsel for the Baltimore Federal League club, tonight, the following reply was given out:

"Whatever legal steps hereafter may be taken by organized baseball, we will meet before the proper tribunal, and discuss any questions there; but not elsewhere.

"With reference to Mr. Johnson's statement, it is well to bear in mind that several of Mr. Johnson's prior statements to newspapers contributed most substantially to the verdict against organized baseball in the present litiga-

YANKS START NORTHWARD.

Huggins Releases Several Players as Training Closes.

Special to The New York Times.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., April 13.—The Spring campaign of the Yankees at Jacksonville is ended. Today the players enjoyed the usual Sunday rest, with trips to the nearby beach, to St. Augustine or the golf links, as the program for the afternoon. Tomorrow morning at 8:30 o'clock the players will say farewell to this city, where they have spent exactly three weeks, and will begin the advance northward, with Brunswick, Ga., as the first stopping place.

Manager Huggins has changed his plan of releasing certain players before starting North. Elmer Miller left here tonight for Birmingham, where the St. Paul club is to play an exhibition game tomorrow, but he said before starting that he was undecided about joining the team. He intimated that he would not accept any considerable reduction in salary, and was prepared to go to his home rather than take a cut. He is satisfied with this particular minor league berth if his salary demands are satisfied.

Huggins tonight announced the release of infielder Edwin Mooers to the Memphis Club of the Southern League. Outfielders Hugh High and Ham Hyatt were released to the Toledo Club. Neither High nor Hyatt has been at the training camp.

Huggins will take all his other players North, and may not hand out any more releases until he reaches New York.

The outlook for the return of the Yonkees to Jacksonville next Spring has improved greatly since the end of the first week here. The early practice and conditioning work were interfered with to a considerable extent by strong winds, but the weather of the last two weeks could hardly have been improved upon. The players missed only one day of practice during their stay here, and Huggins was satisfied to have that day crossed off the list. He had previously decided upon a reduction of work, and had called off morning practice.

This week's program for the Yankees calls for four games with the Dodgers and two with the Rochester Internationals. Huggins's men will play the Robinson team at Brunswick, Ga., tomorrow; at Orangeburg, S. C., on Tuesday; at Goldsboro, N. C., on Wednesday, and at Newport News, Va., on Thursday. The two clubs will part after this game, but may play again in the North on April 20 and 21.

On Friday the Yankees are to meet the Rochester club at Cambridge, Md., where Baker will join the New York team. On Saturday, the same teams will come together at Wilmington, Del., and immediately after this game the players will go to New York.

Thormahlen and Shore are the probable pitchers for the game at Brunswick tomorrow, with Nelson as third choice. The Yankees now have the edge on the Dodgers by four victories to three, and Huggins is hopeful of at least an even break this week in order to retain the advantage. Though leading in games won the Yankees have been outscored, outbatted and outfielded in the series up to this time.

McVOY OUTSHOOTS BURNS.

Captures High Scratch Prize at Travers Island Traps.

All records for attendance at a Sunday shoot of the New York Athletic Club were smashed yesterday when forty-three gunners reported on the firing line. The race for the high scratch prizes produced a tie between M. McVoy and A. L. Burns. Each had a 92 out of a possible 100 targets. The former gunner won the shootoff.

The scores:

	Accum. Cup.	Tour. Cup.	Byronel Cup.	Scr. & Hdc. Cups.
G. H. Martin	25	1	3 48	80—16—99
W. G. Allen	24	2	25 3 47	89—14—100
C. L. King	24	2	23 0 38	83—15—98
E. G. Anderson	25	3	25 0 50	80—14—200
G. W. Lembeck	24	2	21 0 46	78—12—90
G. W. Derrick	24	4	23 0 40	79—18—97
J. H. Vanderv'r	25	0	20 4 48	88—12—100
G. J. Corbett	24	1	23 2 47	90— 8—98
Dr. Thielmann	25	2	24 0 49	85— 6—85
F. B. Dole	23	1	24 6 47	79—18—94
W. B. Short	20	1	23 2 43	82— 8—90
J. M. McLaug'n	24	1	21 2 45	86— 8—94
F. A. Siebert	24	3	19 6 49	80—15—95
H. G. Vogel	24	5	24 1 50	85—20—100
E. H. Morse	22	2	24 5 48	85—12—97
R. L. Spotts	24	1	24 2 47	91— 8—99
W. R. Deleha'y	23	0	17 0 36	70—24—94
T. H. Lawrence	24	2	23 4 47	86—13—98
F. J. Han	23	0	23 0 43	87—15—100
A. W. Currie	22	7	21 4 50	60—30—90
F. W. Finch	25	8	25 1 50	76—12—100
D. L. Culver	24	0	20 2 48	80— 8—97
R. B. Debecher	23	0	23 1 45	70—25—95
A. L. Burns	23	0	23 2 40	92— 8—100
H. B. Knight	25	2	22 2 48	86—12—98
A. P. Walker	21	4	24 10 50	77—20—97
R. S. Smith	25	0	24 11 48	84—23—100
A. P. Bennett	23	1	20 4 50	88—12—100
F. E. Willia'on	24	7	24 14 47	67—30—97
M. McVoy	21	1	25 3 50	92—12—100
L. F. Curtis	23	1	22 2 47	88— 8—97
W. S. Creevey	22	2	25 16 50	76—40—100
S. McLinn	24	8	24 16 50	66—32—98
J. Nida	25	5	25 11 50	91—24—100
J. I. D. Bristol	19	4	22 7 48	75—18—93
F. A. Hering	20	0	17 0 40	77— 0—77
J. Mahoney	15	0	15 0 32	62— 0—82
J. I. Branden'g	20	2	23 4 45	81—10—91
R. M. Owen	23	2	22 5 50	89—15—100
R. R. Owen	24	5	22 10 49	75—20—95
E. Milliken	21	0	23 0 39	82— 0—82

WINNERS.

High Scratch—M. McVoy.
High Handicap—W. Nida.
Special Scratch—R. L. Spotts.
Special Handicap—W. R. Delehanty.
Ghost Trophies—Hit by W. G. Allen, J. M. McLaughlin, and A. P. Bennett. Missed by J. H. Vanderveer.

Legs on the Accumulation and the Tournament Cups scored by all gunners with full scores of twenty-five targets; on the Byronel Cup with all gunners with full scores of fifty targets.

NEWCOMB SHOOTS WELL.

Is High Scratch Man at Great Neck —Shearon Wins Handicap.

Charles Newcomb, amateur State champion of Pennsylvania and a former American amateur champion, was high scratch gunner at the traps of the Great Neck Golf Club yesterday. Mr. Newcomb broke 93 out of 100 clay birds.

The handicap was won by C. E. Shearon, who scored 95 on his handicap of 20.

The scores follow:

Name.	Broke.	Hdcp.	Net.
Charles Newcomb	93	0	93
C. E. Shearon	75	20	95
H. H. Shannon	86	8	94
Barney Kalker	77	17	94
C. E. Kline	85	8	93

SPENCER'S WHEEL TO FORE.

Toronto Cyclist Beats Madden and McNamara Handily.

Arthur Spencer, the speedy Toronto cyclist, defeated Eddie Madden and Reggie McNamara in a three-cornered match race at the Newark Velodrome yesterday afternoon. Spencer won two out of the three heats. Madden was credited with the first.

Fred Taylor of Newark, who was the runner-up for the amateur bicycle championship in 1917 and served in the army for eighteen months, being wounded at Grand Pre, won the one mile open.

Al Grenda fell and was badly bruised in the ten-mile open, which was won by Reggie McNamara.

OTHER EXHIBITION GAMES.

AT ST. LOUIS.

	R.	H.	E.
St. Louis Americans	4	7	1
St. Louis Nationals	0	7	5

Batteries—Goodwin, Doak, May, and Clemons; Davenport and Billings.

AT KANSAS CITY.

	R.	H.	E.
Cincinnati Reds	6	9	1
Kansas City, American Association	3	10	3

Batteries—Regan, Luque, and Allen; Johnson and Brock, La Longe.

AT LOUISVILLE.

	R.	H.	E.
Louisville, American Association	4	8	2
Pittsburgh Pirates	0	5	1

Batteries—Cooper, Evans, and Sweeney; Davis and Kocher.

AT NEW ORLEANS.

	R.	H.	E.
Cleveland Indians	3	11	2
New Orleans, Southern Association	2	6	7

Batteries—Coveleskie and Nunamaker; Tonkens[illegible] and Kitching.

ORIOLES CRUSHED BY GIANTS' HEELS

Baltimore Gets in Way of Home-coming Huskies and Suffers Sadly as Result.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, April 13.—The Giants' war clubs, which have been doing great damage during the last few days, continued to work in relentless fashion this afternoon, the product being a choice collection of singles, doubles, triples and homers to the number of seventeen. When the afternoon's dalliance with Jack Dunn's International Leaguers was concluded the New Yorkers were on the long end of a score of 11 to 6.

Threatening weather an hour before game time held down the attendance, but nevertheless there were about 7,000 fans on hand to greet McGraw and his band.

McGraw's boys took the lead from the first round, and were never reached. It was a rather one-sided battle, and as the game progressed McGraw put in a bunch of substitutes, so that when the final bell rang Benny Kauff was the only one left of those who had started the game.

The Giants broke the ice at the start. Burns pounded one to centre for a base and romped to third when Young hit past second on the hit and run. George scored when Chase hit into a double play.

The home team made a bid at the outset, but failed to tally. Maisel doubled and went to third on a wild pitch, with none down, but the next three batters were powerless to help.

Two more counters were put to the Giants' credit in the third, when, after two were down, Burns and Young tripled and Chase hit for a pair of cushions. A one-base blow by Zimmerman, with errors by Maisel and Honig, formed the combination which caused the Giants' marker in the fourth.

The fifth stanza was a great one all around. Causey started it by beating out one to short, and Burns walked. Nobody covered first on Young's bunt, and the bases were full. Chase lifted far out to Clarke, and Causey scored after the catch, the others also moving up. Benny Kauff then obliged with a clean two-base hit to left, which sent Burns and Young scampering across. Doyle got in his safety of the afternoon, but it was a master stroke, for it cleared the right-field fence with much to spare. A very mighty swat! Five runs.

The desperate home crowd was on its toes, and came back with four runs. Beal opened with a two-bagger and Carroll walked. Elliott, pinch-hitting for Lewis, who had been the victim of the Giants' bombardment in their half, doubled to centre, scoring Beal and Carroll. Maisel singled to left, Elliott advancing a peg. Causey then wobbled and walked Jacobson, filling the bases. He gave Bishop four bad ones in a row, forcing home Elliott, and Manager McGraw signalled for Rommel to take the slab. Honig filed to Young, Maisel scoring, but Bishop was nailed trying to reach second, Young to Chase to Fletcher. Boley walked, but Rommel threw out Clarke.

The rest of the game was a rather listless exhibition, and each team managed to get two more runs.

The score:

NEW YORK. (N.)	Ab.	R.	H.	Po.	A.	BALTIMORE. (I.)	Ab.	R.	H.	Po.	A.
Burns,lf	4	3	4	0	0	Maisel,3b	3	3	3	1	0
Pitt,cf	0	0	0	0	0	Jacobson,cf	4	0	1	3	0
Young,rf	4	2	2	0	1	Bishop,2b	3	0	1	1	2
Thorpe,rf	1	0	1	0	0	Konig,rf	4	0	1	1	0
Chase,1b	3	0	1	10	1	Boley,ss	4	0	0	7	5
Miller,1b	1	0	0	4	0	Clarke,lf	4	0	1	6	1
Kauff,cf	4	1	1	1	0	Beal,3b	3	1	1	8	0
Doyle,2b	3	1	2	5	2	Egan,c	1	0	0	0	1
Sicking,2b	1	0	0	1	0	Carroll,c	2	1	0	7	2
Zim'man,3b	4	1	2	0	0	Parham,p	1	0	0	0	1
Gillespie,3b	0	0	0	0	0	Lewis,p	0	0	0	0	0
Fletcher,ss	3	0	1	2	4	Herps'ger,p	2	0	0	0	3
Baird,ss	2	0	0	2	4	a Elliott	1	1	1	0	0
Smith,c	1	0	0	4	0						
O'Neill,c	1	0	0	0	0	Total	32	6	9	27	15
Causey,p	2	1	1	0	3						
Rommel,p	2	0	7	0	5						
Total	39	11	17	27	20						

a Batted for Lewis in fifth.

Errors—Maisel, Bishop, Konig, Kauff, Zimmerman, Gillespie.

New York	1	0	2	1	5	0	1	1	0	—11
Baltimore	0	0	0	0	4	0	1	0	1	— 6

Two-base hits—Maisel, (2,) Beal, Chase, Kauff, Elliott, Jacobson, Smith. Three-base hits—Clarke, Burns. Home run—Doyle. Sacrifice flies—Chase, Konig. Stolen base—Kauff. Double plays—Boley to Beal, (2,) Clarke to Deal; Fletcher to Doyle to Chase, (2,) Causey to Fletcher to Chase, Sicking to Baird; Rommel to Fletcher to Miller. Bases on balls—Off Causey, 6; Lewis, 1; Herpsberger, 2. Struck out—By Causey, 1; Rommel, 1. Wild pitch—Causey, 1. Left on bases—Baltimore, 6. First base on errors—Baltimore, 3; New York, 1. Time—2 hours. Umpires—Brennan and Byers.

CLAN MacDUFF WINS GAME.

After Long Waiting, at Last Beats New York Football Club.

Realising their hopes of years, the soccer players of the Clan MacDuff Football Club at last administered defeat to the eleven of the New York Football Club by 1 goal to 0 in the second round of the Southern New York State Cup tie at Lenox Oval yesterday. The rival teams were will matched throughout, but what proved to be the deciding tally came twenty-five minutes after the start, when Ball, outside left for the Scots, scored off a pass by Kelly.

With the Vikings as their opponents in the first round of the La Sultana Cup competition, the La Sultana soccer eleven won by 1 goal to 0 at Macomb's Dam Park yesterday.

With the U. S. F. A. final at Fall River only a week off, Paterson, one of the finalists, struck a snag yesterday in the National League match at Todd Field, Brooklyn, where the Robins Dry Dock players took the Jerseymen into camp to the tune of 2 goals to 0.

By a victory yesterday over the Speedways, by 3 goals to 1, in the semi-final round of the New Jersey State Cup competition at Clark's Field in Newark, the fast Babcock & Wilcox eleven of Bayonne qualified for the final, in which the Federal Ship team will be met.

Fordham-Seton Hall Game Today.

The Fordham baseball team will meet the Seton Hall nine at Fordham Field this afternoon in a return game. The Bronx collegians won the earlier contest at South Orange, N. J., by the score of 5 to 1. Martin, Fordham's veteran twirler, will make his season's debut, and Sweetland, who starred in the Yale game on Saturday, will be his battery mate.

THERE'S A SMILE

There's a pleasant smile and a "thank you" wrapped up in every package going out of a Liggett Drug Store.

If our salespeople, in their busy lives, forget it, it is there just the same.

We are grateful for your patronage.

The Rexall Drug Store Liggett's

ROAD RUN TO PARKINSON.

Finishes First in Field of 120—Bohland Beats Pores.

Harry Parkinson, veteran distance runner of the Morningside A. C., led home the largest road run field of the season yesterday when he captured premier prize in the second annual handicap chase of the Clark House A. A., held over a course of about four miles. The start and finish were at Hamilton Fish Park. A total of 120 harriers got away on varying handicap marks up to 3 minutes 45 seconds. At the finish 102 athletes were checked as completing the full course.

Parkinson had the aid of a handicap of 3 minutes 30 seconds. He went to the head of the pack after covering about three-quarters of a mile. Thereafter the Morningside veteran showed the way. Frequently Parkinson was called on to defeat challenges by ambitious rivals, but he was always prepared for the emergency. He never relinquished his lead.

Max Bohland of the Paulist A. C., who annexed the local two-mile title Saturday night, scored a convincing victory over Charles Pores, Millrose A. A. national five and ten mile champion, in the battle for fast time prize. Bohland and Pores were the scratch starters.

The team trophy went to the harriers of the Brooklyn A. A., with 69 points.

The order of finish follows:

Pos.	Name and Club.	Hand'p.	Actual Time.
1	H. Parkinson, Morning. A. C.	3:30	22:09
2	J. Costello, Paulist A. C.	2:45	21:21
3	W. Schippel, Paulist A. C.	3:30	22:08
4	L. Millofsky, Kings C. A. A.	3:45	22:38
5	S. Herzig, Brooklyn A. A.	3:30	22:36
6	R. Jekel, Brooklyn A. A.	3:45	22:53
7	E. Weiman, Morningside A.C.	2:30	22:41
8	M. Russo, St. Anselm's A. C.	3:45	22:58
9	C. Besgan, St. Anselm's A. C.	3:45	23:02
10	F. Powers, Mohawk A. C.	3:00	23:22

E. Mueller, Brooklyn A. A., (3:15,) 22:49; J. P. Cohen, Brooklyn A. A., (3:30,) 22:50; J. Brooke, Mohawk A. C., (3:30,) 22:52; J. Lembeck, Mohawk A. C., (3:30,) 22:54; P. Schiavone, Mohawk A. C., (3:45,) 23:31; W. Jackson, St. Christopher Club, (2:30,) 21:39; O. Cometta, Paulist A. C., (2:00,) 21:31; O. Williams, St. Christopher Club, (2:15,) 21:38; M. Zucker, Clark House A. A., (3:45,) 23:23; R. A. Brandt, St. Alesim's A. C., (3:30,) 22:43; O. Larsen, Morningside A. C., (3:30,) 22:22; I. Fassler, Clark House A. A., (3:45,) 23:31; W. Fetzer, Mohawk A. C., (3:15,) 23:04; M. J. Tea, Glencoe A. C., (3:30,) 23:21; C. Holl, Mohawk A. C., (2:45,) 23:38; J. Cerino, Paulist A. C., (3:30,) 23:24; E. Kolper, Glencoe A. C., (3:30,) 23:25; H. Rosen, Kings County A. A., (3:15,) 23:11; M. Fekete, Hungarian-American A. C., (3:45,) 23:42; J. Gottlieb, Clark House A. A., (3:45,) 23:48; I. Lehmen, Morningside A. C., (2:30,) 23:29; P. McManus, Paulist A. C., (3:15,) 23:15; F. Wilson, Mohawk A. C., (3:00,) 23:01; J. Flatley, St. Anselm's A. C., (3:45,) 23:47; D. Schneider, Kings County A. A., (3:30,) 23:33; J. Plant, Morningside A. C., (2:30,) 22:34; A. Lorenz, Brooklyn A. A., (3:15,) 23:20; M. A. Ricas, Greek-American A. C., (3:30,) 23:36; T. Harris, Glencoe A. C., (3:30,) 23:37; C. J. Jordan, Paulist A. C., (3:45,) 23:53; R. Lewis, Clark House A. A., (3:45,) 23:54; B. Bernstein, Hungarian-American A. C., (3:30,) 23:40; B. Ponteau, St. Christopher Club, (3:45,) 23:56; M. Seinfeld, unattached, (3:30,) 23:42; P. Bodgen, Mohawk A. C., (3:15,) 23:28; J. C. Lang, Mohawk A. C., (3:45,) 23:59; J. Klauss, St. Anselm's A. C., (3:45,) 24:00; J. Goff, St. Christopher Club, (2:15,) 22:31; J. Lospear, St. Anselm's A. C., (1:30,) 21:47; J. McNeil, Paulist A. C., (1:45,) 22:03.

TEAM SCORE.

Brooklyn A. A.	5	6	11	12	35— 69
Paulist A. C.	2	3	16	25	31— 77
Mohawk A. C.	10	13	14	22	24— 83
Morningside A. C.	1	7	20	30	34— 92
St. Anselm's A. C.	8	9	19	32	40—108
Clark House A. A.	13	21	28	37	45—148
St. Christopher Club	15	17	39	43	42—154
Kings County A. A.	4	27	33	48	50—162
Glencoe A. C.	23	26	36	44	46—174
Hungarian-Amer. A. C.	28	38	46	47	40—208

SPRINT GIVES RUDIN RACE.

Leads Edelman Home in Pastime A. C. Members' Road Race.

A sprint near the finish of his journey gave S. Rudin a victory over M. Edelman yesterday in the Pastime A. C. members' handicap road race over a course of about four and one-half miles in the Bronx. Both runners started with handicap allowances of 2 minutes 30 seconds. They raced on practically even terms after the third mile until about half a mile from the finish. Then Rudin increased his pace and left his rival. The victor's time was 26:15. The fastest time was returned by J. Hotz, who started from scratch with Kyron Hearns. Hotz finished the course in 26:25.

The order of finish:

S. Rudin, (2:30,) 26:15; M. Edelman, (2:30,) 26:50; W. Nevins, (0:30,) 25:50; J. Hotz, (scratch,) 25:25; K. Hearns, (scratch,) 26:00; B. Kamay, (3:30,) 28:00; I. Reingold, (4:30,) 28:30; I. Iscovitz, (4:30,) 28:34; J. Samuels, (4:30,) 29:27.

RUTGERS HAS HIGH HOPES.

Gets Star Men Back, and Will Play Strong Elevens in Fall.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., April 13.—With an unusual proportion of men who are returning to college after having been in the service, Rutgers University is making plans for a football revival next Autumn which graduates hope to make the most successful in the history of the institution. It will be just fifty years from the time when Princeton and Rutgers got together in what is generally recognized to have constituted the first regularly organized intercollegiate football contest. Owing to the exigencies of making up schedules in the hurry after the armistice Princeton and Rutgers will not meet this Fall, but Frederick B. Heitkamp, the new graduate manager of Rutgers athletics, has arranged a series of games which, in the opinion of the coach, George Foster Sanford, will prove as exacting a test of football ability as will be encountered by any team in the East.

Included in the nucleus of veterans, most of whom are just out of the service, but who are either now back in college or scheduled to return as fast as they are released from the service, are many men whose names were familiar to followers of college football before they were called to the colors. In fact, the only men who have been lost out of the ranks of those who could normally be expected to return to college next Fall are Paul Robeson, Albert Mouchlatter, William Feitner and Joseph Bleckley.

Captain Frank Kelly, a member of the class of 1920, will be the leadeer of the Rutgers football squad next season. Among the other players of whom much is expected are the following: Herbert T. Gardner, 1921; Mike Whitehill, 1921; Donald Stork, 1920; Budge Garrett, the Indian, whose line bucking was a feature in previous seasons; Frank Mount, Tom Gargan, Clifford Baker, Herbert Redmond, Richard Dunham and Frank Kull.

The schedule is as follows:

4, North Carolina at New Brunswick; 11, Lehigh at South Bethlehem; 18, Rhode Island State at New Brunswick; 25, Fordham at New York; Nov. 4, Syracuse at New York; 8, Boston College at Boston; 15, West Virginia at New Brunswick.

Nov. 22 has been left open in the belief that the football season as it develops may afford a better opportunity to arrange an interesting game than could be acquired now.

YALE ATHLETICS' NEW CHIEF

Prof. Mendell to Succeed Dr. Corwin on Board of Control.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 13.—Formal organization of the Yale Board of Athletic Control will take place soon, and according to an announcement made tonight the new athletic head of the university will be Professor Clarence W. Mendell. He will succeed Professor Robert N. Corwin, who resigned last week.

During the war the athletic organization was allowed to lapse, but it will be perfected immediately. The council consists of twenty-one members, covering all branches of major and minor sports, and it chooses a Chairman. This position was held by Professor Corwin, who has declined re-election because of his duties as Chairman of the entrance examination board.

Professor Mendell is a member of the Latin department of the university, but has been a Faculty member of the Board of Athletic Control since it was created four years ago, when the new organization of university athletic affairs went into effect. Yale has had only two athletic heads during the history of intercollegiate athletics, Walter Camp, who held that position for more than a quarter of a century, being succeeded by Professor Corwin five years ago. Both Mr. Camp and Professor Corwin were formerly noted athletes at Yale, and Dr. Mendell will be the first to hold the position who has not been a star athlete.

The direction of Yale's athletics will lie in the immediate future in the hands of Professor Mendell and Dr. Albert Hayes Sharpe, whose duties will cover the organizing of the teams and the coaching.

Good Field in Pinehurst Golf.

Special to The New York Times.

PINEHURST, N. C., April 13.—Over fifty players have already entered for the final golf tournament of the local season, which opens here on Tuesday. Among the entries are Ned Beall of Uniontown, the North and South champion; F. C. Newton, Brookline; E. L. Scofield, Wee Burn; J. D. Chapman, Greenwich, and H. V. Seggerman, San Jose.

What Would You Have Done?

The question is really pertinent. You confronted a similar one in your own business. You had to choose between the difficulty of maintaining a quality standard and the common practice of compromising with your principles.

We, for one, refused the compromise. The quality ideal of these stores is a deep-rooted principle. Nothing can induce us to abandon it.

* * *

Through all the stress of war merchandising we were steadfast in our all-wool plan. We're rather proud of our stand. Especially proud because the thing wasn't easy to do. And proud that no one can point a single exception to our reputation for reliability.

We carried on our purchases so far in advance that even to-day we "own" our woolens below the prevailing market price—which condition is reflected in the extra value of our lines.

We're telling you of the past because of its bearing on the present. We're beginning to reap the reward. Our business was never so large.

But to credit the condition entirely to our rigid observance of merchandising integrity would be a half-truth. There are other reasons, interesting reasons.

There is, for one thing, our style ideal. We have never toyed with extremes, believing them unsuited to the wardrobes of properly groomed New Yorkers.

The "freak" style carries no credentials. Men who know the principles of correct attire shun it. We shun it, for quite the same reason.

There are, after all, but two authoritative style sources in the world of Men's clothing—London and Fifth Avenue. And every Weber & Heilbroner Suit or Top Coat traces its lineage directly to those sources.

* * *

Men have come to learn that our models are Correct. Those who possess knowledge on the subject recognize the authenticity of the styles. Those less trained find it exceedingly helpful to be able to choose from an assortment wholly Correct.

Quite naturally, good fabrics cannot be developed into Correct style without the aid of superior tailoring. And only masterly tailoring talent is employed in the production of our clothing.

* * *

We might go still further, touching upon such details as Linings, findings, etc.—all of which are equally excellent. But as a layman, we feel your chief interest lies in right style, right service and right value.

Five of our stores sell clothing. One of them is near you. All of them are at your service. And once you see their models you will agree that we "Know our New York."

Spring Suits and Top Coats, Ready to Wear, Correct Styles and Weaves, $28 to $65.

Weber and Heilbroner

Clothiers, Haberdashers and Hatters—Eleven Stores

*241 Broadway 345 Broadway 775 Broadway *1185 Broadway
*44th and Broadway 1363 Broadway 58 Nassau 150 Nassau
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*CLOTHING AT THESE STORES

Lord & Taylor

38th Street —FIFTH AVENUE— 39th Street

Store Hours, 9 A. M. to 5.30 P. M.

April Sale of Men's New Spring Low and High Shoes

1,500 Pairs
New Oxfords and High Shoes
$8.75
Oxfords of dark tan calfskin and green metal calfskin. High shoes of tan or green metal calfskin and black kidskin.

Building

an institution is a process entirely different from building its physical home. There is a spirit, an atmosphere, a sense of tangible security about the Mercantile that comes from the character of the institution—quite as much as from its steel safes and stone walls.

THE MERCANTILE Safe Deposit Company

Established 1870

115 BROADWAY NEW YORK

$25,000 REWARD

$250,000 Lost Liberty Bonds

For information leading to the recovery of $250,000 Liberty Bonds lost on or about January 4th, 1919, the sum of $25,000 will be paid. A proportional part of such reward will be paid for information leading to the recovery of part of the bonds.

For proof that the bonds have been destroyed, the sum of $10,000 will be paid. A proportional part of such reward will be paid for proof of the destruction of part of the bonds.

It seems that the bonds were mailed on January 2nd, 1919, from the First and Old Detroit National Bank, Detroit, Michigan, to The Studebaker Corporation, South Bend, Indiana, and have not been located since.

The bonds are Fourth Liberty Loan Bonds, numbered 23,734 to 23,758 inclusive, of the denomination of $10,000 each.

Every indication is that the bonds were lost. The finder of them need have no hesitation in producing them and claiming the reward. If the finder through unnecessary apprehension destroyed them, they can be replaced and he need have no fear of giving information.

Communications may be addressed to

Anderson, Parker, Crabbill & Crumpacker
South Bend, Ind.
Hawkins, Delafield & Longfellow,
29 Exchange Place, New York

All the Advantages

of the best commercial banks for domestic and foreign business, are summed up in the complete and intelligent service enjoyed by our customers.

In addition, we are able to render our clients an unusually experienced and dependable trust company service.

LINCOLN TRUST COMPANY

204 FIFTH AVENUE

Broadway at Leonard — Broadway at 72d

SHARP REDUCTIONS IN YOUR SHOE BILLS

"A constant 'hiker' over all conditions of roads, my shoes were hard on my feet until I discovered Neolin Soles. And as for wear! Neolin Soles give twice the service of soles I formerly used," writes H. Noyes Collinson, Hazelton, Pa.

This long service means sharp reductions in those big shoe bills, for it is because of worn out soles that most shoes are discarded. Buy Neolin-soled shoes, not only for yourself, but for the whole family, children included. Also, take your old shoes to the repairman and have them rebottomed with Neolin Soles.

Remember—Neolin Soles are waterproof, as well as comfortable and long-wearing. They are created by Science to be all that soles should be, and are made by The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., Akron, Ohio, who also make Wingfoot Heels—guaranteed to outwear all other heels.

Neolin Soles

Trade Mark Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

DESKS

For the man who appreciates office furniture of distinction

We offer this Sanitary

EXECUTIVE'S DESK

with unique drawer arrangement

of exceptional quality and efficiency; in finish, construction and appearance this desk leaves nothing to be desired.

QUICK and McKENNA

890 Broadway. Tel. Franklin 9780.

ACTORS' FIELD DAY GIVES FUND $15,000

Thespians, with Mike Donlin, Defeat Songwriters at Baseball on Polo Grounds.

AIRPLANE DROPS THE BALL.

War Camp Community Chorus Sings Popular Songs and Three Bands Play.

One of the most successful events yet given by the Actors' Fund of America took place at the Polo Grounds yesterday afternoon, when a field day netted approximately $15,000 for the charity. Forty boxes were sold in advance of the occasion at $100 each, and nearly $5,000 additional was taken in on the grounds yesterday. The remainder was obtained by the program.

A baseball game between teams made up of actors and of songwriters was the principal event of the afternoon. Mike Donlin, late diamond hero, but now an actor in "Turn to the Right," was instrumental in turning the tide of victory toward the actors. Gus Van and Joe Schenck, the vaudeville team, were also among those on the actors' team. Johnny Evers, assisted by Benny Leonard and Willie Ritchie, did the umpiring.

By way of variety the first ball was thrown out to the players from an airplane, in which were Mrs. George McManus and an aviator. Prior to the game the War Camp Community Chorus of several thousand voices, sang popular songs under the direction of Francis J. Tyler, with William Gripps as soloist. The U. S. S. Recruit Band, the B. F. Keith Boys' Band, the Hebrew Orphan Asylum Band, and the Police Glee Club also appeared, and there were many vaudeville acts. Pearl White, the motion picture actress, failed to put in an advertised appearance.

Among those who purchased boxes were Jacob Ruppert, Henry Morgenthau, Peter Cooper Hewitt, Christie Sullivan, Henry Seligman, Peter Cartier, Alfred I. du Pont, W. E. Corey, and Thomas J. Watson.

WOUNDED MEN SEE CIRCUS.

Special Performance for Soldiers and Sailors from Hospitals.

Wounded and convalescent soldiers to the number of more than 6,000 were guests at a special performance yesterday of the combined Barnum & Bailey and Ringling Brothers shows. The men came from all the military and naval hospitals in and near New York, some of them so nearly helpless that they had to be carried to their seats by their stronger comrades. More than 500 motor ambulances and automobiles were used to transport the men to and from Madison Square Garden.

The "big party" was managed by the Red Cross and so perfect were the arrangements that every man was in his seat by 2 o'clock, the badly wounded and the maimed in first tier boxes and arena seats and the convalescent and others in the second gallery and the surplus seats of the arena tier. From start to finish the performers received such applause as perhaps was never before heard at a circus performance. It was not formal hand clapping but outburst after outburst in which the soldiers of the South gave their own famous "yell," while the Yankees and Westerners gave vent to their feelings in ways peculiar to their native regions.

The circus management said the performers had never shown more vim, and not an act from the opening spectacle to the final hippodrome races was omitted. Even the freaks were all present and accounted for when the roll was called. In the Wild West act one star broncho rider appeared in his uniform of the overseas tank service and his reception was perhaps a little noisier than that accorded to any other performer.

The 400 men from General Hospital No. 1, Gun Hill Road, the Bronx, were brought to the Garden in six sight-seeing cars and fifty taxicabs. The procession of machines was a mile long. The Knights of Columbus had charge of these men. Other hospitals represented were St. Mary's in Hoboken which sent 225; Fox Hills, Staten Island, 200; the Marine Hospital, Brooklyn, 100; the Naval Hospital, Brooklyn, 1,000; Pelham Bay Hospital, 200; East View Hospital, 900; the Messiah Home, 150; Debarkation Hospital No. 3, 1,000; Debarkation Hospital No. 5, 1,000; Polyclinic Hospital, 150. Other institutions sent delegations ranging from 25 to 200.

The more helpless patients were carried into the Garden seated on the crossed hands of stronger comrades. A number of serious cases that might need emergency attention were accompanied by their nurses. A large delegation of Red Cross nurses had honor seats at the western end of the Garden.

Several parties of civilians, in each instance chaperoned by men in the uniform of the army or navy, sought admission, but they were informed that there was no room for any but the wounded and sick of the A. E. F.

At the close of the performance every man in the house able to stand up and yell joined in three cheers for the management. The circus begins its third week in the Garden this afternoon.

TRADE COUNSEL RESIGNS.

John Walsh Leaves Federal Commission for Private Practice.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—John Walsh of Wisconsin, first chief counsel of the Federal Trade Commission, has resigned that post to resume the private practice of law in Washington. His resignation has been accepted to take effect April 15.

In a statement Mr. Walsh assigns as his reason for giving up the work for the commission the inability longer to make the "pecuniary sacrifice incident to Government service." Prior to his connection with the commission he was a member of the Wisconsin Bar, and as a delegate to the Democratic National Convention at Baltimore, in 1912, seconded the nomination of Woodrow Wilson for the Presidency.

BEYOND THE LIMIT

Owing to the demand for advertising space in The New York Times it is frequently impossible to include all the announcements offered for a given day, as The Times is limited to twenty-four pages on weekdays.

Today 27 columns of advertisements are omitted and 116 columns printed.

Orders for advertisements should give The Times option on the date of publication, and so far as possible should include the words "or first available day," as well as the date when publication is preferred.

FAREWELL OPERA CONCERT.

Mazzel at Metropolitan — Orchestral Society and Egan.

The last of the season's "opera concerts" drew a large audience at the Metropolitan last evening. In addition to the young pianist, Marvin Mazzel, who was heard in Rubinstein's D-minor concerto, another local pianist was represented on the program. He was G. Aldo Randegger, composer of a patriotic tribute, "The Souls of Our Heroes," as well as of an opera, "The Promise of Medea," selections from which were played by the orchestra, under Willy Tyroler. Mme. Rappold and Mr. Diaz sang airs from "Aida" and "Gioconda," and together a duet from "Carmen." Miss Marsh gave the love song from "Samson and Delilah," and Mr. Rothier completed an all-star "Rigoletto" quartet.

An American novelty, the manuscript ballet suite "Atlanta," by Lewis M. Isaacs, a pupil of MacDowell, marked the last subscription concert of the Orchestral Society yesterday afternoon in Aeolian Hall. Irene Williams was soprano soloist in airs from Mozart's "Il Re Pastore" and Boito's "Mefistofele." Schumann's fourth symphony began the matinée, and Max Jacobs conducted Tschaikovsky's "Italian Caprice" in conclusion.

Thomas Egan, tenor, gave a War Camp entertainment for soldiers at the Playhouse last night, under the auspices of the Knights of Columbus and the League of Catholic Women, in the audience was a delegation of the old 69th men from overseas, and one of Mr. Egan's songs was "Main Street, Heaventown," from a poem of the late Sergeant Joyce Kilmer.

W. C. Handy and the Memphis Blues Band appeared at the Selwyn last night, assisted by Fred Bryan, Will Farquette, Andrew Copeland, Clarence Bush, George Hines, Harry Hull, and the Dixie Quartet.

HASTY PUDDING CLUB SHOW.

Harvard to Give "Crowns and Clowns" at the Astor Saturday.

The Hasty Pudding Club of Harvard will come to New York next Saturday for the first time in three years, when they will give two performances of their musical comedy, "Crowns and Clowns," at the Hotel Astor. The authors of the book and lyrics are H. H. F. Jayne of Wallingford, Penn.; Christopher La Farge of New York, E. A. Bacon of Milwaukee, and Edgar Scott of Philadelphia. F. W. Hatch has written the music.

All the members of the cast have seen service. New Yorkers in the company will include D. H. Read, F. Gray Griswold, G. C. Barclay, C. De Rham, W. P. Belknap, Jr., C. D. Murray, Samuel Frothingham, J. S. Mixon, Jr., E. E. Lucas, and D. C. Hawkins.

35 IN STREET CRAP GAME.

Police Find $4,000 of Stakes on Sidewalk at 42d St. and Broadway.

Starting with $20, according to his story, Mark Robinson, a broker of 187 West Sixty-first Street, won and lost $2,000 in a crap game on the sidewalk at Broadway and Forty-second Street, which was broken up at 4:30 o'clock yesterday morning by Detectives James Donohue and John McLoughlin of Inspector Henry's staff. When he and thirty-four others, who were participating in the game, were arraigned later before Magistrate Ringle in the West Side Court, he did not have enough money to pay a fine of $5, and had to call upon friends.

When they arrived on the scene there was about $4,000 on the sidewalk, according to the detectives. To get evidence, McLaughlin said, he mixed in the game and lost $25. Then he decided it was time to act, and seized the wrist of a man who later proved to be Robinson. There was a wild scramble to escape, but the police succeeded in capturing thirty-five prisoners.

Commenting on the offense, Magistrate Ringle told the defendants that whatever might be said for the game of "African golf" as an innocent pastime in the home, it could not be tolerated in the streets of the city. The prisoners bemoaned the fact that the "big winner" had gotten away. The thirty-five were fined $3 each.

ARCHDUKES LOSE ESTATES.

New Bank in Austria, Backed, It Is Said, with American Capital.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VIENNA, April 12, (via Geneva.)—All the landed estates of the Austrian Archdukes has been sequestrated by the national States. The Austrian Archduke Frederick, former Commander in Chief of the Army, loses property estimated at 100,000,000 crowns.

The foundation of a new bank for the exploitation of Austrian natural resources is reported. The capital is put at 50,000,000 crowns, mostly furnished, it is said, by American capitalists. The President of the bank is former Minister Homan.

HARRIMAN NATIONAL BANK

Fifth Avenue and 44th Street

NEW YORK

Loss and Gain

The income tax return has produced at least one very excellent business result, and that is the necessity of practically every man keeping books.

Besides the professional man, as the doctor, the lawyer, and the divine, the author, the artist, and the actor, there were formerly many substantial business interests that practically kept no books; that is to say, they had certain records of figures, but not on the complete order of merchandising or manufacturing lines of trade. For example, the building trade, the real estate brokerage business, the theatrical business, and others knew if they made or lost money at the year's end, but that was all they did know. Details of what it cost them to do business, and, therefore, accurate information enabling them to tell where their gains or losses were made, they were ignorant of.

Now, however, having before them the close figures of accountancy, they are in a sounder business position, and generally better off, economically speaking, in every way. Certainly, they will not regard their banking obligations as did that fine and honorable gentleman of the old school, who, when his note became due, sent the bank another in its place and exclaimed, "Thank goodness, that debt is paid."

It has always been difficult for a conservative banking institution to discount the paper of professional customers, and those in many businesses, in no small part for the reason of lack of method in business and of bookkeeping. Without these aids, financial responsibility of the customer cannot be readily determined. Perhaps now the banks will be enabled to exercise more freedom and liberality in special cases.

BANKING HOURS FROM 9 O'CLOCK A. M. TO 3 O'CLOCK P. M.
SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS OPEN FROM 7 A. M. TO MIDNIGHT

THE SCREEN

"The Roaring Road," at the Strand this week, comes to an exciting finish with a race between an automobile and a train. It is exciting, as the involuntary exclamations and applause of the spectators yesterday afternoon testified. The spectators seemed to feel themselves on the train when the passengers were seen scampering from one side of the car to the other or crowding eagerly at windows to watch the tearing automobile. The people in the theatre seats shared their sensations. And a noticeable feeling of pleasant relief after high tension calmed the house when the race was over, with the automobile a winner.

Frank Urson is reported to have directed the reproduction of the race. To him, therefore, must go credit for a masterpiece of picture-making. He knew just when and where and how to use the camera, when to show a flash of the car, when to cut in with the train, when to give a glimpse of the excited passengers, where to throw highlights, and how to use darkness to intensify the suspense. Just jumping from the train to the automobile and back would never have made the race real. But by showing now a glint of the smooth tracks ahead of the train, now the beam of the automobile's headlight, now the expressions on the faces of the passengers, now the engineer and fireman at work in their cab, first one almost instantaneous picture and then another, the director succeeded in giving the spectators such a comprehensive view of all the action that they felt themselves a part of all of it. The race is one of the distinct triumphs of the moving picture.

But, although the plot of the photoplay is nothing important, there is more to "The Roaring Road" than the final race. The story moves at racing speed most of the time and the final climax comes consistently enough. Wallace Reid has the featured rôle, and is satisfactory, but the major acting is done by Theodore Roberts and notably well done. Reid is an automobile salesman who has two objects in life, to break speed records and marry Roberts's daughter, played by Ann Little. He does both.

The whole production was under the direction of James Cruze, who handled it capably. He caught the spirit of the photoplay and put that in the pictures rather than the star or any of the other players. He, or some one else, however, permitted the use of too many subtitles. The story should never slow up, and it never does except when the action is interrupted by text.

"Up in the Air after Alligators" is a novel and interesting Outing-Chester picture on the Strand program, and "Stunts and Thrills" is one of the best of the analysis-of-motion series.

If the testimony of the stage and screen is to be accepted, the war has justified itself by the number of people, especially chorus girls, it has redeemed. Added to the list must now be Daisy Heath, played by Ethel Clayton in "Pettigrew's Girl" at the Rivoli. Pettigrew is a private and an orphan. He comes from the South to a Northern camp. He is unsophisticated and sincere. Daisy is just about to marry a millionaire for whom she has been fishing over the footlights when she meets Pettigrew. Then her soul takes an upward turn, and when Pettigrew comes back from the war he finds her waiting for him in a natty war-worker's uniform.

Monte Blue is as convincing a Pettigrew as any one could be, and Miss Clayton is attractive as a chorus girl. George Melford directed the production.

Herbert M. Dawley's "The Ghost of Slumber Mountain," which was shown at the Strand in the week of Nov. 17, 1918, is at the Rivoli this week. It is a remarkable picture and well worth a second presentation.

"Police," one of the best of Charlie Chaplin's Essanay Productions, is revived for the amusement of Rivoli spectators.

Tom Moore and four foolish dogs are chiefly responsible for the entertainment that's in "A man and His Money" at the Rialto. Mr. Moore is a screen actor who became a star through ability, and he holds his position for the same reason. There is nothing new or thrilling in his present photoplay; as a matter of fact, even he and the dogs can't keep it from wobbling sometimes, but his always apparent genuineness and many subtle touches make a character for him out of almost nothing. And his cheerfulness is the kind that is winning. It never irritates.

Seena Owen, Sydney Ainsworth, Kate Lester and Claire DeBrey have the principal rôles in support of Mr. Moore. Harry Beaumont directed the picture. The story is about nothing much at all, so nothing much need be said of it.

"The Eagle and the Fawn," from the Educational Films Corporation, is the scenic.

This week's features at the Broadway are "The Delicious Little Devil," with Mae Murray and "The Jass Waiter," a Chaplin revival.

58 PERSONS KILLED IN EGYPTIAN RIOTS

Scores Also Injured at Cairo and Alexandria—Troops Forced to Fire on Crowds.

CAIRO, April 11.—In two days of rioting here ended at noon on Thursday thirty-eight persons were killed and 100 wounded, it is announced in today's official communiqué. Armenians were chiefly the objects of the mob's attacks, and seven of those killed were of that nationality. In rioting in Alexandria three persons were killed and six seriously injured Saturday morning, while a continuation of attacks on the troops resulted in the killing of seventeen other persons during the afternoon. The text of the statement reads:

There was further rioting in Cairo yesterday. The mob, armed with knives and hatchets, made attacks largely directed at Armenians. The police report thirty-eight killed and 100 wounded during the forty-eight hours ended at noon yesterday. The killed include seven Armenians and four Greeks. Military measures were enforced and the night passed off quietly.

Disturbances occurred in Alexandria yesterday. There was a collision in the morning between troops and rioters in the Karmus quarter, in which three were killed and six wounded seriously. In an Armenian disturbance in the afternoon the mob persistently attacked the troops, who were obliged to fire, killing seventeen, including a number of the ringleaders, and wounding a number of others. The public are warned to be in their houses by 8 o'clock in the evening.

Five British soldiers, including two unarmed Indians, were murdered on Wednesday. The troops were greatly affected, but showed admirable patience. On Wednesday night the Kasr-el-Ain Hospital (Cairo) reported receiving twenty-two killed and forty-seven wounded civilians. A large proportion of these casualties was due to mob outrages. Disorderly crowds, composed of the worst elements, began operations in the quarters from which the military patrols had been withdrawn at the request of the civil authorities. They murdered and carried out looting operations upon small shops until the troops checked the excesses.

The rioters systematically canvassed the houses for Armenians, as was done in the massacres at Constantinople, and held up pedestrians, forcing them to prove their identity. The terror-stricken Armenians took refuge in the Cairo suburb of Heliopolis, which is almost entirely European, whereupon the local policemen and watchmen abandoned their posts, apparently shirking responsibility.

The Egyptian Ministry (newly formed on April 9) has not yet formally met.

The reinstatement of the civil authorities in the provinces is almost everywhere complete.

KILL BOY AND MAN IN STREET

Two Mysterious Shots Take Two Lives in Little Italy.

Patrolman Donnelly of the Elisabeth Street Station was standing in Mulberry Street near Hester yesterday evening when he was startled by two pistol shots. A moment later a man running full speed rounded the corner from Hester Street and fell into his arms gasping, "I'm shot."

Blowing his whistle, the policeman ran to Hester Street, where he saw a crowd gathered about a little boy who lay limp in the street. Donnelly, who had sent for an ambulance, bent over the boy and saw that he was dead with a bullet wound in his head.

A few minutes later Dr. England, from St. Vincent's Hospital, verified the policeman's opinion, and also declared that the wounded man was in a serious condition. Later, the man died in the hospital.

The boy proved to be Dominick Calitro of 117 Mulberry Street, 9 years old. The man was Albert Giannini of 56 Baxter Street. Although nearly 2,000 persons were in the neighborhood of the shooting, the police have been unable to learn any details of the crime. Those who must have seen the person who fired the shots shake their heads in reply to questions, and say they know nothing.

The police believe that somebody was shooting at Giannini and that the one who was killed by mistake. They have no idea, however, of the murderer's identity.

DRAMA

By John Corbin

"Neighborhood" Revisited.

Woman reigns triumphant in the bill of one-act plays which the Neighborhood Playhouse in Grand Street has put on for a series of Saturdays and Sundays. Three times is Mere Man flouted and scouted.

In "Everybody's Husband" Gilbert Cannan illustrates the old adage that, though men may differ, husbands are all alike. The heroine, who is to be married on the morrow, encounters her mother and her grandmother in a dream and learns from them the bitter truth. Husbands are grumpy cattle. The most wives can do for them is to make them think they are loved. But her great-grandmother, who was the fly-by-night bride of four men, assures her that there is safety in numbers. Eventually the bride decides to take a flier in the holy estate.

In "The Noose," by Tracy Mygatt, the Northern wife of a Southern politician makes a dramatic stand against lynching negroes for the usual crime against white women. She publicly denounces her husband and departs from him with their daughter for regions north of Mason and Dixon's Line. The rectitude of her opinions would be more evident if she managed to conduct herself with a shade less of self-righteous truculence. But there is doubtless truth in her instinct for dealing with the negro problem from the clarified altitudes of New England.

"The Eternal Magdalene," by Augustus Lewis, is a one-man phantasy in which the prehistoric monster, by a curious and intriguing symbolism, is presented as the precursor and type of the Eternal Magdalen. Apparently the megalosaurus charmed and preyed upon the young cave women, much as the gorilla charms and preys upon natives of modern Africa. The men of the tribe regard his depredations in the philosophic manner of the modern man-about-town, talking about the eternality of the megalosaurus and the necessity of a segregated district. But at the final curtain the women take up their clubs against the beast. That, presumably, is why there are today no megalosauri. And thus, when cigarettes have followed drink into the limbo of forgotten things, will it fare with the Eternal Magdalen. The triumph will be the triumph of the woman's club.

It is a pleasing and a hopeful idea. In fact, many of the details in the play are pleasing, if not always hopeful. Men in the audience were especially cheered by the spectacle of one of the prehistoric men-about-town shaking up a cocoanut-milk cocktail in a cocoanut shell. Only the recipe was lacking to make the suggestion, to use Secretary Baker's phrase, most helpful. The little actress who danced with the megalosaurus and who eventually slipped down his red gullet contributed to his internal improvement, was positively alluring. Probably the most effective means of abolishing the oldest of the professions would have been to abolish all such baggages. Thus, if those meddling club women had only let the megalosaurus alone he would be alive and husky today—and the eternal baggage would be extinct. But that is the argumentum ad feminam, and no doubt transcends the symbolism of the play, being quite out of tune with the militant mood which dominates the Neighborhood Playhouse.

Concert for Free Milk for Italy.

A gala concert for the benefit of free milk for Italy is to be held next Saturday in the Waldorf-Astoria ballroom at 11 A. M. The artists who have volunteered their services include Giovanni Martinelli of the Metropolitan Opera Company, Nina Morgana, and Pietro Yon. Mr. Martinelli will sing arias from "Aida" and "Carmen," the duet from "La Bohème" with Miss Morgana, and both will be heard in groups of songs. Mr. Yon will play the organ. Those interested include Mrs. Goodhue Livingston, Mrs. Reginald Vanderbilt, Mrs. Moses Taylor Pyne, Mrs. Otto H. Kahn, and Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES AND SUCCESSES

EMPIRE Broadway & 40 St. Evs. at 8:30. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:30.
William Gillette — "BARRIE'S BEST PLAY. —Herald." — Dear Brutus

GLOBE Broadway at 46th St. Evs. at 8:30. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:30.
Otis Skinner — His Greatest Success — THE HONOR OF THE FAMILY
Times—"AN OVATION."—Herald.

Cohan & Harris' 4 Big Hits
COHAN & HARRIS Thea., W. 42d St. Evs. at 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
The Royal Vagabond — A Cohanized Opera Comique
GEO. COHAN Thea., B'way & 43 St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:30.
THE GREAT AMERICAN CHARACTER COMEDY
A Prince There Was
GEO. M. COHAN'S BEST PLAY.
HENRY MILLER'S THEATRE, 124 W. 43d St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2:30.
Mrs. FISKE — Direct Success Since "The Merry Widow."
In "HIS NELLY OF N'ORLEANS"
A Comedy of Mongrelese.
Modified and Make Believe
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THE MONROE DOCTRINE RECOGNIZED.

RICHARD OLNEY, with full conviction, great learning, and great power, and, we have never doubted, with that full joy which a doughty contender has in a controversy with an opponent worthy of him, strove to make Lord SALISBURY admit that Great Britain's boundary controversy with Venezuela was a matter within the scope of the Monroe Doctrine. Lord SALISBURY would go no further than to say that while fresh acquisitions of territory in this hemisphere by any European State would be "highly inexpedient," the British Government was "not "prepared to admit that the recognition of that inexpedience is clothed "with the sanction which belongs to "a doctrine of international law." Many other Secretaries of State besides Mr. OLNEY, many Presidents, have asserted the validity of the Monroe Doctrine as something to be reckoned with whether it were recognized or not, but until now European Powers have withheld recognition. Whether or not they recognized it in words has never been a matter of much importance, for they have all understood very well that we should compel recognition in fact. The Doctrine was promulgated for our own security, for our own defense. It has been very well understood that we should resist by arms any territorial or political encroachments undertaken in defiance of its prohibitions. It has withstood all challenges because we have maintained it, were ready to fight for it.

Now, at last, the Monroe Doctrine has come to recognition as public law. The amendment to Article X. of the League covenant, adopted by the Commission at Paris, accords to the Doctrine full faith, standing, and respect. The amendment declares that nothing in the League covenant "shall be deemed to affect the validity "of international engagements, such "as treaties of arbitration or regional "understandings like the Monroe "Doctrine, for securing the maintenance of peace." It has, therefore, the status of a treaty or any other international agreement the force and authority of which are universally recognized. The amendment is not drawn in statutory language; the forms "such as" and "like" are unusual in enactments of this importance and dignity. It is easy to understand the reasons which dictated the use of this almost colloquial language. Plainly, these words limit the scope of the amendment to understandings "like the Monroe Doctrine," arrived at "for securing the maintenance of peace." "Understandings," having a different or less worthy object are in another category.

It may be felt that the word "existing" should have been inserted before "international engagements," but it is necessary to assume that the amendment is by its very nature restricted to engagements already in force. Certainly, the Commission cannot have intended to bestow the sanction of the League upon any and all understandings or engagements which may in future come into being for the ends of arbitration and peace. The Lansing-Ishii agreement between Japan and the United States would seem to be included within the scope of the amendment, but that is not altogether to the disadvantage of China. While the special interest of Japan in China is recognized by that agreement, it is to be noted that the independence and territorial integrity of China are also assured.

This amendment was necessary, not because of its effect, for it has been and it is our belief that the very terms of the covenant and its whole spirit guarantee the Monroe Doctrine against assault, but to meet objections that have been raised in this country and to make it easier to secure ratification of the Treaty and of the League Constitution by the United States Senate. Opposition to the League as planned is now much less evident and assertive. It has yielded to discussions and reason, most of all to the force of public opinion. The Republican Senators very quickly saw the futility and danger of attempting to make a party issue of the League, for they found the immense majority of the American people against them. As Dr. ELIOT pointed out in the article from his pen published in THE TIMES of Saturday, the "comprehen- "sive object of America in going to "war" would not be accomplished, could not be accomplished, without this agreement of the nations to make war, an offense against civilization, punishable by their united effort. The Conference is nearing the end of its labors, the League Constitution is substantially complete, the Treaty of Peace, it now appears, will soon be given to the world.

THE VICTORY LOAN.

On the eve of the Fifth Liberty Loan campaign let us take counsel together. There is more or less loose thinking about this last call to help Uncle Sam pay his war bills. His honor is involved, and may it not be said that it should be a point of honor with every American who can buy a bond to stand by him and help to carry his burden? The war was won because the United States found the money not only to raise armies, expand the navy, and make munitions, but to "stake" our allies and feed their people.

It was a short war for the United States, and a merciful war, since our losses in fighting men were a few scores of thousands, while those of France were far more than a million and of the British Empire nearly a million. Economically the United States comes out of the war with few scars, while France is grievously spent and Great Britain will suffer from her sacrifices for a generation.

Prosperity will soon be knocking at the door of America again and she will quickly recover from the ordeal, but for her allies it will be "a long, long trail" to better times. They will have to undergo many hardships, to endure many privations, to faint and falter on the way, to experience dark days, before they can compete with us again on even terms and know success. With the war over their people are living on shorter rations than Americans knew at any time during the struggle. Should we complain of a burden of taxation that is light and easily borne compared with the crushing load they stagger under? The price we pay for victory seems high only when we do not contrast our condition and our obligation with theirs. And it must never be forgotten that we entered the war on our own account as much as on theirs. Any other view is sophistry or self-delusion. Moreover, it was because they fought so hard for three years that the end came so soon after our armies took the field. Their debt to us is great, but so is ours to them. So let us pay our war bills cheerfully.

It is called the Victory Loan; it might well be called the Thanksgiving Loan, and the Honor Loan would be a name of significance. Can we Americans who have been saved from the German peril by our allies as well as by the manhood of our own soldiers retain our self-respect if we balk on the Fifth Loan and it fails? How petty it would seem for any one to say: "All these other loans are "quoted below par, and why should "I take any more bonds?" The day will come when every bond put out will go to a premium, for there never was a better security. Can't we afford to lend our money to the Government for a little while when thousands of our soldiers have given their lives that America should continue to be free? Some of us find our taxes onerous and look askant at the new loan, arguing lamely that the war is over. No, it is not over, and in the literal sense it will not be over for the American people until they pay the cost, which they should gratefully do to the last cent, rejoicing that civilization has won, glad that America came out of the war so strong in wealth and opportunity, thankful that their sacrifices in the youth of the nation were comparatively light.

The alternative to failure to float the Victory Loan would be more taxation. How fatuous, and what a reproach that would be! When we think it over we shall all find the money, save it, or borrow it if necessary, to buy bonds of the new issue. It would never do to turn our backs on the Victory Loan. We could never look Uncle Sam in the face again.

THE EMBARRASSED RAILWAYS.

There is no authentic statement of what the bankers said to the Director General in response to his appeals to help him in meeting the maturities of the railways. No such statement is necessary, for it is implicit in the official announcement that the railways have been enabled to meet their obligations for the next fortnight. In other words, the bankers intend to keep a tight string on the railways, and will pull it smartly on the first of each month. Never have the railways been so dependent upon finance as under public operation with all conditions in its favor. Government cannot help the railways, and the railways cannot help themselves. They were to be liberated from the "money power," and they retain their credit only by the help of the banks.

That is the most encouraging fact in the puzzling situation. The Director General must work under a feeling of responsibility such as the railways never felt toward either the Interstate Commerce Commission or Congress. The commission was openly fought, and the railways were made irresponsible whenever they obeyed Congress, which regarded itself as above error or criticism. In the bad old days the conditions now seen would have been thought prophetic of receiverships, but unjustly so. Bankers always lose more than they make, by whatever shocks credit, and their efforts uniformly prove constructive. If the railways could have limped alone there might have been further experimenting with public operation, or regulation of the old sort. When the Director General admitted that he could not walk alone, it was sign and proof that the tide had turned in railway affairs. Next in line to approach the bankers must be Congress. There will be no trouble between the Director General and the bankers. They have a high regard for each other, and both sides know too much to permit of trifling by either. Both may be trusted to unite against the assumption of superiority by the ignorant, the irresponsible, and the dispensers of earthly providence. If there are to be more wage advances, there will be more rate advances.

The occasion for saying this is that the shopworkers who received the first of the wage advances are now asking for another. Just as the Director General announces wage increases of $65,000,000 to complete the cycle of advances to those entitled to a rise, and who had not received it, there comes another demand for $150,000,000 more from the shopmen. They may get it, but only at the expense of the taxpayers, the shippers who must pay higher rates, and other wage earners who must pay more for whatever they consume. In short, the regulation of the railways passed from the political stage, and entered the economic stage, with the appeal to the bankers. Confidence will grow in proportion that economic facts control the situation.

The outlook is promising in proportion that facts displace theories and demagogy. It is the best railway situation in the world. The weaknesses in it are all imposed upon it, and are not a growth from anything done by the railways voluntarily. All that is worst is on the surface. The bankers know this well. The Director General will be only too glad to co-operate with those who will relieve him in the dilemma thrust upon him, and from which otherwise he would find it difficult to extricate either himself, the railways, or the country.

ZAPATA.

FRANCISCO VILLA still raids and slays and loots in Chihuahua—or is it his ghost? Will the Zapatistas admit that their chief who resisted HUERTA, repudiated MADERO, and defied CARRANZA, secure in the fastnesses of Morelos and in the affections of its peons, is indeed dead, tracked and killed by a Federal commander with more cunning than the "Attila of the South"? The news of the fate of ZAPATA seems to be official. The proof would be the exhibition of his body in the City of Mexico, where he was known by thousands. But as VILLA, the formerly much photographed, the haunter of the limelight, the man of many press agents, still leads his bandits on the border, EMILIANO ZAPATA will hardly remain dead in Morelos though a Federal Colonel has been promoted for removing him. Nor can FELIX DIAZ and the returned BLANQUET afford to have ZAPATA dead as CAESAR. His spirit would be very useful in Morelos.

Whether ZAPATA was, or is, a true-blue reformer and friend of the people, they have believed in him on his own stamping ground. The Carranzistas called him worse names than bandit. Aliens have enjoyed his hospitality and found some good in him, perhaps idealized him. He kept order in Mexico City while he ruled there and was neither cruel nor treacherous. Tourists disliked him for excluding them from the paradise of Cuernavaca, whose charms he failed to appreciate or preserve. Perhaps he was an honest man according to his lights; he has been the most picturesque figure in Mexico for almost ten years, not excepting PANCHO VILLA. Possibly ZAPATA has believed that he was a heaven-sent champion of the peons of Morelos, and believed that his cause was practicable and just. But some authorities have not hesitated to say that there was no agrarian question in Morelos, and that ZAPATA, if he was not a knave, was the tool of the ranchmen who coveted the lands of the planters, who in turn had very little arable land after all. There can be no doubt that the small landowners had not wit enough to keep their property, or were robbed of it in many cases.

In Morelos Indians and peons have been almost convertible terms. Originally the "governors" of the Indian villages were the despoilers of the Indians. ZAPATA, who was one of the race, had many precedents for his cry that the Indians never obtained title to land but they lost it through guile or force. His platform was very simple: the Indians should rule in Mexico. He has been a crusader as well as a leader, and has always dispensed a rude sort of justice. Lands he has divided, but his critics have maintained that his relations with the ranchmen, as distinguished from the planters, were suspiciously friendly. The true story of the agrarian agitation in Morelos is yet to be written. But that ZAPATA was a power among his people and a chieftain to be reckoned with—a thorn always in the side of the ruler of Mexico City—is not to be disputed. With ZAPATA disposed of the pacification of Morelos should follow.

WHAT MUST WE DO TO BE SAVED?

It seems to have been the conviction of the assorted reformers who set their views before the Reconstruction Commission on Friday that something has to be done and done at once. But there appears to be little hope for our country; the remedies proposed by the various speakers are divergent, and as it is intimated that the Republic is likely to perish unless each of them is adopted, and they cannot all be adopted, we may as well order the casket for Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean.

The respectably radical Mr. WALTER LIPPMANN, who must be used by this time to appearing as a hidebound reactionary to authentic revolutionaries, would have most of the functions of government turned over to a body of research experts, somewhat similar apparently to the famous three tons of professors who were taken to the Peace Conference. Whatever may be the general merits and demerits of this proposal—and it has a good many of both—it is not likely to fill the want so loudly, if perhaps unnecessarily, expressed at present, of an antidote to Bolshevism. A proletariat dissatisfied with our present system, which does permit ignorant men to come to the front with satisfactory frequency, will certainly revolt against the institutionalized authority of 277 Ph. D.'s.

To Mr. ROBERT W. BRUERE and Miss HELEN MAROT the taking over of industries by the unions would settle a great many things, but one may venture the opinion that until both unions and employers are much altered from their present state it would change permanently some things that might better be left more or less alone. While Mr. EVANS CLARK sees salvation in an executive responsible to a unicameral legislature, with the initiative and recall—which he says is essentially what they have in England and Russia—to some of the rest of us it looks as if the legislature in Russia is responsible to the executive and shows a considerable appreciation of that fact; but not to Mr. CLARK.

For in response to criticisms he expressed his opinion that the Government of Russia is the most democratic in the world today. This reminds one of the gentleman who had demonstrated his apparent fitness for release from a hospital for nervous diseases, who answered all questions to the entire satisfaction of the board of examining alienists, but who cast somewhat of a cloud over his previous responses by signing himself as JULIUS CAESAR on the order for release. When an audience is in doubt abqut the real standing and opinions of any professional friend of man to whose discourse it has been listening, it should always ask him what he thinks about LENINE, TROTZKY, and the Soviets. It is a form of test question sanctioned by all the psychiatrists.

THE APPEAL TO MANKIND.

Unless the Treaty of Peace suits the German mind, the German National Assembly will "address an eleventh-hour appeal to mankind." This might be taken as a sign of returning sanity in Germany. At various times during the last five years humanity has appealed to Germany, and in vain; the answer was always that military necessity, the imperative duty of satisfying German interests, regardless of how many children might be murdered, made it impossible for Germany to relent. It would be pleasant to think that the Germans realize that other nations are more humane than themselves.

But it is to be feared that they hold another view of the difference between Germans and non-Germans. Germany could disregard the appeals of mankind because the first law of justice is that German interests must be served above all; humanity must heed the appeal of Germany, for the same reason. This appears somewhat more clearly from Mr. SCHEIDEMANN'S speech on Friday. He promises that in future Germany will be very, very good. Strict observance of treaties, maintenance of a spirit of unreserved conciliation, are to be her guiding principles.

But "we are suffering severely "under the continued detention of "our imprisoned sons and brothers." They felt no qualms at the sufferings of French and Belgians under the prolonged slavery of their sons and brothers, daughters and sisters in Germany. "We press for a plebiscite in Alsace-Lorraine." We are eager for international reconciliation, despite our enemies' "will to destruction." A cynical person might suggest that if peace is made according to SCHEIDEMANN'S views there will be no need for Germany to fight another war, for she will have won a substantial victory in this one. There are men in Germany—Captain PERSIUS is one who has spoken recently—who see more clearly. When the nation comes to feel somewhat as PERSIUS does now, Germany can be trusted; but Mr. SCHEIDEMANN is not likely to be in power when that day arrives.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Get After the Flies Immediately.

An almost impassioned appeal for a more than usually vigorous campaign against flies has been sent out by the Committee on Pollution and Sewerage of the Merchants' Association, and the appeal is one that deserves serious attention all over the country. A welcome saving of coal was not the only result of last Winter's comparative mildness. Another effect was that more than the ordinary number of flies have survived the cold weather, and all of them are about to resume their accustomed activities, the first of which will be the production of a multitude of fly children surpassing that of Summers following what is called a hard Winter.

That is one side of the situation. The other is that besides the always sufficient abundance of disease germs for flies to distribute wherever they go—and they go wherever they are permitted to go—the returning soldiers involuntarily are bringing back with them other disease germs, some of the familiar sorts and a few with which this country is not accustomed to dealing. There is therefore reason to fear that flies will be especially dangerous this Summer.

The effective time to attack them is this month. One killed now means millions less a few months later. But more than killing must, or at any rate should, be done. They should be deprived of their breeding places by removing all accumulations of filth and either destroying it or so treating it that it does not provide sustenance for flies in the earlier stages of their development.

The relation of flies to disease is quite different from that of insects of the kind that bite. They are carriers, not harborers, of germs, and the consequence is that they scatter, not one malady, as does, for instance, the anopheles mosquito, but several.

Transatlantic Means Transatlantic.

Whatever one may think of the judgment shown by an aviator who attempts a transatlantic flight without taking all possible precautions in the way of having ships waiting to help or rescue him in case he is forced to alight on the water between Newfoundland and Ireland, it is impossible not to admire his courage. Perhaps he feels that an interrupted flight will not count as a real crossing of the sea. Certainly it would be far less of an achievement, far less glorious, than a continuous voyage through the air from shore to shore, and it is the man who first makes such a journey that will earn for himself a sure and high place in the history of aerial navigation.

And there will not be, after all, a large difference between the dangers encountered by him who trusts his engines entirely and those faced by an aviator who knows that somewhere out in the vast gurgitation of the North Atlantic there are vessels especially assigned to assist him in case of need. They would be desperately few and far apart in that heaving expanse, and the chances that he could find them or they him, in case of accident, are notoriously.

The one question really at issue is whether or not the airplane, at its present stage of development, is capable of flying across the Atlantic. To fly from Newfoundland to a ship, and from that ship to others, and so, finally, to get across, would be something, of course, but it would be something of no practical use to anybody, and it would not be a transatlantic flight in the common and only correct sense of that phrase.

A REPLY TO COL. ROBINS.

A Russian Points Out Omissions and Mistakes in His Speech.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The address of Colonel Raymond Robins at the luncheon of the League of Free Nations was altogether wonderful, but two things in it made a special impression on me.

The first was the absence of a single word of sympathy for the allied Russian people in their horrible sufferings, about the tortures, outrages, and the insults to which they are now exposed in Russia. Is it morally right to forget that Bolshevism is a social disease, and the suffering friend is entitled to at least a trifling bit of sympathy? Is it right to forget that in any case he has some claim in his distress not to be insulted by fulsome praise bestowed upon his hangmen?

In the second place, there was to be felt throughout the whole address an extreme rancor against the United States Government, and especially against the Department of State. It caused the speaker to forget many things, such as, for example, that, contrary to his words, President Wilson did send a very friendly telegram to the Congress of Soviets on Feb. 20, 1919, and that the Bolsheviki replied to this cordial move on the part of the speaker's President, as they said, "with a double slap in the face"; and that it was the Bolsheviki who demoralized the Russian Army, brought about the prolongation of the war, and therefore in the final analysis are responsible for the lives of more than 50,000 Americans who were lost "over there." It is not my business, as a foreigner, to criticise favorably or unfavorably the policy of this Government, but I have the right to say that if it did not display too great a confidence in Colonel Robins's judgment in Russian matters, as he says, it was justified, since his knowledge of the Russian situation is evidently of a very doubtful quality.

I am not taking into consideration the cases which Colonel Robins pretended not to have heard of—having passed through the whole of Russia, he did not even hear of them from his Bolshevist interpreter! He seems not to understand the difference between Babushka, who employed terror against the Czarist terror, and the Bolsheviki who used force and terror against the supporters of the Provisional Government which abolished the death penalty. He makes the astounding statement, as ignoble as it is false, that robbers and murderers participated in the Czarist and Provisional Governments. And he misrepresented the story of the Kornilov uprising, a story too tragic to be misrepresented.

All such "misunderstandings" can be easily explained by the Bolshevist propaganda purposes of Colonel Robins's address, for he is propagating Bolshevism, and if he does not realize it he is in the position of the famous hero of Molière's "Bourgeois Gentilhomme," who was very much surprised to find himself speaking prose.

But how is one to explain a statement such as that the Germans owned all the industrial life of Russia, except on the theory of utter ignorance? I can assure him that a very painstaking investigation of German activities in Russia showed that the whole amount of German owned and German controlled shares amounted to abdut 500,000,000 rubles, or less than one-third of what the Germans owned in America. It is for him, then, to divide his 100 per cent. by at least 12, even if he does not take into consideration the capital of privately owned railroads in Russia, which are 100 per cent. Russian.

Moreover, I must express my amusement at the enthusiastic description of the journey of the train which made its way all across Siberia, "with only a little delay." I can assure you that even after the revolution, or before the Bolsheviki had demoralized the Russian workingmen, no one would have had the amusing idea of seeing a marvel in the arrival of a train on time. And what kind of a train? One that carried an American, a friend of the "Government," perhaps the future American Ambassador to Soviet Russia! This humorous story leads to but one conclusion, and that is that the Russian railroads have been utterly demoralized by the Bolshevist rule.

In conclusion, let me ask one question: If, as Colonel Robins says, the Bolshevist cause is "economically impossible and morally wrong, can it be morally right to defend this cause and to employ one's talents to confuse the American conscience?

A. D. SEMENOFFSKY.
New York, April 10, 1919.

JEFFERSON TABLET UNVEILED IN PARIS

Daniels Eulogizes the Sage at University of Virginia Centenary Meeting.

LINKS FAME WITH WILSON'S

Ranks Them with Lincoln in Understanding of the Aspirations of Humanity for Freedom.

PARIS, April 12.—The overseas alumni of the University of Virginia today unveiled a tablet marking the site of the former residence of Thomas Jefferson at the corner of the Avenue des Champs Elysées and Rue de Berri, the occasion celebrating the 100th anniversary of his founding of the university. A distinguished gathering marked the occasion, among the speakers being Secretary Daniels.

"In the philosophy of Jefferson," he said, "there is guidance for all men in peace and war, for he understood as none of his contemporaries did, and none of his successors except Lincoln and Wilson, the longings and aspirations of the human heart for freedom. In the great war through which we have just passed men turned to Jefferson's writings for direction and for the last word of inspiration. They found it in this sentence, which he wrote in his letter to Mme. de Staël: 'When wrongs are pressed because it is believed they will be borne, resistance becomes morality.'

"Jefferson gave an inspiration to the fighters for American independence and a motive for American participation in this war, which brought 2,000,000 youths from his country to France, whose soil has been made forever sacred to us by the blood of our bravest and best.

"When Mr. Jefferson reached Paris in 1789 as the newly accredited Minister to France he was presented to Louis XVI. by the Minister of the Foreign Office in these words: 'Mr. Jefferson comes to take the place of Mr. Franklin.' Before the King could extend greetings Mr. Jefferson quietly said: 'I have come to succeed Mr. Franklin in the office he filled with such ability, but no man can take the place of Mr. Franklin.'

"This high and just appraisement and appreciation of his friend and coworker in science as well as in public duties, in keeping with the courtesy which ever marked the sage of Monticello, was the beginning of a career in France which meant more for understanding and sympathy between the French and American people than has been accomplished by any other American in all our history. Franklin and Jefferson set a high stadard for American diplomats which many evidences show has been sustained by the distinguished Ambassador, Mr. Sharp, returns to his own country after high service in this capital in these epoch-making days.

"As the soldiers from our country, privileged to fight with the inter-allied heroes of all the allied nations, confident that right and justice will emerge and shine upon a world freed from militarism, turn their faces to their own country, it is fitting that the patriotic overseas alumni of the Universtiy of Virginia should mark the place of abode of their illustrious founder.

"Mr. Jefferson had the vision to assess his own contribution to the world. Although he had held high office almost continuously from his young manhood he justly regarded position as only opportunity for service, and directed that only three of his acts be inscribed upon the simple granite that marks his resting place—that he was the author of the Declaration of Independence, the author of the statute of religious liberty, and that he was the founder of the University of Virginia.

"These acts sprang out of his passion for liberty, for Jefferson recognized that the only hope of permanent free government was in the education of all the people. As inspiration and head of his policy of education he placed the University of Virginia as a city set upon a hill which in all these years has thrown its radiance over valley and hill, crossed the seas and become a veritable light to all who worship at the shrine of liberty."

DEMOCRATS FORM LEAGUE.

Chain of Clubs to be Organized Throughout the State.

ALBANY, April 13.—Announcement of intention to form a State League of Democratic Clubs, "to assist in spreading knowledge of Democratic principles and to prosecute a vigorous educational campaign on State and national matters of political interest," was made tonight by Chairman William W. Farley of the Democratic State Committee.

The plan of organization is as follows:

Any twenty-five or more voters in sympathy with the purposes of the proposed league may form a club and elect officers. Each such club shall be entitled to elect one representative to the State league and one additional representative for each twenty-five additional voters joining it. When such club elects its officers, a list containing the members' and officers' names and other information is to be mailed to the Democratic State Committee headquarters in Albany.

As soon as fifty clubs have been organized Chairman Farley will call a meeting at which representatives chosen by the various club will adopt a constitution and by-laws and elect officers of the State League.

Any existing Democratic club or association will be entitled to representation in the central body on the same basis as the representatives of newly formed clubs.

The announcement concludes: "We especially desire women to join and to form clubs."

TRUANT TIDE.

Wave after wave—now going, now returning—
The wedded tide swings surging evermore;
Seeketh new loves, and comes—the new love spurning—
Back to his bride, the shore.

He brings new treasures from the boundless ocean,
Jeweled with islands and fair unknown lands,
And gives them, with a lover-like devotion,
Unto her waiting hands.

"Tarry, beloved, from thy fickle wooing
Of fairy isles and phantom shores," cries she;
"Thy truant heart will be my heart's undoing!
When wilt thou bide with me?"

Then laughs he gayly—gayly, in his going;
"I cannot bide—to hold me is to slay!"
And clouds of kisses, from his light lips blowing,
He wafts in shining spray.

"Let not thy clinging love my roaming censure,
Unwearied and unwearying I'd be!
Heart of my heart, from every new adventure
Come I not back to thee?"

M. B. BUHLER.

PASSOVER OPENS AT SUNSET

Jews to Celebrate Deliverance from Egyptian Bondage.

The festival of Pesach, or Passover, will be ushered in by the Jewish people throughout the world, at sunset, this evening, and will continue for a week. Only the first and seventh days of the week are celebrated as full holidays, according to the original Biblical injunction, by the reform element of the Jewish community, the intervening days being regarded as semi-holidays. The orthodox Jews, following later rabbinical prescriptions, couple the second day with the first as a full holiday also, and observe likewise an additional eighth day.

The Passover festival in Biblical times was one of the three occasions when the Jews throughout Palestine gathered at Jerusalem. But beyond this the Passover stands out in the religious calendar of the Israelites as the anniversary of Isreal's redemption from Egyptian bondage under the leadership of Moses.

One of the peculiar observances of the festival is the eating of matzoth, or unleavened cakes, instead of bread, which is intended to indicate the haste with which the Jews were finally driven out of Egypt, that they carried with them the dough which they had prepared for their bread making, and which had not time to leaven before they were driven from their homes.

On the first night of the festival home service is conducted by the head of the household with all the members of the family gathered about the table. It is called the "Seder," and through its picturesque ceremonial the purport of the festival is brought out, and the story of the deliverance from Egyptian bondage is told.

In their Passover sermons tomorrow the rabbis of Greater New York will feature the re-employment of the returning soldiers and sailors as the duty of the Jewish community. The appeal of the rabbis will mark the opening of the employment service of the Jewish Welfare Board, with central offices at 114 Fifth Avenue. To facilitate its work the service has opened ten stations throughout the city, where designated agencies register the applicants.

AID COLUMBIA SERVICE MEN.

Alumni Seek Jobs for Discharged Soldiers and Sailors.

"Don't call him a hero, get him a job," is the slogan of a movement to enlist the efforts of Columbia University's 22,000 alumni all over the country in behalf of the thousands of Columbia men who have been serving in practically every field of war service. The university, through its appointments office in Room 316, University Hall, has been active in obtaining employment for its soldiers, and now the graduates have set up machinery whose purpose it is to co-operate with the university in providing a place for every Columbia soldier who needs one.

Headquarters have been established at the Columbia University Club, 4 West Forty-third Street, and the employment service has been placed in charge of the following committee: Norman W. Van Nostrand, Chairman; Newcomb Carlton, Joseph P. Grace, '94, Willard V. King, '89, Francis S. Bangs, '77, Chester W. Cuthell, '05, J. Parke Channing, '83, James M. Hewlett, '90, John Laimbeer, Jr., '83, Benjamin B. Lawrence, '78, Ralph E. Mayer, '79, Daniel E. Moran, '84, William H. Nichols, Jr., '94, John B. Pine, '77, H. Hobart Porter, '86, David W. Smyth, '02, Allen N. Spooner, '86, and William Young Westervelt, '94.

WOULD REBUILD CHURCHES.

Maurice Barres Tells of Devastation Wrought in France.

Description of the havoc wrought by the German invaders in Northern France and the wanton demolition of France's historic churches during the war is contained in a statement issued yesterday by the Society to Help Devastated Churches of France. The statement, written by Maurice Barres of the French Academy, urges the immediate necessity of rehabilitation.

In 1917, according to Mr. Barres, the number of churches damaged in the war to that time was estimated as more than 3,500. In the Diocese of Amiens alone several towns have totally disappeared, including Albert, Villers, Bretonnau, Montdidier and Péronne. Half the diocese, the statement says, has become a desert, for approximately 300,000 persons have been forced to evacuate their former homes. Continuing, Mr. Barres says:

"In Lorraine, in Champagne and in the north hundreds of churches have died. They fell on the battlefield. I have seen Abla-Saint-Nazaire. Of its church, a pile of masonry, the semblance of a column remains. Elsewhere nothing is left."

PAPAL SANCTION WITHHELD.

Vatican Says It Cannot Join Pan-Christians on Equal Footing.

ROME, April 13.—It is stated semi-officially on behalf of the Vatican that the Holy See has not given its adherence to the Pan-Christian Congress which it is proposed to hold shortly, as the Catholic Church, considering her dogmatic character, could not join in the congress on an equal footing.

The feeling of the Vatican, says the semi-official expression, is that all the other Christian denominations seceded from the Roman Church, which descends directly from Christ, and that therefore Rome cannot go to them, it being for them to return to her bosom.

The Pope, the expression adds, is ready to receive representatives of dissident churches with open arms, as the Roman Church has always longed for the unification of all Christian religions. Pope Leo XIII., it is pointed out, was deeply interested in the question and wrote two famous encyclicals on the subject of the unification of the Christian Churches.

FINDING WORK FOR WOMEN.

Mayor's Committee Takes the Place of the Federal Bureau.

Hundreds of places of employment for women workers are awaiting those with the necessary qualifications at the Employment Department of the Mayor's Committee of Women on Reconstruction and Relief, in the Hall of Records at 31 Chambers Street, according to announcement made yesterday by the committee.

The Mayor's Committee took over the work of the United States Employment Service when Congress failed to appropriate the funds needed to carry on the service. In the announcement yesterday, it said that the committee had on file applications from highly skilled workers such as secretaries, bookkeepers, ledger and file clerks, telephone operators, &c., many of whom were high school and college graduates.

FRENCH HERE DEMAND WINE.

Prepare for a Nation-wide Fight Against Prohibition.

Representatives of French societies here met yesterday afternoon at 54 West Twenty-sixth Street, to consider the impending aridity of their adopted country.

After much discussion the representatives decided to call delegations from all parts of the United States, to meet in New York on May 25 to perfect an organization to be known as "The Franco-American League for the Protection of Individual Liberty."

Clement Rueff, President of the organization, reported that the "League of French-Speaking People in the United States" had already joined with the Association Opposed to National Prohibition, of this city.

One committeeman mourned that many French, Belgians, and Italians were planning to go back home after July 1, unless something happened meantime. A letter was read from the "Count de Lafayette," of "84 Nassau Street," expressing full sympathy. Mr. Rueff expected Latin American aid in the fight.

MAYO'S BIG FLEET KEEPS TO SCHEDULE

Admiral Sends Message That All His 103 Ships Should Be at Anchor by 11 A. M. Tomorrow.

GOOD TIMES FOR SAILORS

Shore Leaves to Begin Early—Sightseeing, Sports, and Dances Promised by Welfare Workers.

The Atlantic Fleet is due in New York Harbor at 9 o'clock tomorrow morning. Wireless reports received from Admiral Mayo, the Commander in Chief, yesterday said the 103 vessels were coming up the coast according to schedule and that the flagship Pennsylvania should be inside Sandy Hook shortly before 9 A. M. By 11 o'clock all the vessels are expected to be at anchor in the North River.

Coming up the harbor, the fleet will be accompanied by boats carrying welcoming committees.

Shore leaves for the sailors begin as soon as the anchors are dropped in the North River, and the seven war-work organizations, the Knights of Columbus, Salvation Army, American Library Association, Jewish Welfare Board, Young Men's Christian Association, War Camp Community Service, and Young Women's Christian Association, will have representatives aboard the vessels even before the "gobs" take to the boats, to distribute tickets for the hundreds of entertainments that have been arranged for the uniformed guests of the city.

Long furloughs have been discouraged by the officers of the fleet, and Major Randolph Coyle, U. S. M. C., detailed here as executive officer in charge of fleet entertainment, has been instructed by Washington to be prepared to take care of sailors every day and night of the fleet's two weeks' visit here. Enough passes are to be given out each day to leave only the number of sailors abroad ship each night demanded by naval regulations.

More than 100 dances will be given for the sailors, ranging from small affairs in canteens and huts to the big armory balls for the enlisted men and the more formal affairs for the officers at the Pershing Club and the Waldorf-Astoria. Dinners and luncheons in canteens, hotels, and private houses are being arranged by the K. C., Y. W. C. A., W. C. C. S., and Jewish Welfare Board. These organizations are also in charge of entertainments in theatres and huts. The Y. W. C. A. has made arrangements to care for wives, mothers, and friends of the sailors who may come to New York during the fleet's visit. The hostess houses of the organization have been made ready for hundreds of women visitors. The W. C. C. S., through its hotel bureau, has arranged a 50 per cent. reduction at the leading hotels for the sailors and their families.

The efforts of the Y. M. C. A. are being concentrated on the track and field meet, which will be held on April 25 and 26, to determine the navy's Olympic team, which will enter the interallied games in France. Teams will be entered in this meet from each ship of the fleet. The Y. M. C. A. association is arranging a baseball game between the Atlantic Fleet champions and one of New York's major league teams at the Polo Grounds on April 22.

The City College has turned over to the Community Service its great stadium, with an invitation to the sailors to use it and its entire equipment on April 15, 16, 17, 18, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 28, 28, 29, and 30. It is probable that the athletic teams will work out there in preparation for both the track meet and the baseball game.

The Metropolitan Opera House has been turned over to the fleet on the night of April 20. It is planned to have a big welcome meeting there, at which half the theatre will be filled with sailors and the other half with civilians. Members of the Metropolitan company will sing, and short speeches of welcome will be made.

Bus rides will be provided for 1,000 sailors each day. A fleet of automobiles, representing the allied strength of the war-work organizations, will be waiting at the landing places all day to bring the men into town. These same cars will transport sailors to the athletic contests, dances, and theatre parties.

The landing places are at the following streets: Fifty-eighth, Seventy-ninth, Ninety-seventh, 129th, 157th, 183d, and 203d.

ASK HURLEY TO AID NEGROES

Association Here Protests Against Strike in Florida.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People made public yesterday the following telegram sent to Edward N. Hurley, Chairman of the United States Shipping Board:

"Press dispatches dated April 11 in New York papers report a strike of 1,400 white employes of the United States Shipping Board at Pensacola, Fla., who refuse to return to work until all negroes employed in mechanical positions are discharged. The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, in the name of its 190 branches and more than 50,000 members, respectfully urges that this undemocratic demand be denied strikers and positions of colored workmen be not taken from them.

"No report of white soldiers objecting to colored soldiers fighting for democracy in France has come, but rather the highest praise is given America's 200,000 colored fighters in France. If colored soldiers are good enough to fight with, are they not good enough to work with? The present situation may be the first or similar outbreaks, and a firm and unyielding stand taken

EX-SOLDIER ASSAILS TREATMENT OF MEN

Corporal Mela Complains to Senator of Conditions in France Since Armistice.

SAYS MAIL IS CENSORED

Makes Charges Against Commander in Paris, and Asserts Officers Get Special Privileges.

Corporal Harry F. Mela, who in civil life is a lawyer with offices at 160 Broadway, mailed yesterday to Senator George E. Chamberlain a letter in which he makes definite complaints regarding the treatment of American enlisted men in France since the signing of the armistice. Corporal Mela, who went overseas with the 107th Infantry of the 27th Division, pointed out last night that he is not complaining as a former 27th Division enlisted man, as he was transferred several months ago from that division, following an injury, to duty in Paris.

"I have just returned from overseas and have received my honorable discharge from the army," Corporal Mela writes, "and I am therefore at liberty to state facts as to existing conditions in France. Indeed, I feel that I owe it as a duty to my comrades still overseas to speak out, and to lend my aid to your fight for the men, and I consider that we all owe it to our country to see that the splendid record of achievement set up by the A. E. F. during the war should not be marred by indifference now to the welfare of many of those who made our victory possible.

"Since the signing of the armistice the living conditions of the enlisted men of the American Expeditionary Forces have not been improved and are now scarcely any better than when behind the lines during the fighting. So far as I have been able to ascertain, the vast majority of our soldiers live—and many of them will be there for many months to come—in barns and stables in dreary and scattered little villages or in barracks, without flooring, with only the one suit of clothes which they wear and with their worldly belongings limited to what they can carry on their backs. The officers are able to provide for their own wants, have a luggage allowance, better quarters, more liberties, and live better.

"When we were in the United States every soldier had, in addition to his pack, an extra change of clothing and a barrack bag in which to keep or ship his belongings.

Corporal Mela's first complaint concerns conditions at Bordeaux, where, he states, the company of which he was a member spent seventeen days in the embarkation camp with "a high barbed wire fence around the surrounding open place, no passes issued, and were quartered in a wooden barracks with dirt floors which was always cold and damp." The barracks for officers in the same camp, he charges, not only have wooden floors, but "even wooden partitions between the rooms."

The second complaint is the censorship, which Corporal Mela states is still enforced in France. On this point he writes:

> Your attention is invited to the censorship over personal mail which is still enforced in the A. E. F. Upon the signing of the armistice censorship regulations were changed so as to permit the writing of military information as to location and strength of units, &c., but still forbid anything in the nature of a complaint or criticism. The fact remains, however, that all of the soldiers' personal mail must be read and censored by their officers. This, coupled with a censorship over the press and cables, prevents the American people alone knowing the full truth as to what is happening in France. When our army was first mobilized here in the States in the early days of the war there was no censorship over the personal letters of the men, and there were many occasions when conditions were improved solely because of just complaints raised in the press or in Congress. And yet splendid discipline was maintained.

The policy of censoring news and personal mail and allowing the American people to learn only such facts as the authorities deem it wise for them to know in regard to the welfare and living conditions of our army abroad is a short-sighted one, and I know from contact with large numbers of men in the A. E. F. that instead of improving their morale and guiding them in the right direction it is leaving an impression that they have been mistreated, and is creating a fertile field for the growth of the very political movements which our Government and people are at present most anxious to combat.

In the third place Corporal Mela calls the attention of Senator Chamberlain "to the fact that on the return voyage from France it now appears to be quite customary to feed the enlisted men only two meals per day, although even in war time three were served on many of the ships bound for France."

The fourth of Corporal Mela's complaints is directed against Brig. Gen. William W. Harts, U. S. A., former military aid to President Wilson, in charge of the military administration in Paris. The soldiers on duty in Paris, the writer adds, are men on special duty with the various service corps, many of them, he says, class "B" and class "C" men "transferred to noncombatant duty after being wounded." He continues:

> As illustrations of what is going on in Paris within my personal knowledge, I can mention that General Harts maintains at District Headquarters six or seven soldiers as guards of honor at the front entrance door of his headquarters, which is reserved for commissioned officers and civilians. Two of these men walk up and down a little porch like caged tigers, rifles on shoulder; another one opens and closes the door for every officer passing through, and the remainder jump up and salute and squat down, in unison, all day long, as officers enter and depart from the building. This "guard of honor" was only introduced after the successful termination of our war for democracy.
>
> The provisions as to leaves and education, established by General Headquarters of the A. E. F. for the benefit of our army, have been carried out in the District of Paris in such manner as to take away most of their benefit. For example, in one instance where men were permitted to apply for educational advantages, General Harts's inefficient staff took so long in sending out the notice as to deprive the men of this advantage.
>
> It is not surprising that these conditions should exist, because I know of one instance of an officer whose qualifications were purely social, who was kept in responsible positions on General Harts's staff solely to enable him to remain in Paris, and I presume you and your colleagues could find other similar instances.
>
> The main attention of the army administration in Paris seems to have been devoted to making the army an aristocratic institution. The worst offense that a doughboy could commit was to be caught by the military police visiting Paris without proper papers. Even before the armistice, however, General Harts had established an "Officers' Leave Bureau," where Government transportation and other Government facilities were placed at the disposal of officers visiting Paris on leave. It was only after the President had come to France that Paris was made a leave centre for enlisted men as well.
>
> On the historic occasion when President Wilson first arrived in Paris General Harts promulgated an order (of which I have saved a copy), requiring all the enlisted men in Paris to be herded in one spot to view the parade and threatening all who were found elsewhere along the line of marche with arrest and disciplinary action. No restriction was made as to officers, Y. M. C. A. men, &c., nor had any similar restriction ever been made in the case of any other visiting President or sovereign, or ever imposed on the soldiers of any other nation. I saw the American Military Police that day walking down the main streets of Paris, under the eyes of their officers, rounding up all American soldiers who were watching the parade, and after the parade I saw numbers of our soldiers marched off, under guard, as prisoners through the streets.
>
> This order of General Harts was not mentioned in the account of the President's arrival in "The Stars and Stripes," which gave the false impression that our soldiers had been left free to welcome him along the route.
>
> The enlisted men stationed in and about Paris were doing their daily work and behaving themselves, with neither time nor money enough to "hit the high spots," when General Harts proceeded to shut down on them by a series of orders, which did not affect officers, although the few cases of trouble in the city were instances of visiting officers "painting the town red," which were magnified by the gossips. Indeed, in an article published in The Saturday Evening Post last Fall, the Assistant Provost Marshal for Paris spoke most favorably of the conduct of our enlisted men in the city.
>
> General Harts' orders culminated in his policy of "concentration," which consisted of shutting up the enlisted men in the Cligancourt Barracks, part of which was used as a prison, surrounded by a stone wall and armed guards. These barracks were located in the midst of the vilest and most squalid slums of Paris, surrounded by haunts of vice and crime. They were many miles removed from the Y. M. C. A., K. of C., and other welfare organizations, which had large establishments in the city. They held several thousand men, and only 30 per cent. were allowed passes each evening, the other 70 per cent. being confined within the walls after their day's work was done. The only places for these several thousand men to keep themselves were a dimly lighted Red Cross room, seating about 150 men, a similar Y. M. C. A. room with a few benches and a little reading and writing room with only about eight chairs in it, and a small unheated Y. M. C. A. shack wherein were displayed ancient moving pictures several nights a week, and on other nights were delivered lectures on such subjects as "America First" and "American Citizenship." The conditions at the mess were such that the men had to buy their own meals at the Red Cross canteen in the city. And yet in The Stars and Stripes of Feb. 7, 1919, there was an article which described these barracks as being in a "suburb," and where the men had "better living accommodation and clean entertainments." The Stars and Stripes, according to a statement on its own editorial page every week, is published by the General Staff.
>
> Sergeant Mela in conclusion wrote Senator Chamberlain that he is willing at any time to go to Washington, at his own expense, to tell other facts concerning conditions in France.

FEAR DRUG VICTIMS' PANIC.

Justice Collins Wants Reputable Doctors Protected.

Unless reputable physicians are reassured that continued legitimate prescription of narcotics will not injure their professional standing in any way a condition approaching panic will result among the drug addicts of this city, declared Cornelius F. Collins, Justice of the Court of Special Sessions and Chairman of the State and City Magistrates' Drug Evil Committee, last night in an interview on the drug situation. Justice Collins's warning came on the eve of a conference between Commissioner Copeland and representatives of the Federal, State, and city authorities, which will attempt to frame a drug regulatory amendment to the Sanitary Code.

"In view of the emergency in the drug situation," said Justice Collins, "I wish to urge certain suggestions. First, I would suggest that the Warwick Farm, Warwick, N. Y., be opened as soon as possible for use by drug addicts who wish treatment. Secondly, I think that the State Narcotic Commission should establish an office in New York City at the earliest possible date. Thirdly, I believe that Health Commissioner Copeland is doing splendid work in establishing clinics. I do not believe, however, that he can under the law provide in the Sanitary code any system of registration of drug addicts, except in and for the use of his own department. If some system of registration is necessary to prevent the practice of 'repeating' by addicts, it is within the power of the State Narcotic Commission to require some scheme such as finger printing the copy of the official prescription blank, which is required by law to be sent to the commission's office.

LEADS CATHEDRAL SERVICE.

Archbishop Hayes Blesses Palms Ushering in Holy Week Ceremonies.

Archbishop Patrick J. Hayes led the impressive ceremony of blessing the palms at St. Patrick's Cathedral yesterday, ushering in the services of Holy Week at the Cathedral and in the diocese.

The Archbishop was assisted by Mgr. J. J. Dunn, Chancellor of the Diocese; the Rev. William B. Martin, and the Rt. Rev. Mgr. M. J. Lavelle.

WEDS CAPT. DE PACHMANN.

Miss Edith Sproul Marries Pianist's Son, Decorated for Bravery.

The marriage of Captain Adrien de Pachmann, who came over with the French High Commission, and is a son of Vladimir de Pachmann, the celebrated pianist, and Miss Edith Sproul, the elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George D. Sproul of 222 Riverside Drive, took place Saturday afternoon at 4 o'clock at the bride's home, the Rev. Charles G. Sewall officiating. Miss Sproul had no attendants, and Mr. Meade was the best man. It was a family wedding.

Captain de Pachmann, who is a lawyer, will return to Paris with his bride next September. He is well known there, where he is connected with the firm whose head was formerly Fernand Labori, who attained world-wide fame in the Dreyfus case, and who married Mme. de Pachmann years ago following her divorce from Vladimir de Pachmann.

Captain de Pachmann received the Croix de Guerre and three citations for conspicuous bravery at Verdun and other fields of battle. He was in the French army from the war's commencement, and after two years in active service was sent here. Mrs. de Pachmann's father, Mr. Sproul, is a dealer in rare editions of books.

Miss Ames to Wed Lieut. Pattison.

The engagement is announced of Miss Catherine Gordon Ames, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Ames of Metuchen, N. J., to Walworth Paddock Pattison, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Pattison of Montclair, N. J. Mr. Pattison recently returned from France, where he had been eighteen months in the French and American flying schools and as a pilot in the A. E. F. as a First Lieutenant.

Weddings.

The marriage of Jerome S. Katz and Miss Amy Loeb, daughter of Mrs. Aaron Loeb of 884 Riverside Drive, took place on Wednesday last at the Hotel Savoy, the Rev. Dr. Rudolph Grossman officiating.

Henry Stanford Tenenbaum and Miss Anna Shevell, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Shevell of 720 Riverside Drive, were married at the Biltmore on April 7.

MRS. PHOEBE HEARST DIES IN CALIFORNIA

Her Son, W. R. Hearst, at Her Bedside When the End Came.

LIVED ON THE FRONTIER

Gave Millions to University of California and Cathedral School for Girls.

PLEASANTON, Cal., April 13.—Mrs. Phoebe Apperson Hearst, widow of George Hearst, who was United States Senator from California, and mother of William Randolph Hearst, the publisher, died at her home here today, after an illness of several weeks. She was 76 years old. William Randolph Hearst, accompanied by his wife, came to the bedside of his mother a few weeks ago and was with her when the end came. He was her only child. Mrs. Hearst was known throughout the country for her philanthropic work.

While visiting her son in New York a short time ago, Mrs. Hearst suffered an attack of influenza, and it was the effects of this illness that resulted in her death.

Funeral services will be held Wednesday, it was announced tonight. A private service will be held here in the morning and a public service at Grace Episcopal Cathedral in the afternoon. Interment will be in Cypress Lawn Cemetery, south of San Francisco, beside the body of the late Senator Hearst.

Mrs. Hearst was born Dec. 3, 1842, on a large farm bordering the Merrimac River in Franklin County, Missouri. Her ancestors were English and her father, R. W. Apperson, was of the Apperson family that settled in Culpeper County, Virginia. She was 19 years old when she married George Hearst, who was then beginning the career that made him one of the most noted figures in Western financial and mining circles. Mrs. Hearst, who was educated under the care of a governess, taught school for a year in Crawford County, Missouri; then, leaving her home in St. Louis and her many friends, "went West" with her husband, who won millions from mines.

Often she rode with her husband on his trips into the mountains, following trails or going where there yet were none. She came to know the excitement of holdups, land slides, runaways, and all the incidents of frontier life. She worked with her husband, and was with him when he located some of his richest mines. Their trips took them into Nevada, Utah, Idaho, Montana, and the Dakotas.

Her Gifts to Art and Education.

Mrs. Hearst gave to the unfortunates in rough mining camps something of her own courage and developed early the rule of "Help the individual to help himself." She gave much of her time and millions of her money to many institutions and individuals. She was a patron of the arts, and many of her gifts and loans to art institutions are considered of great value.

Mrs. Hearst was probably best known for her interest in charitable and educational work. Her gifts to the University of California alone were in excess of $1,000,000. These included the Hearst Memorial Mining Building, erected at a cost of $800,000, and twenty scholarships for women.

Mrs. Hearst established and maintained kindergarten classes at San Francisco for several years, also classes and a training class for kindergarten teachers in Washington nearly ten years, when about 90 per cent. of the public school teachers there were graduates of her classes. In Lead, S. D., where she had extensive mining interests, she cared for 300 children in kindergarten classes. She also equipped and maintained for several years a free library in the town. A free library at Anaconda, Mon., which she built, equipped, and maintained for several years, was finally presented to the municipality. She gave $250,000 to build the National Cathedral School for Girls in Washington. Hundreds of needy individuals and institutions annually were in receipt of her bounty at the Christmas season.

A Leader in Washington.

With the success of her husband's ventures and his election to the United States Senate from California, Mrs. Hearst moved to Washington, where she became one of the leaders in the social life of the capital, beginning in 1886. Then followed visits abroad, including a trip around the world. She was living in Paris when the news of the great San Francisco earthquake and fire of 1906 reached her. She returned to California, and since then had lived in Pleasanton, near San Francisco.

Her only child was William Randolph Hearst, born in San Francisco April 29, 1863, whose career began when he took over The San Francisco Examiner, which his father bought in 1886.

Senator George Hearst died on March 1, 1891, in San Francisco, leaving an estate estimated between $15,000,000 and $20,000,000, principally in mines, stock, and ranches. Mrs. Hearst was made sole executrix, and all of the property was left to her. Provision was made in the will that if she married again one-half of the estate should revert to her son, William Randolph Hearst.

MISSED GEMS IN SUBWAY.

Police Accuse Couple of Having Mrs. Schumacher's Jewels.

A woman who said she was Miss Titia Efde of 205 West Eighty-ninth Street, and a man who described himself as Michael Egan of 342 East 152d Street were arraigned before Magistrate Corrigan in the Harlem Court yesterday on a short affidavit charging suspicion of grand larceny. They were held in $1,000 bail for a hearing today.

The police said in court that on Friday night Mrs. Viola M. Schumacher of 8 Wayne Avenue, White Plains, called at the East Fifty-first Street station to complain that after leaving a subway train at the Grand Central she had missed a black silk handbag containing jewelry and money valued at $6,000. On Saturday, the police declared, Miss Efde entered a pawnshop in 123d Street and attempted to pawn for $9 several rings and gins worth several thousand dollars. They took her to the police station and later Mrs. Schumacher identified the articles as her property.

Miss Efde said that she had found the jewelry on a subway train, according to the police, and she said she had given several rings to Egan. The latter when questioned turned over two of the rings to the police and gave them a pawn ticket for the third ring and the sum of $70 which he had received as a loan on it.

ASKED AMERICA'S OPINION.

Deutsche Bank Representative Gives Out Cablegrams Sent in 1914.

Edward D. Adams, before the war one of the principal representatives in this country of the Deutsche Bank, has made public the text of two cablegrams that passed between the Bank of Berlin and himself in the first few days of the war. The first message, which was an inquiry on the part of the bank as to public opinion in this country, read:

> Edward D. Adams, New York,
> Second.
> Would like to know state American public opinion regarding war.
> DEUTSARIAT.

Mr. Adams replied as follows:

(Translation of Cable Sent in German.)

> New York, Aug. 4, 1914.
> Deutsche Bank, Berlin, Aug. 4, Second:
> Deplored as crime of century.
> Publication today Tzar manifesto, also reports English, Belgian sentiments, creates first impression of anti-German sentiments arising. Desirable give press all evidence possible of Emperor's efforts avoid, limit conflicts.

NEW YORK TIMES prints Berlin dispatch quoting White Book exchange telegrams Emperor-Tzar.

Most desirable extend special attentions to American travelers needing cash and advice. Have received numerous inquiries regarding cashing letters credit.

EDWARD D. ADAMS.

TEACH PHYSICAL TRAINING.

N. Y. U. Will Seek to Meet Growing Demand for Instructors.

The shortage of teachers of physical training in New York City and State will be further increased if, as proposed at Albany, a system of physical training in the public schools is substituted for the school military training law, according to Dr. James E. Lough, director of New York University Summer School.

"There is now a shortage of such teachers," Dr. Lough said. "The war has shown the need for adequate physical training for our school children, and many colleges have taken steps to meet the situation. If the plan proposed at Albany is put into effect there will be an enormous increase in the demand for teachers."

In an effort to meet the demand, Dr. Lough said, the Summer session of the Department of Physical Education of the university will be held this year on Chodikee Lake in the Catskills, near Highland, Ulster County. In connection with the Physical Training Department, Dr. Lough said, the university would conduct a model camp for girls in tents on the hills overlooking the campus.

VANDERBILT HEADS DRIVE.

$1,500,000 Salvation Army Goal Here—No Tambourine Collections.

The committee in charge of raising $1,500,000 in the New York district for the Salvation Army's Home Service campaign announced last night that Brig. Gen. Cornelius Vanderbilt will direct the drive locally. One of the first things that will be done under General Vanderbilt's leadership, according to a statement issued at the campaign headquarters, 680 Fifth Avenue, will be to supplant the time-honored tambourine collections for operating expenses by a systematized budget.

General Vanderbilt, it was said, will announce the personnel of an assisting committee in a few days. One of the objects attained by the campaign will be "to combat the work of agitators who seek to spread a doctrine of unrest." The goal of the drive nationally is $13,000,000.

Lynn G. Wright.

Lynn G. Wright, managing editor of Printers' Ink, died of pneumonia at West Orange, N. J., yesterday in his thirty-ninth year. He had been connected with Printers' Ink for ten years, and prior to that was on the editorial staff of Outing Magazine. Mr. Wright was born at Worcester, N. Y., and was a graduate of Cornell University of the class of 1903. He was a member of the Advertising Club of New York, the Salesmanagers' Club, and the Phi Delta Sigma fraternity.

Frank S. Williams.

Frank S. Williams, investment broker and for many years a member of the banking and brokerage firm of Williams, Black & Co., died yesterday in a hospital in this city. His home was at 21 East Sixty-fourth Street.

OBITUARY NOTES.

The Rev. LEVI N. MOYER, 74 years old, a native of Ontario, Can., died yesterday in Plainfield, N. J.

Dr. THEODORE WELD DU BOIS, dentist of Poughkeepsie, is dead at his home there in his eighty-second year.

THOMAS CAULFIELD, 38 years old, for fifteen years in the hotel business in Flushing, died Saturday at his home there. His hotel, at Bradford Avenue and Lawrence Street, was one of the oldest in Flushing.

WILLIAM H GEARY, Jr., died at Brest, France, of bronchial pneumonia on April 2, according to word received yesterday by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Geary, of this city. Private Geary was a member of the 52d Pioneer Infantry and had been in the service for a year.

LEWIS A. MITCHELL, 65 years old, President of the Seton Falls Realty Company, 128 Broadway, and collector for the last twenty-two years for the Congregation of Shearith Israel, died yesterday at his home, 59 West Seventy-sixth Street, of heart disease. He was born in Philadelphia.

Mrs. AGAFYA SELKIN, wife of Alexander Selkin, real estate dealer and Financial Secretary and a Director of the Bronx Hospital, died yesterday. She lived at 990 Prospect Avenue, the Bronx.

HAROLD J. MILLARD, English leather expert, and assistant to Sir Percy Daniels, in the leather section of the British War Mission to this country, died yesterday at Miss Alston's Sanitarium, at the age of 28.

MARIA DAVIS, who before her retirement, ten years ago, was well known on the American stage, and in private life Mrs. Maria Belasco, widow of George Belasco, a theatrical advance man, died yesterday morning at her home, 126 West Eighty-fourth Street. Born in England, she appeared in this country for twenty years before her retirement, her last work being in "The Auctioneer," with David Warfield. The funeral will be held Tuesday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock at Campbell's Funeral Church.

VICTOR JOHN ANDERSON, a diamond setter, died yesterday at his home, 211 West 107th Street. He was born in Sweden twenty-seven years ago.

Mrs. MARY M. UNDERWOOD, a member of an old New York family and a daughter of the late Samuel Muller, who was a pioneer real estate man here, died Saturday at her home, 19 West Sixty-ninth Street, at the age of 84.

WILLIAM E. GILBERT, manager of a brokerage concern in this city, died Saturday at his home, 567 West 160th Street. He was born in Allentown, Penn.

GEORGE A. KELLY, 72 years old, a retired Philadelphia lawyer, died Saturday night in his apartment at the Hotel Robert Fulton. He was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania, and practiced law in Philadelphia until his retirement, thirty years ago, since which time he had made his home in this city. He was a member of the Amateur Billiard Association.

MYLES S. FOWLER, 60 years old, an accountant, of 446 Central Park West, died suddenly of heart disease last night at 100th Street and Broadway. He was returning home with his son, Thomas Fowler, when he was stricken.

LIEUT. LUDOVICI GOING HOME

Member of Italian Mission Returns to Run for Parliament.

His departure hastened by his pendency for election as a member of parliament from the Province of Abruzzi, Lieutenant Vincenzo Ludovici of the Italian Military Mission of the United States, its was announced yesterday, is preparing to return to Italy. The Lieutenant, who has an office in the Metropolitan Life Insurance Building, has been here since 1916.

While in this country, Lieutenant Ludovici has assisted in the acquisition and transportation of millions of tons of munitions to his country, from small arms to steam engines. He is an attorney in Abruzzi, where he served as Provincial Deputy for five years. Although his term has expired, it has been extended by law, because of his service in the army.

Born.

GLASEROFF.—Dr. and Mrs. S. Glaseroff, (nee Shonkoff,) announce the birth of a son in the Jewish Hospital, Brooklyn, April 11, 1919.

Engaged.

BERG—TOBIAS.—Mr. and Mrs. John Tobias of 76 West 86th St. announce the engagement of their daughter Hannah to Mr. Stephen Berg.

Married.

De PACHMANN—SPROUL.—On April 12, 1919, at 222 Riverside Drive, by the Rev. Charles G. Sewall, Edith, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George D. Sproul, to Adrien de Pachmann.

HIRSCH—SHAYER.—Mrs. Theresa Shayer announces the marriage of her daughter Rose to Mr. Nathan Hirsch at Detroit, Mich., April 13, 1919.

Died.

BAILEY.—On April 12, 1919, Andrew J., at his residence, 415 West 116th St. Funeral services at THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Campbell Bldg., Broadway and 66th St., on Tuesday, 10 A. M. Interment private.

BELCHER.—On Sunday, April 13, 1919, Caroline Sumner, widow of Dr. William N. Belcher. Funeral services at her late residence, 46 Montgomery Place, Brooklyn, Tuesday morning, April 15, at 11 o'clock. Interment private.

BERNHEIM.—Mina, aged 82, mother of Joseph. Funeral Monday, private.

BIRDSALL.—On April 13, 1919, Caroline Romer, daughter of the late George N. and Emily D. Birdsall. Funeral services at her late residence, 1945 St. Mark's Av., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, April 15, at 8 P. M. Interment private.

BOYHAN.—On Friday, April 11, Hon. William J. Boyhan, beloved brother of Mrs. Thomas Coulon, at her residence, 219 North Ocean Av., Patchogue, L. I. Relatives and friends of the family are especially requested to attend the funeral, on Monday, April 14, from St. Gabriel's Church, East 37th St., where solemn mass of requiem will be celebrated for the happy repose of his soul at 11 A. M. Carriages will meet train arriving at Penn. R. R. depot at 10:41 A. M. Interment at Calvary.

BROCK.—Bertha, widow of the late Harris Brock, and mother of Mrs. Bessie Frank, Mrs. Henry Seelig, Mrs. Simon Lewald, August, David, Philip, and Charles Brock, on Sunday, April 13, 1919. Funeral Wednesday, April 16, 1919, at 2 P. M., from the residence of her daughter, Mrs. H. Seelig, 40 East 7th St. Officers and members of Toschter Lodge No. 1, I. O. F. S. of L., and Society Sons of Moses respectfully invited to attend. Interment, Salem Fields Cemetery.

BROOKS.—On April 12, 1919, Charlotte, widow of George Brooks, in her 71st year. Services Stephen Merritt Chapel, 223 8th Av., near 21st St., Monday evening, 8 o'clock.

CARPENTER.—Jane Willets, widow of Franklin T. Carpenter, on Seventh Day, Fourth Month twelfth, at the Pennington, 215 East 15th St., New York, in the 89th year of her age. Funeral services at Friends' Meeting House, 15th St. and Rutherford Place, on Third Day, Fourth Month fifteenth, at 10 A. M.

CHEESMAN.—On Sunday, April 13, at Theresa, N. Y., George E. Cheesman, husband of the late Kate Grayes Cheesman, and father of Hubert Cheesman. Interment at Theresa, N. Y.

CHICHESTER.—At the residence of his daughter, Delanco, N. J., on April 13, 1919, Edgar Wellington Chichester, in his 80th year. Funeral services and interment at Kingston, N. Y., Wednesday afternoon.

CONDON.—On April 12, 1919, James J., beloved father of Daisy, Mrs. Mary O'Sullivan and Edward Condon, at his residence, 462 East 124th St., Brooklyn. Funeral from St. Rose of Lima Church, Washington Av., Monday morning, 9 o'clock.

DALE.—Entered into eternal rest, Saturday, April 12, 1919, Phoebe, dearly beloved mother of Nva Dale Thurston and Minnie A. Dale. Services at her late home, 245 West 104th St., Monday evening at 8 o'clock. Interment at convenience of family.

DITTMAR.—On Saturday, April 12, Frederick Dittmar, aged 68 years. Funeral Tuesday, April 15, from home of his daughter, Mrs. Louise F. Lehn, 131 Milford St., Brooklyn, at 2 P. M. Interment, Lutheran Cemetery.

DIX.—At Elizabeth, N. J., Saturday, April 12, 1919, Sara J. Dix, in her 81st year. Funeral services at the residence of her nephew, Warren R. Dix, 1,046 East Jersey St., Elizabeth, N. J., Monday, April 14, 3 P. M. Please omit flowers.

DOWDEN.—At Newark, N. J., on Sunday, April 13, 1919, Margaret Crater, widow of Charles Henry Dowden. Funeral services will be held at her late home, 32 Abington Av., Newark, on Tuesday, April 15, at 3 P. M.

DuBOIS.—At Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Dr. Theodore Weld DuBois, in the 82d year of his age. Funeral services at his late home, Tuesday, April 15, at 2 P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

DUDLY.—At Yonkers, N. Y., on Saturday, April 12, Elizabeth George Dudly, wife of the late Daniel Bliss Dudly. Funeral private, from her late home, 2 Tower Place, Yonkers, on Monday.

EASTMAN.—At New York, on April 12, 1919, Jennie Degrauw Rushmore, wife of George W. Eastman. Funeral private.

EDWARDS.—At Elizabeth, N. J., Friday, April 11, 1919, Matilda Stearns, wife of George B. Edwards. Funeral services at Trinity Church, Elizabeth, N. J., on Monday, April 14, 1919, at 3 P. M.

FISHEL.—At Denver, Col., on April 8, Henry Scott, husband of Eleanora Munroe Fishel and son of the late Leopold H. Fishel. Services at home of his brother, Gustave Fishel, at Babylon, L. I., Monday, April 14, at 3 P. M.

FRIEDMAN.—Marris, on April 12, beloved husband of Bertha, (nee Liebman,) and devoted son of Hannah Friedman. Funeral services on Monday, April 14, at 10 A. M., at J. Millheiser & Son's funeral parlors, 1,400 Lexington Av.

GAGE.—On April 12, 1919, Kate Lorraine Gage. Services at Walter H. Williams's Funeral Parlor, 3357 West 121st St., Monday, 8 P. M. Interment Milltown Rural Cemetery, Brewster, N. Y. Tuesday, 1 P. M.

GILBERT.—On April 12, 1919, William E. Funeral services at THE FUNERAL CHURCH, (Campbell Building,) Broadway and 66th St., Monday evening, at 8 o'clock. Interment private at Woodlawn Cemetery Tuesday morning. Monday at Commonwealth Lodge.

GODFREY.—John T., entered into eternal rest on Palm Sunday, April 13, 1919. Services at his late residence, 1,358, East 22d St., Brooklyn, Tuesday, 8 P. M. Interment private.

GOWDEY.—S. Madelene, April 13. Funeral at Christ Church, Sparkill, N. Y., Tuesday, April 15, at 1:15 P. M.

GREEN.—On Sunday, April 13, 1919, in his 72d year, Charles Baxter, beloved husband of Julia Greene. Services at his late residence, 544 Madison St., Brooklyn, Tuesday evening, 8 o'clock. Interment at convenience of family.

HABERMAN.—At Jamaica, New York City, on April 11, Charles S., son of the late Simon Haberman of Manhattan. Funeral services by B. P. O. Elks Lodge, 1, at the funeral parlors of L. A. Shaughnessy, 26 Herriman Av., Jamaica, on Monday, April 14, at 8 P. M. Interment at convenience of family.

HALL.—April 11, Helen Hall. Funeral services Stephen Merritt's Harlem chapel, 204 West 126th St., Tuesday, 2 P. M.

Died.

HENNING.—At her residence, 356 8th St., Brooklyn, on Sunday, April 13, 1919, Louise, widow of the late H. W. Henning, in her 90th year. Service at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. J. Ullrich, 462 14th St., Brooklyn, Tuesday, 3 P. M. Interment private.

HUTTON.—On April 13, 1919, Caroline L. Hutton, (nee Donigan,) widow of Archibald Hutton, and grandmother of Caroline Morrison, aged 80 years. Service Stephen Merritt Chapel, 223 8th Av., near 21st St., Tuesday morning, 10 o'clock. St. Louis, Mo., and San Francisco, Cal., papers please copy.

HYMAN.—Moe, beloved husband of Harriet, (nee Friedman,) and father of Jessie, suddenly, on April 13. Funeral Wednesday, April 16, at 1:30 P. M., from residence, 129 St. Nicholas Av. Omit flowers.

ISAACS.—On April 13, 1919, in her 79th year, Caroline, beloved wife of Elias Isaacs, mother of Mrs. Samuel Moss, Mrs. Jacob Sax, Mrs. Jacob Levi, Miss Addie Isaacs, and Douglas Isaacs, at her home, 158 Monroe Av., Far Rockaway, N. Y. Funeral private.

JAEGER.—Anna M., (nee Matthias,) on April 12, 1919, beloved wife of William, mother of Albert, Eleanor, daughter Helene Matthias, sister of Edward William, George. Funeral service Monday, 8 P. M., at her late residence, 2,008 Washington Av. Funeral private.

KARTSCHMAROFF.—Congregation Baai Jeshurun—With deep sorrow and regret we announce the death of Mrs. Theresa Kartschmaroff, wife of our late Cantor, Edward Kartschmaroff.

HERMAN LEVY, President.

KELLEY.—At his residence, 351 South 3d Av., Mount Vernon, N. Y., April 12, William D. Kelley, aged 63 years. Requiem mass at the Church of the Sacred Heart, 5th Av. and 2d St., Mount Vernon, Tuesday, 10 A. M. Interment at Calvary.

KELLY.—On April 12, George Aubry, in his 73d year. Funeral services will be held at THE FUNERAL CHURCH, (Campbell Bldg.,) Broadway and 66th St., Monday at 10 A. M. Interment Philadelphia. Philadelphia papers please copy.

KNABE.—At his residence, 863 West End Av., after a short illness, on Friday, April 11, 1919, Diedrich Knabe, in his 80th year. Relatives and friends and the various societies of which the deceased was a member are respectfully invited to attend. Funeral services at Holy Trinity Lutheran Church, 100th St. near Amsterdam Av., on Monday, April 14, at 2 P. M. Interment private.

LANE.—Mabel P., wife of Albert Lane and mother of Gloria, on April 13, 1919. Funeral services at her late residence, 1,425 East 14th St., Flatbush, on Tuesday evening, 8 P. M., by the Rev. L. A. Harvey.

LANE.—At Atlantic City, on Saturday, April 12, 1919, Stephen Lane, aged 90 years, formerly of New York City. Interment Kensico Cemetery, N. Y., Tuesday, upon arrival of train leaving Grand Central Station 2:13 P. M.

LEWIS.—On Sunday, April 13, 1919, at her residence, Grand View, on the Hudson, Mary Safford, beloved wife of Charles Howard Lewis. Funeral private.

LINDER.—On April 12, George W. Linder, aged 44 years. Funeral from his late residence, Schlosser St., Fort Lee, N. J., on Tuesday, April 15; thence to Madonna Church, where a solemn requiem mass will be celebrated for the happy repose of his soul. Interment Madonna Cemetery.

MARTIN.—On Friday, April 11, Lucrece Martin, (nee Stephens,) beloved wife of Henry A. Martin. Funeral from her late residence, 500 West 215th St., Tuesday, April 15, at 9:30 A. M.; thence to Church of the Good Shepherd, Broadway and 207th St.

MEYER.—On Sunday, April 13, 1919, Minnie Unger, beloved wife of Arthur and mother of Emma Ruth Meyer of 127 East 76th St. and sister of Matilda Heng, Henry W., and Edward A. Unger and the late Mrs. Henry Strauss, William, Albert, and Benjamin Unger. Funeral from Temple Rodef Sholem, 63d St. and Lexington Av., today, Monday, April 14, at 2 P. M. Relatives and friends invited.

MEYER.—Mrs. Arthur. With profound sorrow do we announce to the women's association of Temple Rodeph Sholom the sudden death of our beloved Secretary, Mrs. Arthur Meyer. Officers and members of the women's association are requested to attend her funeral and pay her a deserved tribute of respect and love.

Mrs. EDWARD WESSEL, President.

MITCHELL.—In this city Sunday, April 13, 1919, James M. Mitchell, beloved husband of Madelin Propheter Mitchell, in his 64th year. Private funeral Wednesday morning. Interment at Kensico Cemetery. Kindly omit flowers.

MITCHELL.—On April 13, Lewis A., beloved husband of Rose Manklewicz. Funeral from residence, 59 West 76th St., Monday, April 14, 2 P. M. Philadelphia papers please copy.

MOORE.—On Sunday, April 13, 1919, Allan W. Moore, beloved son of Annie E. and the late William J. Moore. Funeral from his late residence, 227 Garden St., Hoboken, on Wednesday, April 16, at 9:30 A. M.; thence to Our Lady of Grace Church, where a solemn requiem mass will be offered for the happy repose of his soul.

NORTON.—James C., son of John Norton, on Sunday, April 13, 1919. Funeral services at Incarnation Church, West 175th St., on Wednesday morning at 10 A. M.

OPPENHEIM.—Sarah M., wife of the late Bendet Oppenheim, mother of Benjamin, Theresa, David, Nathan, Jesse, Rose, Addie, Eva, Lillian, May, died April 13, 1919. Funeral from her late residence, 961 Avenue St. John, Bronx, at 12:30 sharp, April 14.

PERKINS.—On Wednesday, April 2, 1919, at her residence, "Stoughton," Sharon, Conn., Helen R. Perkins, sister of the late Albert Copley Perkins. Funeral services were held on Friday, April 4, at Sharon, Conn. Interment at New London, Conn.

PETRIE.—On Saturday, April 12, Mary M., beloved wife of August Petrie and mother of Theresa F., Augustus E., Walter and Kathrine M. Funeral Tuesday morning, April 15, at 10 o'clock from her late residence, 4,564 Park Av.; thence to the Church of Our Lady of Mercy, Fordham Road and Marion Av. Kindly omit flowers. Interment private.

POWER.—At Montclair, N. J., April 13, 1919, Margaret Jane, widow of William H. Power, born in England May 5, 1830, suddenly at her home, 106 Upper Mountain Av. Funeral private.

PRESTON.—On Saturday, April 12, 1919, at her residence, 65 Central Park West, Rebecca Duncan, wife of the late William R. Preston, formerly of Irvington-on-the-Hudson. Funeral private. Evansville, Ind., papers please copy.

ROBBINS.—On Thursday, April 10, Alfred A. Robbins, aged 83, beloved husband of Anna Barnes Robbins. Funeral services at his late residence, 937 Kent Av., near De Kalb Av., Brooklyn, Monday, April 14, at 2:30 P. M. Kindly omit flowers.

ROSS.—On Friday, April 11, 1919, Alexander Milne Ross of 4 Monroe St., Brooklyn, aged 43 years. Funeral private. Please omit flowers.

RYDER.—On Saturday, April 12, 1919, at her residence, 615 East Front St., Plainfield, N. J., Mrs. Kathleen Ryder, widow of Charles Edwin Ryder and daughter of the

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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

Victory Loan Campaign Overshadows Events in Industry and the Markets

Practically full preparations have been made for the formal launching of the Victory Loan campaign at the end of the week, and forecast may be made of as thorough and intensive a public appeal as accompanied any of the preceding Government offerings. While there is still some headshaking over the outcome, especially in quarters where a high interest rate had been hoped for, it is safe to say that pessimism is not as general as it was a month ago. This is not to say that fears have been entertained that the loan would fail of subscription, but it refers to the impression that the people would turn a deaf ear to the words of salesmen who emphasized the patriotic side of the program, leaving the greater part of the notes to be taken up by the banks. Quite possibly the terms of the loan will be made public today. As far as current information goes Secretary of the Treasury Glass is adverse to going much, if any, higher than 4½ per cent. for the fully taxable part of the issue and not above 3.80 per cent. for the portion which carries a special attraction in the way of tax exemptions. The Treasury Department presumably is relying upon the power of national pride and patriotism, referring now to satisfaction over a task well accomplished in Europe and to the need of providing amply for those young Americans who thrust their bodies between German bayonets and an embattled world. There are plenty of arguments pro and con for a fairly high interest rate. One does not have to consider the tremendous weight of a $6,000,000,000 peace loan in a purely cold-blooded business fashion to reason that 5 per cent. interest might be plenty low for a wide distribution of the notes among both the class which looks at investment values first and the class which places investment value second at a time like the present. It might be argued that the Government could well afford to pay the difference of a half or three-quarters of 1 per cent. more in order to bring 20,000,000 subscribers again to the front and to leave bank credits free for the conduct of commercial undertakings, but at the same time the factor of patriotism, and of sympathy, too, might be easily underestimated. The Liberty Loans developed an efficient and astute selling organization which may be depended upon to lose sight of nothing that will stir the people to help mightily in the last great loan. The men who helped to "put over" the Fourth Loan, to refer to one, with an oversubscription of $989,000,000, are no mean psychologists, and they have displayed ability to work with whatever means they find at hand. The wounded soldier would be a most efficient instrument for gathering subscriptions. The fighting is over, but recollection of the deeds of our men in the Argonne Forest, at Château-Thierry, and in the hard-fought advance toward Metz, are too fresh in the hearts of Americans to be bereft of a powerful influence for stimulating loan subscriptions.

Turning to some of the more solid factors which will affect the loan campaign, reference may be made to the improvement, moderate though it is, which has occurred in various lines of business and to the prospect of great crops this year. The grain growing regions stand on the threshold of prosperity such as was never known before. And this refers to the cities of the Middle West and Northwest as well as to the agricultural communities where the wheat, rye, corn, and oats are raised and where the money for them is received. The Department of Agriculture's report last week showed the wheat condition on April 1 to be very nearly perfect. Unless particularly unfavorable weather and soil conditions should arise before the Winter wheat crop is harvested, chances are that the Government's estimate of 837,000,000 bushels will actually be exceeded by 70,000,000 bushels or more. The Government experts made allowance in their calculation for average deterioration from April 1 onward, whereas reports coming from grain growing centres show that the Winter "kill" will probably prove to be very small and land abandonment light, and the soil enters the Spring months in an excellent state as far as stored up moisture is concerned. With the possibility of a Spring wheat crop of 350,000,000 bushels, it may be calculated that the total outturn will be in the neighborhood of 1,200,000,000 bushels, which at $2.26 per bushel means a return to the farmers of around $2,700,000,000. As time passes the impression grows that the taxpayers will have to foot a much smaller bill on account of the guaranteed price than was expected when the law was up for discussion. Wheat and flour shipments reached a new high record in the week of April 10, and there are no signs yet of an abatement in the demand between now and harvest time in European countries. Lack of sufficient shipping has curtailed Argentine exports, the long haul and consequent costs have militated against the rapid movement of surplus supplies in Australia, and it seems likely that the increase in ocean tonnage will hereafter favor the United States more than the other grain exporting countries. The extent and distribution of Russia's crops can as yet be considered only through conjecture, but it is generally believed that there will be little grain for export. So it may develop that Europe will take 500,000,000 bushels of our wheat this year, and, as the domestic consumption for food and seed is estimated at 625,000,000 bushels, it is possible that high prices will be paid all the way through by consumers, reducing the Government's obligation.

The railroads may safely look ahead to interest, dividend, and maturities on May 1 without worry. The War Finance Corporation and the bankers have arranged to look after the carriers that far, and afterward it is expected that the load will be passed over to the shoulders of Congress. A special session is now predicted prior to June 1, and perhaps by May 15. Confidence in early action by President Wilson is supported by knowledge that various Government departments in addition to the Railroad Administration are in urgent need of appropriations of money. The question at present of most vital interest to railroad security owners is whether or not another freight rate increase will be made soon. The increase of $65,000,000 in the wage account last week, making the full increase approximately $1,000,000,000 in the last sixteen months, indicated the need of larger income by the carriers, considering the situation purely on the relation of income to outlay. Doubtless many shippers would protest loudly against a further expansion of carrying charges and the cost of living would feel the effect, but whether these considerations would have the power to prevent an increase remains to be seen.

The frequence with which million-share days occurred in the stock market last week seemed to denote fresh public participation, although the rapid shifting of prices showed that professional operations were the real directing force of trading. The record of fifty active stocks showed that while a new high record for the year was established the market left off exactly where it started. Confusion of speculative sentiment was much in evidence and dealings hardly supplied anything in the way of a forecast of movements in the near future.

ASKS GRAND JURY INQUIRY.

William Bullock Attacks Controller's Subway Settlement.

William Bullock, Director of the Good Government Bureau, has written to District Attorney Lewis of Kings County suggesting that the Grand Jury of that county take up the recent settlement by Controller Craig of the claim of the Inter-Continental Construction Corporation against the city. The company was not able to finish its contract for constructing part of the Eastern Parkway subway and filed a claim totaling $1,038,151.75, alleging that its trouble was due to delays on the part of the Public Service Commission. The Controller settled the claim in part for $328,000.

"Since the day the claim was filed," Mr. Bullock says, "secrecy has been cast about it by the Department of Finance. From Sept. 20 to Oct. 17, or for four weeks, the Department of Finance withheld knowledge from the Public Service Commission of the claim filed against it. Then it was only through the chance meeting of a subordinate of the department and a subordinate of the Commission, and a chance remark by the first of these subordinates, that the Commission learned the bare fact of the existence of the claim. Meantime Controller Craig was proceeding toward the settlement.

"The Inter-Continental Corporation claimed it had been forced to the extent of $1,038,151.75 by delays of the Public Service Commission in supplying it with plans, &c. Controller Craig awarded it partial damages of $328,000. Six engineers of the Public Service Commission were engaged in directing and ascertaining facts on the contract. Their collective opinion was to the effect that any award which might be made should not exceed $150,000."

To Further Foreign Trade Service.

The American Manufacturers' Export Association has appointed the following Committee on Education for Foreign Trade Service: W. W. Nichols, Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Company; G. H. Carter, W. R. Grace & Co.; H. E. Cole, Standard Oil Company; H. H. Merrick, Chicago Association of Commerce; H. S. Smith, Gulf States Steel Company, and E. P. Thomas, United States Steel Products Company. In its task of co-operating with and co-ordinating the efforts in the promotion of foreign trade education the committee will utilize as far as possible the views of the experienced exporters.

National Oil Earns $232,037.

The annual report of the National Oil Company for 1918 shows net profits, after interest, taxes, and depreciation charges, of $232,037. After the payment of preferred dividends, there was a surplus for the year of $133,376.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED APRIL 12, 1919.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	6,820,306	55,542,815
Same period a year ago	1,282,299	35,388,857

	Last Week. High.	Last Week. Low.	Year to Date. High.	Year to Date. Low.
Average price 50 stocks	78.43	76.88	78.43	69.73
Same period a year ago	68.29	66.22	70.95	64.12

Sales.	COMPANY.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
500	ADAMS EXPRESS	80	80¼	37	— 3
29,000	Advance Rumely	34¾	31½	33¾	+ 2¼
6,800	Advance Rumely pf	97	95½	96½	+ 1
24,900	Ajax Rubber	79⅝	76½	77	+ ⅜
16,700	Alaska Gold Mines	4	3½	3½	+ ⅛
13,600	Alaska Juneau	2¾	1½	2½	+ ⅛
54,500	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	38⅝	35¾	36½	+ ⅜
700	Allis-Chalmers Mfg. pf	91	90	90¾	+ ⅜
39,600	Am. Agricul. Chemical	110¾	105¾	108	+ 3
600	Am. Agricul. Chem. pf	100	100	100	...
50	Am. Bank Note pf	47	47	47	...
18,600	Am. Beet Sugar	79¾	74½	*74½	— 3½
64,000	Am. Can	52	48½	49⅝	— ⅛
1,400	Am. Can pf	101¾	100¼	101¾	+ ⅜
27,500	Am. Car & Foundry	94⅛	92	92⅞	+ ⅛
13,000	Am. Cotton Oil	50¾	48¾	48	+ ⅛
17,700	Am. Drug. Syndicate	13⅝	13	13½	...
20,900	Am. Hide & Leather	23¾	21¼	21¾	— 1⅛
22,700	Am. Hide & Leather pf	102⅞	100	100	— ⅞
15,700	Am. Ice	49	43	46⅝	+ 1⅝
2,500	Am. Ice pf	64¾	63¾	64	— ⅞
481,300	Am. International	91½	78¾	77½	+ 2⅜
85,200	Am. Linseed	52¾	48	52	+ 4¼
6,500	Am. Linseed pf	94¼	89¼	94¼	+ 4¾
23,000	Am. Locomotive	97⅜	85½	86	...
200	Am. Locomotive pf	104	103	103	...
1,600	Am. Malting	1⅝	1¼	1⅝	— ⅛
1,800	Am. Malting 1st pf., cts. of dep., sta	53¾	51½	52	+ ½
27,700	Am. Smelting & Refining	72⅜	70	70¾	— 1⅛
900	Am. Smelting & Ref. pf	106	104¾	104¾	— ¼
200	Am. Snuff	111¾	111	111¾	— 2¼
5,500	Am. Steel Foundries	82¾	80½	81¾	+ ⅞
33,500	Am. Sugar Refining	133	127¾	127½	— 1⅜
900	Am. Sugar Refining pf	117½	117	117½	+ ⅜
24,500	Am. Sumatra Tobacco	114	104⅜	105¾	— 6⅜
100	Am. Tel. & Cable	80	80	80	...
4,000	Am. Tel. & Tel	105¾	104¾	104¾	— ¼
2,200	Am. Tobacco	208	205	207½	+ 2½
700	Am. Tobacco pf., new	100¾	100	100¾	+ ⅛
10,400	Am. Woolen	59	57½	58½	+ ⅝
500	Am. Woolen pf	90¾	90¾	90¾	+ ⅛
12,900	Am. Writing Paper pf	43¾	40½	41¾	+ 1⅜
1,100	Am. Zinc, L. & S	14⅞	13¾	14½	+ 1⅛
1,200	Am. Zinc, L. & S. pf	45	43½	43½	...
38,700	Anaconda Copper	63¾	61½	61¾	— 1¼
48,900	Associated Dry Goods	30¾	27	29¾	+ 12⅝
4,300	Associated Oil	81¾	77¾	79	+ 4½
4,500	Atch., Top. & S. F.	93½	91½	91½	— 1⅝
1,575	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf	87	86½	86½	— ⅜
600	Atlantic Coast Line	97¾	96½	97½	+ 1⅜
91,100	Atl., Gulf & W. I.	130	122¾	127¼	+ 3½
700	Atl., Gulf & W. I. pf	60	57½	60	+ 1⅝
221,500	BALDWIN LOCO.	93¾	88½	90¾	+ 1⅛
100	Baldwin Loco. pf	104¾	104¾	104¾	+ ⅛
3,600	Baltimore & Ohio	48¾	47⅞	47⅞	— ⅝
300	Baltimore & Ohio pf	55	54½	54½	— ½
5,500	Barrett Co.	125¾	120	120	— 2¾
400	Barrett Co. pf	116	116	115	...
4,900	Batopilas Mining	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
6,500	Bethlehem Steel	76½	70¾	76	+ 7
207,000	Bethlehem Steel, Class B	77	69½	75¾	+ 6½
400	Bethlehem Steel 7% pf	95	95	95	+ 3¾
1,764	Bethlehem Steel 8% pf	108¾	107½	107¾	— ⅜
4,700	Booth Fisheries	20¾	19¾	20	— ⅝
3,500	Brooklyn Rapid Transit	22¾	21¼	21¾	— ⅝
600	Do. ctfs. of dep	21¾	21¼	21¾	— ⅝
800	Brooklyn Union Gas	80	79½	80	+ 1
800	Brown Shoe	80	79	79	— ½
500	Brown Shoe pf	100	100	100	...
100	Brunswick Term. & Ry. Sec.	9¾	9¾	9¾	+ ⅛
53,700	Burns Brothers	164¾	145	163	+ 18½
11,400	Butte Copper & Zinc	7¾	6¾	7¼	— ⅛
5,200	Butte & Superior	22¾	21¼	21¾	— 1⅛
1,300	Butterick Co.	25¾	23¾	25¾	+ 1⅝
27,400	CAL. PACKING	63¾	60¾	61¾	+ ⅝
6,500	Cal. Petroleum	25⅝	25	25¼	+ ⅜
2,000	Cal. Petroleum pf	70¾	69¾	70	+ ⅜
400	Calumet & Arizona	62	60	60	...
3,600	Canadian Pacific	161½	159	159	— ¾
900	Case (J. I.) Co. pf	98¼	96	98¾	+ 2¾
200	Central Foundry pf	27	27	27	...
70,800	Central Leather Co.	80¾	78¾	*78¾	— ⅝
400	Central Leather Co. pf	109¾	109	109¾	+ 1
600	Certain-Teed Products	33½	30¾	30¾	— 1¾
51,400	Cerro de Pasco Copper	43⅝	39	41⅝	+ 3½
20,200	Chandler Motor	132	125¾	130¾	+ 14¾
2,500	Chesapeake & Ohio	59	58¼	58¾	— ¼
100	Chi. & Alton	7	7	7	— ⅛
1,200	Chi. Great Western	8¾	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
725	Chi. Great Western pf	25	24¼	24¾	— ⅛
17,200	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	38¾	36½	37	— 1⅞
13,000	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul pf	71	68½	68¾	— 1
900	Chi. & Northwestern	96	94½	94¾	— 1⅛
100	Chi. & Northwest'n pf	131¾	131¾	131¾	+ ¾
200	Chi. Pneumatic Tool	68	68	68	...
5,500	Chi., R. I. & Pacific	24¾	22¾	22¾	— 1¼
1,000	Chi., R. I. & Pac. 7% pf	77	77	77	...
1,500	Chi., R. I. & Pac. 6% pf	66¾	65	65	— 1¾
100	Chi., St. P., Minn. & Om.	70	70	70	— 2½
31,700	Chile Copper	24¼	23½	23½	— ⅜
7,400	Chino Copper	38¾	36¾	36¾	— 1
500	Clev., Cin., Chi. & St. L.	35	34	35	+ 1
200	Clev., C., C. & St. L. pf	66	64½	64½	— ½
200	Cluett, Peabody	64¼	63½	63½	— ½
12,400	Col. Fuel & Iron	44¼	41¾	42	— ½
100	Col. Fuel & Iron pf	110	110	110	+ 2
100	Col. Southern	25¼	24	24	— 1½
200	Col. Southern 1st pf	53¾	53	53	— ½
7,400	Columbia Gas & Elec	46	45	45¾	...
750	Computing Tab Record'g	47¾	47¼	47¾	...
5,200	Consolidated Gas	96	93½	95	+ 1
700	Con. Interstate Cal. Min.	6¾	6	6	— ½
9,900	Continental Can	80¼	77½	78½	+ 1
33,500	Continental Insurance	69⅝	68⅜	68⅝	+ 1¼
118,600	Corn Products Refining	60¾	57	59⅜	— 2
550	Corn Products Ref. pf	105	104½	104⅞	— ⅛
100	Cripple Creek Central	20	20	20	...
41,000	Crucible Steel	68⅝	66½	67⅝	+ 1½
700	Crucible Steel pf	94¼	93¾	94	+ ⅝
33,700	Cuba Cane Sugar	27¾	25¾	26	+ 1
5,000	Cuba Cane Sugar pf	77½	76	76	— ½
1,800	Cuban-American Sugar	184½	179½	179½	— 2½
100	Cuban-American Sug. pf	105¼	105¼	105¼	+ 5¼
200	DEERE & CO. pf	98	98	98	...
100	Delaware & Hudson	106	106	106	+ 1
50	Del., Lack. & West	180	180	180	...
200	Denver & Rio Grande	4½	4½	4½	— ⅛
1,100	Denver & Rio Grande pf	7⅝	7	7	— ¼
200	Detroit United Rys	95	95	95	+ 6
26,200	Distillers' Securities	65¾	63¼	65½	+ 1⅝
12,700	Dome Mines	14⅝	12¾	14⅜	+ 1⅝
100	Duluth, S. S. & Atl. pf	5¾	5¾	5¾	— 3½
4,100	ERIE	17	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
2,600	Erie 1st pf	28½	27	27	— 1
1,100	Erie 2d pf	18¾	18	18	— ⅛
700	FEDERAL MIN. & SM.	13	11	13	+ 3
2,800	Federal Min. & Sm. pf	40¾	38½	40	+ 3
15,850	Fisher Body	63	52	62	+ 6
700	Fisher Body pf	100	95½	100	+ 7
15,900	GASTON, W. & W	31¼	29¾	29¾	...
100	General Chemical	173	173	173	...
100	General Chemical pf	103½	103¾	103¾	— ½
22,200	General Cigar	61¾	57¾	57¾	— 1½
7,800	General Electric	164	157	160	+ 3
113,400	General Motors	178½	171	178	+ 5½
1,500	General Motors pf	92¼	91	92¼	+ 1
6,410	General Motors deb	92	90¾	92	+ 1¼
12,300	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	68¼	67⅛	68¼	+ ¼
100	Goodrich pf	107	107	107	— 1
200	Granby Consol	68¼	68	68	...
6,532	Great Northern pf	93	92	92	— ⅞
28,230	Gt. Nor. ctfs. for ore p.	43	41	41	— ⅞
9,400	Greene-Cananea Cop.	44¼	41¾	42¾	+ ½
1,800	Gulf States Steel	58½	51	58	+ 6½
18,200	HASKELL & BARKER	51	46	50¾	+ 5¾
600	ILLINOIS CENTRAL	99¾	99¼	99¼	— ⅛
38,250	Inspiration Copper	52¾	49	*49¾	— 1⅛
4,100	Interborough Con.	4½	3¾	4	...
3,700	Interborough Con. pf	15½	13½	13½	— ⅜
12,200	Internat. Agricul.	27¾	27¼	28	+ 2⅛
18,400	Internat. Agricul. pf	71	67½	73	+ 6¾
15,000	Internat. Harv., new	130	126	127½	— ⅜
400	Internat. Harv. pf., new	117¾	116	117¼	— ⅛
120,200	Internat. Mer. Mar.	31½	26	30½	+ 3⅝
177,200	Internat. Mer. Mar. pf.	114¾	111¼	112¾	+ 1⅝
74,300	Internat. Nickel	27¾	25¾	26⅝	— ⅞
21,700	Internat. Paper	47¼	45	45	— ⅛
1,400	Internat. Paper pf., Rcd	73¾	73	73	...
100	Iowa Central	3	3	3	...
14,700	JEWEL TEA	46	39	42⅞	+ 2⅜
370	Jewel Tea pf	90	88	88	— 1
200	KAN. CITY SOUTH'N.	19¼	19	19¼	— ⅛
40	Kan. City Southern pf	52½	52½	52½	...
85,750	Kelly-Springfield Tire	129	119	128½	+ 10
200	Kelly-Springf'd Tire pf	96¾	94¼	94¼	+ ¼
17,500	Kennecott Copper	32⅞	31¾	31¾	— ⅛
10,800	Keystone Tire & Rubber	99	94¼	94¼	...
200	Kresge (S. S.) Co.	118	116½	118	— ½
9,700	LACK. STEEL	71¾	69½	69½	— ½
200	Laclede Gas	70	70	70	+ ½
200	Lake Erie & Western	7	7	7	— ⅛
200	Lake Erie & Western pf	18	17	18	+ 1
15,900	Lee Rubber & Tire	28½	25¾	27	+ 1½
6,500	Lehigh Valley	54⅜	54	*54	— ⅛
100	Liggett & Myers	205	205	205	— 8
200	Liggett & Myers pf	111½	111	111	— ½
1,100	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	49½	47½	47¾	— ½
10	Loose-Wiles B. 1st pf	100½	100½	100½	...
100	Loose-Wiles B. 2d pf	100	100	100	+ ⅝
1,100	Lorillard (P.) Co	153¾	152	153⅝	— ⅛
200	Lorillard (P.) Co. pf	108½	108	108	— 1
100	Louisville & Nashville	115½	115½	115¾	+ 1¼
100	MACKAY COS. pf	84	84	84	...
450	Manhattan Elevated	75	74	75	+ 1
11,700	Maxwell Motors	40¾	37¾	39	+ 1⅝
8,500	Maxwell Motors 1st pf	68	65¼	67¾	+ 2¼
4,700	Maxwell Motors 2d pf	32½	31	31¾	+ ⅝
1,550	May Dept. Stores	77	75	76	— 1
100	May Dept. Stores pf	108	108	108	...
181,960	Mexican Petroleum	187¾	181¼	181¾	+ 1¼
25	Mexican Petroleum pf	108½	108½	108½	...
4,600	Miami Copper	24½	23¾	23¾	— ⅝
66,000	Midvale Steel	47⅝	45½	46¾	+ 1⅜
100	Minn. & St. L., new	10½	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
110	Minn., St. P. & S. S. M.	89¼	89¼	89¼	+ ⅝
300	Mo., Kan. & Texas	6½	6	6	— ⅛
200	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf	12	11¾	11¾	— ⅛
9,100	Mo. Pacific	24¾	23½	23½	— ⅝
610	Mo. Pacific pf	51½	50¾	51	— ⅝
600	Montana Power	73	70	70¾	— 1⅝
22,600	NATIONAL ACME	39½	37½	38	+ ½
200	Nat. Biscuit	122¾	122¾	122¾	+ 1½
100	Nat. Biscuit pf	117	117	117	+ 1
200	Nat. Cloak & Suit	76	75¼	*76	+ 1¼
300	Nat. Cloak & Suit pf	105¾	104	105¾	+ 2¾
16,500	Nat. Conduit & Cable	18½	17½	17½	...
23,100	Nat. Enam. & Stamping	58¾	53¾	56½	+ 2¾
7,600	Nat. Lead	71¾	68¾	70	+ 2
1,500	Nat. Rys. of Mex. 2d pf.	9¾	9	9	— ½
2,000	Nevada Consol. Copper	17	16¾	16¾	— ¼
1,000	New Orleans, Tex. & M.	30	28¾	28¾	— 2¼
4,500	N. Y. Air Brake	113½	109½	110¾	+ 1½
7,500	N. Y. Central	76¾	73¾	*73¾	— ⅛
100	N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis	25	25	25	...
200	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf	45½	45	45	...
600	N. Y. Dock	22	20¾	21	— ½
11,500	N. Y., N. H. & H.	30¾	27¾	28¾	— 1⅝
2,000	N. Y., O. & W.	20¾	19¾	19¾	— ⅝
1,700	Norfolk & Western	106½	104¾	104¾	— 2¼
200	North American	52	50½	52	+ 1½
8,500	Northern Pacific	94½	91¼	*92	— 2¾
112,480	OHIO CITIES GAS	42¾	38¾	41¼	+ 2¼
100	Ohio Fuel Supply	40¾	40¾	40¾	— ⅝
6,500	Ontario Mining	7¾	6¾	7¾	+ ⅝
212,700	Oklahoma Prod. & Ref.	11	9	11	+ 2
22,900	Do rights	1	⅝	1	— ⅛
8,500	Owens Bottle Machine	55¾	50	53½	— 1¾
200	PACIFIC MAIL	34½	33	33	— 1
100	Pacific Tel. & Tel	25	25	25	— 1
158,900	Pan Am. Pet. & Trans	85½	79¾	81¾	— 1½
900	Pan Am. Pet. & T. pf	148	144½	147½	— 1¾
16,520	Pennsylvania R. R.	44¼	44	44	— ⅜
1,700	People's Gas, Chicago	50	48¼	49¼	— 1⅝
200	Peoria & Eastern	4¾	4¾	4¾	...
1,800	Pere Marquette	14⅞	13	13⅝	— 1⅛
400	Pere Marquette pf	60	60	60	— 1
1,060	Penn. Seaboard Steel	30¼	30	30	— 4
19,200	Philadelphia Co.	37⅝	35	35	— ⅝
64,800	Pierce-Arrow	51¾	46¾	49¾	+ 3½
400	Pierce-Arrow pf	104	103	103¾	— ⅜
106,950	Pierce Oil	21¾	20	20	— ⅝
16,600	Pittsburgh Coal	51⅝	48½	*48¾	— 2⅜
200	Pittsburgh Coal pf	87	87	87	...
500	Pittsburgh Steel pf	93½	92½	93	...
11,500	Pittsburgh & West Va.	37⅜	35¾	35¾	— 1⅝
800	Pittsburgh & W. Va. pf	82¾	81	81	— 1
11,900	Pressed Steel Car	72⅞	70	70¾	— ⅝
110	Pressed Steel Car pf	102	101	101	— 1
6,750	Pullman Co.	122¾	120¾	120¾	— ⅝
1,700	Punta Alegre Sugar	54½	52	52¾	— 1⅝
13,100	RAILWAY STEEL SPG	81¾	79	79¾	+ ⅝
210	Railway Steel Spg. pf	106¾	106¼	106¾	— ¼
7,400	Ray Con. Copper	21¾	21	21	— ⅛
56,100	Reading	86⅝	83¼	83¾	— 1⅝
200	Reading 2d pf	88	87½	88	+ ¼
11,900	Republic Iron & Steel	83¾	82¾	82¾	— ¾
800	Republic Iron & Steel pf	102¾	102¼	102¼	— ⅝
26,400	Royal Dutch, Am. shs	96¾	94½	94½	— 1
122,600	Do N. Y. shares	94½	89	89½	— 3
700	ST. LOUIS-SAN FRAN.	12¾	12¾	12¾	— ¼
600	Savage Arms	61¼	60¾	61	— ⅛
4,500	Saxon Motor	8	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
1,100	Seaboard Air Line	7¾	7½	7½	— ⅛
700	Seaboard Air Line pf	18¾	17¾	17¾	— ⅝
3,000	Sears, Roebuck & Co.	183	176½	180	+ 3¾
10	Sears, Roebuck & Co. pf.	120	120	120	...
2,700	Shattuck-Arizona	13¼	12¾	12¾	— ¾
180,300	Sinclair Oil Refining	53¾	45¾	49¾	+ 4
3,700	Sloss-Sheffield S. & I.	54	51¾	52	— 1
150	Sloss-Sheff. S. & I. pf.	86½	86½	86½	— ½
188,300	Southern Pacific	106⅜	103¼	103¾	— 1¼
248	Southern Pac. tr. rcts.	141¾	141¾	141¾	...
800	South Porto Rico Sugar	147	145	145	— 5
200	South Porto Rico Sug. pf	110	109½	109½	— 2½
9,200	Southern Railway	28½	27¾	27¾	— ⅝
1,000	Southern Railway pf	69	68½	68½	— ⅝
200	Standard Milling	146¾	140	140	— 9
100	Standard Milling pf	90	90	90	...
6,900	Stromberg Carburetor	43	38½	42	+ 4
83,800	Studebaker Co.	68¾	64¾	66	+ 1½
800	Studebaker Co. pf	98½	96¾	98¼	+ 2½

Our New Special Analysis on

Industrial Preferred Stocks

calls attention to a selected list of 26 Preferred Stocks of leading established industrial corporations, giving:

Dividend record of each stock.

Average annual earnings during past eight years.

Price fluctuations during past ten years and income yield at present prices.

The circular also discusses in general the investment merits of the Preferred Stocks of our older industrial corporations.

Write for Analysis C-109

A. A. Housman & Co.

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20 Broad Street, New York

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RAIL AND WATER UNITY.

Hines Would Have Transportation Systems Work Together.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—Inland waterway transportation of the United States should be co-ordinated more closely with the railway system, and rates adjusted in proportion to the cost and desirability of service, said Director General Hines in a letter to Senator Fletcher and a group of Senators and Representatives interested in waterways. The letter, made public today, was in answer to inquiries from the members of Congress as to the Railroad Administration's attitude toward waterways, and explained in detail past accomplishments and future plans.

Mr. Hines also proposed that, if the railroads go back to private control and the Railroad Administration is disbanded, the inland waterways be placed under a governmental agency, "at least through an adequate experimental period."

"I deem it highly important to preserve and strengthen in the public interest the beginnings already made in demonstrating the utility of our inland waterways," said Mr. Hines.

"I am a firm believer in the policy that the great inland waterways of the country can be made economically very useful and that means should be found for making them of more benefit to the nation than they have been in the past.

"Under the old form of private management, railroads in this country had no substantial interest in acting as feeders to the waterways, and, of course, there was no other form of feeder available. It therefore seems to me that in any permanent solution of the railroad problem which may be adopted it will be necessary to bring about close co-operation between the railroads and waterways, and the first element in this situation must be the desire or interest of co-operation, and the next facilities for transferring traffic from the inland waterways to the railroads and vice versa.

"The attitude of the Railroad Administration with respect to the relation between water and rail competitive rates is that the rates should bear a relation to each other proportionate to the cost and desirability of the service by the respective routes and methods of transportation. There is no doubt that in the past the relations between the rail and water rates have not always been determined on this basis, and that application of this principle will necessitate modification of some existing rate adjustment."

Asks Permission for Bond Issue.

Wilbur C. Fisk, President of the Hudson & Manhattan Railroad Company, has asked the Public Service Commission for permission to issue $1,054,000 of 5 per cent. first lien and refunding mortgage bonds, executed by the Central Trust Company. The application states that the money will be used for the reimbursement of expenditures for additions and betterments of the railroad property. A hearing on the application will be held on April 16.

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED APRIL 12, 1919.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	$66,587,500	$907,758,839
Same period last year	22,198,000	363,967,000

Average price 40 bonds.	Last Week. High.	Last Week. Low.	Year to Date, High.	Year to Date, Low.
Same period a year ago.	76.92	76.82	79.01	76.60
	75.91	75.77	77.43	75.77

Range, 1919 High	Low	Sales		High	Low	Last	Net Change
74¾	69		N.Y.G.,E.L.,H.& P.4s			72½	— ⅝
92½	92½	1	N. Y., L. & W. term. & imp. 4s.....	92½	92½	92½	+ ½
			N.Y.N.H. & H.cv.6s	83	82½	82½	+ ⅝
88	81¾	6	N. Y., N. H. & H. cony. 6½s.....	31	31	31	— 1
52	50½	5	N. Y., N. H. & H. non-cv. 4s.....	50	50	50	
50½	50	1	N. Y., N. H. & H. non-cv. 3½s. 47.	50			
56½	53	2	N. Y., N. H. & H. cv. 6s. '55.....	53	53	53	— 3
			N.Y. & Putnam 1st 4s	78	78	78	— 2
80	78	4	N. Y. Rys. ref. 4s...	44	40	40½	— 2½
44½	39	68	N. Y. Rys. adj. 5s...	12¾	12¼	12¼	— 2
15¼	10¾	56	N. Y. & Rk. Bch. 5s.	92	92	92	
92	92	5	N. Y. State Rys. 4½s	55	55	55	
62	55	8	N. Y. Tel. 4½s.....	85½	87½	43	— 1½
91½	86	23	N. Y., W. & B. 4½s.	44	48	69½	+ ½
53	43	1	Norf. So. 1st ref. 5s	69½	69½	81½	— ⅝
69½	67	92	N. & W. cv. 6s. f. p.	106¾	106	106½	— ⅛
108¼	106	45	Nor. & W., con. 4s.	83½	83	83	— ⅝
86½	82½	2	Nor. & W., Poc. C. & C. 4s.....	84½		84½	— ¼
86	84½		Nor. Pac. ref. 4½s.	88	87	87	— ¼
90	87	3	Nor. Pacific 4s.....	82¾	82½	82½	— ¼
86	82¾	14	Nor. Pacific 3s.....	58¾	58¼	58¼	— ¼
61¾	58¼	14	Nor. States P. 1st & R. 5s.....	80¼	80¼	80¼	+ 1½
91	87¾		OHIO CON. 4s.....	83½	83½	83½	— 1
83½	83½	1	Ore. & Cal. 1st 5s.	97½	97½	97½	— ½
98½	96	1	O. R. & N. con. 4s	80	100¾	100¾	— ¼
86	78¼	14	Ore. Sh. L. 1st 6s..	100¾	100¾	100¾	— ¼
101½	100¾	35	Ore. Sh. L. ref. 4s.	82¾	84½	84½	— ½
88	84½	13	Ore. Sh. L. con. 5s.	97¼	97¼	97¼	— ¼
98½	96½	5	Ore.-War. 1st 4s....	76	76	76	— ¼
70½	73½		Pacific Coast 1st 5s.	85	85	85	
86	85	2	P. P. & L. 1st r. 5s.	82	82	82	
88	82	18	PACIFIC TEL. & TEL. 5s	92	91¾	86	+ ⅝
95½	91	39	Pac. Gas & El. 5s..	86	85½	86	+ ½
88	85½	2	Pan Am., P. & T. cy. 6s. '24.....	137	137	137	+ 2
137	125		Pan Am. F. & T. cy. 6s. '26.....	140	139	139	+ 3½
140	137	73	Penn. gtd. 4½s. reg.	96½	96½	96½	— 1
96¾	96½	5	Penn. gtd. 4½s.....	97¾	97¾	97¾	+ ⅛
98¼	97½	7	Penn. gen. 4½s.....	94¾	94¾	94½	
85¾	81¾	50	Penn. g. 5s. tem.cfs.	94½	94½	94½	+ 1⅝
97⅞	94	200	Penn. con. 4½s.....	94½	75¾	75¾	— 2¼
96¾	94	1	Peo. Gas Chi.. ref. 6s	76¾	51	51	— 1½
77½	74¾	2	Peo. & Eastern 1st 4s	51	51	51	
56	51	2	Pere Marq. 1st 5s..	84½	84½	84½	
88½	84	15	Philа. Co. cv. 5s..	92	91¾	91¾	+ 2
92¾	91	39	Pierce Oil cv. 6s. '20	100	103	103	+ 2¾
100	100	165	Pierce Oil cv. 6s. '24.	98½	95¾	95¾	— ¾
98½	88¾	154	Pierce Oil cv. 6s. '31.	87¾	87¾	87¾	— ¼
80	87¾	1	Poc. Con. Coll. s.f.5s	77	77	77	
80	75¾	17	Public Service 5s.....	83	82¾	82¾	— 1
86¾	82¾	62	READING gen. 4s..	102¾	102¾	102¾	— ⅛
102¾	102¾	10	R. & S. 1st 7s.....	94½	94½	94½	— ⅜
95¾	94½	3	Rep. I. & S. 5s. '49..	94¾	63¾	64	— ⅝
59	56	1	Rio Gr. W. 1st 4s. 61	56	56	56	— 1
100¾	100¾	10	Rio Gr. W. col. tr. 4s	100¾	100¾	100¾	— ⅜
99	99	1	R. & P. 1st 6s.....	99	99	99	
85½	78½	2	R. W. & O. con. 4s.	80½	80	80	
			ST. L., I. M. & So. unif. & ref. 4s.				
77	72¼	18	St. L., I. M. & So. River & Gulf 4s.	74¾	72¾	74	
64	59	113	St. L. & S. F. pr. l. 4s	60¾	59½	60	
69	63¾	35	St. L. & S. F. adj. 6s	63½	63½	63½	— ⅛
45½	41¾	4	St. L. & S. F. inc. 6s	42¾	42¾	42¾	— ⅛
79¾	74¾	28	St. L. & S. F. pr. l. 5s	75¾	74¾	74¾	— ⅛
61¾	57½	8	St. L. & S. W. con. 4s	59¾	59¾	59¾	— ⅛
62	58	21	St. L. S. W. 1st Term. 5s	59¾	59	59	— 1
108½	108¼	10	St. L. & S. W. 1st Term. 5s	60¾	108½	108½	— 2½
95	93	4	St. P., M. & M. con. 6s	108½	97	97	— 2
103	102	18	St. P., M. & M. 4½s	93	102	102	
74	68½	1	St. P. & N. P. 6s....	102	60	60	
68	64½	4	St. P., K.C. & S.L. 4½s	60	40	64½	+ 1
60	57	50	San An. & A. P. 4s.	64½	57	57	
53	47½	20	Seab. Air L. ref. 4s.	57	48	48	— ¾
97¾	93	111	Seab. Air L. adj. 5s.	48½	48	48	— ¾
109½	98¼	142	Sinclair Oil 7s. with w.	108¼	104½	108½	+ 4½
100	99	6	Sinel. Oil 7s. with w.	100¾	100	100	— ¾
103½	101¾	5	So. C. & Ga. 1st 5s.	100	100	100	— ¼
106¾	100	636	So. Pac. cv. 5s.....	93	93	93	— 1
85¾	82¾	218	So. Pac. cv. 4s.....	84¼	79½	80¼	— 3¼
83½	79½	49	So. Pac. ref. 4s.....	84	83	83	— ½
90¾	92¾	23	Southern Ry. 5s.....	86¾	86¾	86¾	— ¼
68¾	66	34	Southern Ry. gen. 4s	66¾	66	66	— 1
67¾	66	6	So. Ry., M. & O. col. 4s	66	66	66	— 1
74½	71	1	So. Ry., St. L. Div. 4s	71	71	71	
92	92	1	TENN. C. & I. gen. 5s	92	92	92	
98¼	93½	16	Term. of St. L. con. 5s	93¾	93¾	93¾	— 4½
103	100½	8	Texas Co. deb. 6s...	103	102½	103	+ ¾
92	89	9	Tex. & Pac. 1st 5s...	90	89¾	89¾	— ¾
54½	50	9	Third Av. ref. 4s....	50¾	50½	50½	— ¼
30¾	25	5	Third Av. adj. 5s....	27	27	27	
51	45	5	Tri-City 5s.....	51	50¾	51	+ 1
97	93¼	55	UNION PACIFIC 4s	94	93½	93½	— 1½
106	102¾	12	Union Pacific cv. 4s	104¼	104	104	— ¼
89¼	85½	30	Union Pacific 1st 4s	87	86¾	86¾	+ ¼
89¾	85½	67	U. Pac. 1st & ref. 4s	79¾	79	79¾	— ⅝
83½	70	112	U. R.R. of S. F. 4s. Un. Tr. rects.....	32½	32	32	
33¼	22	87	U. R.R. of S. F. 4s. Equit. Trust rects.	32¾	32	32	— ⅛
52¾	48½	10	U. Rys. of St. L. 4s	49	49	49	+ ¼
74	60	38	U. S. R. & Imp. 5s.	73½	72	73¼	+ ¼
104¾	102¾	21	U. S. Rubber 7s.....	103¾	102¾	103½	+ ¼
87¾	86	156	U.S.Rub. 1st & ref. 5s	87½	87½	87½	— ⅛
100	97¾	5	U. S. Sm. R. & M. 6s	90½	90½	90¾	— ⅛
100¾	99¾	273	U. S. Steel 5s.....	100¾	100¼	100¼	— ¼
89½	88	12	Utah P. & L. 5s....	88¾	88¾	88¾	— ¼
102½	100¼	113	VA.-CAR. CH. cv. 6s.	101¾	101	101½	+ ⅛
96	95	11	Va.-Car. Ch. 1st 5s.	96	95¾	96	+ ⅛
94½	89½	9	Virginia Ry. 1st 5s	89½	89½	89½	+ ⅛
70	76¾	9	Va. Ry. & P. 5s.....	77	76¾	76¾	— ½
98½	93¾	2	WABASH 1st 5s.....	93¾	93¾	94	+ ⅛
93	90	3	Wash. W. P. ref. 5s.	90	90	90	— 2
99¼	97	4	West. Electric 5s....	97½	97¼	97½	— ⅜
62¾	58	5	West. Maryland 4s.	59	59	59	
94	93	1	West. Un. T. c. t. 5s	93	93	93	
88¾	86¼	1	West. Un. T. R. E. 4½s	86½	86½	86½	
86½	81½	6	Western Pacific 5s.	82¼	82	82¼	+ ¾
64	64	80	Wheel. & L. E. c. 4s.	64	64	64	— 5
99¼	87	10	Wheel. & L. E. c. 4s.	64	98¾	99½	+ ¾
96¾	96¾	5	Wilson & Co. 1st 6s.	99½	98¾	98¾	
75	72¾		Wis. C., S. & P. 4s.	75	75	75	+ 2¼

Total sales $9,116,000

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT BONDS

						Last	Change
99.80	98.20	2703	Lib. 3½s. 1932-'47	99.18	99.0	99.14	+ .06
96.00	92.50	420	Lib. 1st cv. 4s. 1932-'47	96.00	95.32	95.60	+ .20
94.10	92.10	2707	Lib. 2d 4s. 1927-'42	93.80	93.62	93.62	— .18
96.60	94.20	500	Liberty 1st cv. 4½s. 1932-1947	96.00	95.46	95.60	
95.32	93.44	4648	Liberty 2d cv. 4½s. 1927-1942	93.82	93.64	93.64	— .16
96.50	94.90	11162	Lib. 3d 4½s. 1923	96.80	95.50	95.58	— .12
96.72	93.30	260704½	Lib. 4th 4¼s. 1933-'38	98.80	93.56	93.62	— .16
105½	100½	3	U. S. 4s, coupon	106	106	106	+ ⅛
106	104¾	6	U. S. 4s, reg	106	106	106	+ ⅛
98¾	97¾	6	U. S. 2s, reg	98¾	98¼	98¼	+ ⅛

Total sales $54,219,000

OTHER GOVERNMENT BONDS

99¼	99¼	105	Amer. For. Sec. 5s..	99¾	99½	99½	— ⅛
97½	96¾	69½	Anglo-French 5s.....	96¾	96¼	96½	+ ⅛
72	70	10	Chinese Ry. 5s.....	71	71	71	+ ⅝
100½	99	27	City of Bordeaux 6s.	99½	99¼	99½	
102½	99	40	City of Lyons 6s....	99¾	99¼	99¼	— ⅛
102½	99	23	City of Marseilles 6s.	99¾	99¼	97¾	
102½	99¾	23	City of Paris 6s.....	97¾	96¼	81¾	+ ¾
100¾	96½	250½	City of Tokio 5s.....	82	81¾	81¾	
83	80¾	12½	Dom. of C. 5s. 1921.	96¼	97¾	96¾	— ⅛
90	97¾	74	Dom. of C. 5s. 1926.	97¾	96¾	97	
98	96½	93	Dom. of C. 5s. 1931.	97¾	97	97¾	— ⅛
98¼	97	33	Japanese 4½s.....	91	91	91	— 1¼
92¾	80¾	27½	Jap. 4½s, 2d S. Ger. st.	86	85¾	86	
89	84	7	Jap. 4½s, 3d Ser....	92½	91	91	— 1½
77¾	75	1	Japanese 4½s.....	75¾	75¾	75¾	— 1
98¾	92¼	14	Rep. of Cuba 5s. '04	91¾	91¼	91¼	— 1
93¾	90½	4	Rep. of Cuba 5s. '14.	91¾	82¾	82¾	— ¼
84½	82		Rep. of Cuba 4½s...	83			
101½	90¾	186	U. K. of Gt. B. & I. 6½s. 1910	99¼	99¾	99½	— ½
99	97¾	734	U. K. of Gt. B. & I. 5½s. 1921	98½	98	98¾	
101¾	98½	787½	U. K. of Gt. B. & I. 5½s. 1937	99	98½	98¾	+ ¼
79½	73	2	U. S. of Mexico 5s..	73	73	73	— 3
61	50	9	U. S. of Mexico 4s...	55	55	55	— 3

Total sales $3,122,500

STATE BONDS

108	106¾	1	N.Y. Canal 4½s.....	106¾	106¾	106¾	— ¼
74¾	68	28	Va. def. 6s, Brown Bros. & Co. ctfs..	71	69½	69½	— 3½

Total sales $29,000

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

		1	3½s, May, 1954.....	81¾	81¾	81¾	— ¼
82	81¼	5	4s, 1958	91	91	91	
92½	90¾	1	4s, 1959	90½	90½	90½	+ ¼
90½	90½	5	4s, 1960	90¾	90¾	90¾	+ ¼
87¼	87	6	4½s, 1964	96	96	96	— ¼
98	96	10	4½s, 1966	90	90	90	— ¼
99½	99	4	4½s, Nov., 1967....	100¾	100¾	100¾	+ ¼
102	100½	17	4½s, May, 1967.....	101	100¾	101	+ ¼
101¼	100¾	18	4½s, 1963	101	100¾	101	+ ¼
101¼	100½	31	4½s, 1965	101	100¾	100¾	+ ¼
101¾	100½		4½s, 1967				

Total sales $88,887,500

Grand total $907,758,839

Tax Exempt in New York State

Brooklyn Edison Company, Inc.

General Mortgage 5s, Series A

Due January 1, 1949

Price

91 and interest to yield 5⅝%

These bonds are secured by mortgage on the entire property of the Company, total mortgage debt being only about twice the gross earnings, which is exceedingly conservative.

Net earnings for the last 5 years have averaged over 3.6 times the interest charges.

Dividends have been paid on the Capital Stock at the rate of 8% per annum since 1904.

Circular B-4 containing detailed information will be sent upon request.

Stone & Webster

120 Broadway, New York

Telephone Rector 6020

Boston Chicago

Investment Bonds

J. R. Bridgeford & Co.

111 Broadway New York

Telephone 2841 Rector

CARBO-HYDROGEN CO.

7% PREFERRED STOCK

Par Value $5.00.

Price { $4.87½ and Accrued Dividend / BONUS 25% Common Stock

Standard Gas for Cutting Iron and Steel.

Established Company.

Five plants in operation.

Dividends paid on preferred since organization.

Common Stock now earning at rate of over 6 per cent.

Send for Circular H-6.

Farson, Son & Co.

Members New York Stock Exchange, 115 Broadway, New York City.

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Established 1856

H. Hentz & Co.

Members of N. Y. Stock Exchange, N. Y. Cotton Exchange, N. Y. Coffee & Sugar Exge., N. Y. Produce Exchange, Chicago Board of Trade

Cotton Futures & Securities

72 William Street, N. Y.

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LISTED SECURITIES

Bought and Sold for Investment

OR

Conservative Margin Account

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Members N. Y. Stock Exchange

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Mark A. Noble Theodore C. Corwin

NOBLE & CORWIN

25 Broad St. New York

Columbia Tr. Babcock & Wilcox

Bankers Trust Otis, Elevator

Telephone 1111 Broad.

Established 1870

Dominick & Dominick

Industrial Preferred Stocks

115 Broadway, N. Y.

Telephone Rector 2020.

Members New York Stock Exchange

Selected Investment Securities

We own and offer subject to previous sale

IOWA WATER WORKS BONDS

$25,000 5%

Oakland, Iowa

Denomination $500. Serial 1925-1938.

Assessed valuation $1,134,306. Total debt $67,000. Population about 1300. Oakland is a thriving agricultural town 26 miles East of Council Bluffs. Has two prosperous banks. The bonds are issued to pay the cost of the water works system. Legal opinion Chapman, Cutler & Parker, Chicago.

Price to net 4.80%

Partial Payment Plan when desired. Send for Booklet 612 and list of other securities.

Bankers Mortgage Co.

CAPITAL $2,000,000

Des Moines, Iowa

CHICAGO 208 South La Salle St. Harrison 12-0

NEW YORK 512 Fifth Avenue Vanderbilt 2712

Write the Nearest Office

War Finance Corporation 5s

CHAS. E. QUINCEY & CO.

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Empire Steel

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Everett Heaney

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Telephone Rector 2908-9-10

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TOLEDO, OHIO

Secor & Bell

Members New York Stock Exchange

We invite your inquiry on Libbey-Owens Sheet Glass Com. & Pfd. Owens Bottle Mach. Co. Com. & Pfd.

And all local securities.

Circular "T-10" on request.

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120 Broadway, N. Y. 'Phone 9710 Rector.

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McCLURE, JONES & REED

Members New York Stock Exchange

115 Broadway 'Phone 7662 Rector

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Members New York Stock Exchange

7 Wall St., N. Y. Tel.: Rector 1030

Automatic Elec. Co.

U. S. Finishing Co.

N. Y. Honduras & Rosario Mines

Hendee Manufacturing Co.

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Recommended for Investment

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Attractive Discount

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Toledo, Ohio

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Municipal Bonds

Free from State Taxes and Compulsory Declaration under Massachusetts Income Tax law; also exempt from State and Local Taxes in Connecticut, New York, Vermont and New Hampshire.

Hartford Automotive Parts Company

(Incorporated under the Laws of Massachusetts)

8% Cumulative Preferred Stock

(Preferred as to Assets and Dividends)

Capitalization

	Authorized	Outstanding
8% Cumulative Preferred Stock	$1,000,000	$880,000
Common Stock	750,000	400,500

PAR VALUE OF SHARES, $50 EACH

Dividend Payable Quarterly, January 1, April 1, July 1, October 1

THE Hartford Automotive Parts Company is a consolidation of the Hartford Automobile Parts Co. and The Kinsler-Bennett Co., both of Hartford, Conn., manufacturers of Universal Joints, Shafts, Drives and Cone Clutches for pleasure cars, trucks and tractors. The Company's products are used as standard equipment by more than 80 manufacturers of pleasure cars and trucks, including Chandler, Haynes, Oakland, Stutz, Oldsmobile, Biddle, Westcott, Standard, Velie, Federal, Fulton, LaFrance, Bessemer, Republic, Stewart, etc., etc.

To provide additional manufacturing facilities to relieve the congestion in its present plants, the Company has recently purchased the group of factory buildings bounded by Broad, Russ and Lawrence Streets, Hartford, Conn. Aside from the natural economies effected by the consolidation, the added production from the new plant should result in a corresponding increase in net earnings of the Company.

ASSETS. Assets of combined companies as of March 1, 1919, were $1,788,280.34. After deducting all liabilities, including obligations assumed in connection with the purchase of the Broad Street plant, Net Assets total $1,472,632.14, equivalent to 166% for the outstanding Preferred stock. The Company carries no value on its Balance Sheet for Goodwill.

EARNINGS. During the past four years ending December 31, Sales have increased from $477,269.41 in 1915, to $921,055.08 in 1918. Aggregate Net Earnings for the past three years were $411,856.49.

Manufacturing schedules for the current year call for a production amounting to $1,500,000; and on the basis of past earnings, not including Government work, should show Net for dividends, after allowance for Taxes, of more than $210,000, or three times Preferred Dividend requirements.

Shipments for the first quarter of 1919, and unfilled orders on the Company's books April 1, 1919, amount to more than $800,000, or over 50% of the estimated volume of business for the entire year.

SINKING FUND. The charter provides that after payment of 2% quarterly dividends upon the outstanding Preferred stock, beginning January next, 20% of the remaining Net Earnings shall be set aside to retire the Preferred stock at 110 ($55 per share).

Application will be made to list this issue on the Hartford Stock Exchange.

A considerable portion of this Stock having been subscribed for, we offer the balance, strictly subject to prior sale, at

Price Par, $50 to Yield 8%.

Stone, Prosser & Doty

52 William St., Telephone Hanover 7733-4-5 New York City.

The statements contained herein, while not guaranteed, are based upon information and advice which we believe to be accurate and reliable.

Oil Bulletin

Upon request, your name will be placed on our list to receive our periodical oil bulletins.

Circulars describing various stock offerings also available.

Address Depart. B-3

Farson, Son & Co.

Members New York Stock Exchange

115 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

BOUGHT, SOLD & QUOTED

Chi. & No. West 5s, 1929

New York, Chi. & St. L. 4s, 1937

Houston Belt & Term. 5s, 1937

Central Pac. 3½s, 1929

Pac. Tel. & Tel. Co. 5s, 1937

Cinn. Gas Trans. 5s, 1933

Consolidation Coal Co. 5s, 1950

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Columbia Trust Co.

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McKinley & Morris

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Central-Union Trust Co.

STOCK

CLINTON GILBERT

2 Wall St., N. Y. Tel. 4848 Rector

Duquesne Light 6s, 1921

Tri-C. Ry. & Lt. C. 5s, 1923

Lac. Gas Lt. R. & E. 5s, '34

Trading Department

John Nickerson, Jr.

61 Broadway, New York

Telephone Bowling Green 6840.

New Jersey Securities

Outwater & Wells

15 Exchange Place. Tel. 20 Montgomery. Jersey City, N. J.

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THE NATIONAL CITY COMPANY NATIONAL CITY BANK NEW YORK

A "Bonus" on Bonds

THESE BONDS are exempt from all Federal Income Taxes. This in effect represents a substantial "bonus" and the income derived from the bonds is, we believe, attractive.

	Price to Yield.
Essex Co., Mass.	4½ 4.30
Troy, New York	4½ 4.40
Syracuse, New York	4½ 4.40
NewYork City	4¼ 4.43
New York City	4 4.46
Yonkers, New York	4½ 4.50
Rensselaer County, New York	4½ 4.50
Newark, New Jersey	4 4.55
Camden, New Jersey	4½ 4.60
New York City	3 4.60
Mason City, Sch. Dist., Iowa	5 4.70
State of South Dakota	5 4.70
Salt Lake City, Utah	5 4.70
Minneapolis, Minn.	4 4.70
Wauwatosa, Wis.	5 4.70
Charleston, S. C.	4½ 4.75
Flint, Michigan, Sch. Dist.	5 4.75
Dallas County, Texas	5 4.75
Pacific County, Wash.	4½ 4.80
Great Falls, Montana	5¼ 4.85
Miami Conservancy Dist., Ohio	5½ 4.85

Circulars giving complete details on request.

The National City Company

Main Office—National City Bank Building

Uptown Office—Fifth Ave. & 43rd St.

Correspondent Offices in Forty-seven Cities

Bonds Short Term Notes Acceptances

Exempt from Federal Income Tax

Tax Free in New York State

$80,000

Village of Depew, New York

5% Street Improvement Bonds

Dated April 1, 1919. Due serially April 1, 1923 to 1938 inc.

Coupon bonds, with privilege of full registration, in $1,000 denomination. Principal and semi-annual interest payable in New York City. Legality to be approved by John C. Thomson, Esq.

Legal Investment for Savings Banks and Trust Funds in New York State

Eligible to Secure Postal Savings Deposits

Price to yield 4.45%

Descriptive Circular upon Request.

William R. Compton Company

Government and Municipal Bonds

"Over a Quarter Century in This Business"

14 Wall Street, New York

St. Louis Cincinnati Chicago New Orleans

NOT LATER THAN 6:30 P. M.

Advertisements of help and situations wanted, rooms vacant and wanted, business opportunities, &c., for insertion in the daily edition of The New York Times must be in the Times Building before 6:30 P. M. day previous to publication.

Island Oil and Transport Corporation

owns two of the greatest oil wells in the world with an estimated production of 175,000 barrels per day. The Island Oil and Transport Corporation should benefit by the increasing demand for Mexican oil for these reasons:

a. Holds over 30,000 acres in most heavily producing areas of Mexico.

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Free on Request

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Pacific Gas & Elec. Co. Stks.
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Safety, & 5½%
Guaranteed First Mortgage
$3000, $4000 & $6250
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Interest from date of purchase. The Principal and Interest are absolutely guaranteed and secured by first mortgage loans on improved N. Y. real estate. Legal investment for Trust Funds.

No one ever lost a dollar in these certificates.

Booklet "W" upon request.

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Bridge Plaza
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Savings Deposits
Go on Interest Last Day of Each Month
Last Dividend 4%
Largest Savings Department in New England
Deposits Received by Mail
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Join earners in one big corporation. A record of earnings and success. Descriptive circular free.

Write today.

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EXEMPT FROM ALL FEDERAL INCOME TAXES
Yielding 4.50% to 5%
Complete Descriptive Circular on Request.
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100 Broadway, New York
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CENTRAL UNION TRUST CO.
of New York.
60 Broadway
BRANCHES
5th Avenue at 60th Street
Madison Avenue at 42nd Street
5th Avenue at 38th Street
Capital, Surplus and Undivided Profits $30,000,000

Exceptional Facilities for Manufacturers and Exporters in Scandinavian Countries
Scandinavian Trust Company
56 Broadway New York
Capital and Surplus.....$2,500,000

RECORD RESOURCES OF NATIONAL BANKS

Controller of Currency's Report Shows That on March 4 They Totaled $20,017,000,000.

LARGEST BY $305,000,000

5.1 Per Cent. of $17,000,000,000 Liberty Loans Placed Without Drain on Assets.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—John Skelton Williams, the Controller of the Currency, tonight announced that the returns just compiled show that the resources of the national banks, March 4, 1919, amounted to $20,017,000,000. These resources—excepting in New York City, where there was a reduction—exceed by $305,000,000 the greatest resources ever before reported.

The records show that since March 5, 1917, there have been placed through national banks of the country about 51 per cent., or a clear majority of the $17,000,000,000 worth of Liberty bonds sold in this period.

"These giant operations have not only occasioned no drain or depletion in the assets of the national banks," said Mr. Williams, "but during this same period their resources have actually increased $4,038,000,000, and their deposits have increased $2,342,000,000.

"An exceedingly favorable and striking feature of the present situation is the widespread distribution and dissemination of resources, deposits, and loans of the banks, and the avoidance of the congestion and concentration in a few cities of capital and credit, which were baneful and dangerous influences in our banking and currency system before the inauguration of the Federal Reserve System."

Deposits March 4, 1919, aggregated $15,399,807,000, an increase of $861,000,000 as compared with March 4, 1918, and an increase of $2,342,000,000 over March 5, 1917. The increase in deposits as compared with December 31, 1918, in the whole country, outside of New York City, was $267,293,000. The reduction in New York City was $410,000,000. The increase in deposits throughout the country since Dec. 31, 1918, has taken place mainly in the country banks.

The ten States whose country national banks have shown the largest increase in deposits since Dec. 31 are: Iowa, $45,000,000; Pennsylvania, $37,000,000; Illinois, $34,000,000; Kentucky, $25,000,000; Ohio, $19,000,000; Nebraska, $18,000,000; Massachusetts, $14,000,000; Wisconsin and Michigan, $13,000,000 each; New York, $12,000,000. The only States whose country national banks showed a reduction in deposits of as much as $3,500,000 was Georgia, the deposits of whose national banks declined $6,000,000.

The Central Reserve and Reserve cities showing the largest increase in deposits between Dec. 31, 1918, and March 4, 1919, were:

Chicago	$32,000,000
Omaha	19,000,000
Louisville	17,000,000
Milwaukee	12,000,000
Des Moines	11,000,000
Sioux City	8,000,000
Fort Worth, Cedar Rapids, and Albany, (each)	7,000,000

Loans and discounts March 4, 1919, amounted to $9,691,000,000—an increase of $552,000,000, as compared with March 4, 1918; an increase of $978,000,000 as compared with March 5, 1917, but a reduction of $227,000,000 as compared with Dec. 31, 1918. The percentage of loans and discounts to deposits on March 4, 1919, was 63.35; March 4, 1918, 63.30, and March 5, 1917, 67.25.

Bills payable and rediscounts on March 4, 1919, amounted to $1,451,000,000, an increase of $794,000,000 as compared with March 4, 1918, and of $1,381,000,000 as compared with March 5, 1917, due principally to money borrowed temporarily on United States certificates of indebtedness and Liberty bonds. Of the $1,451,000,000 of bills payable and rediscounts shown March 4, 1919, $1,014,000,000 was represented by bills payable with the Federal Reserve banks and $48,000,000 by bills payable with others than Federal Reserve banks, leaving a balance of $389,000,000 of rediscounts, including those with Federal Reserve banks.

United States bonds, including Liberty bonds and United States certificates of indebtedness, held March 4, 1919, amounted to $3,851,000,000. This is an increase of $1,560,000,000 over March 4, 1918, and an increase of $2,907,000,000 over March 5, 1917. Of the Government bonds and certificates of indebtedness held March 4, 1919, $700,000,000 are bonds of the old issues and pledged as a basis for circulation. About $1,000,000,000 represent bonds of the first four Liberty Loans still held by the national banks, the remainder of the Government obligations owned being short-term certificates of indebtedness.

Other bonds and securities held March 4, 1919, amounted to $1,901,000,000, a reduction as compared with March 4, 1918, of $114,000,000, and a shrinkage as compared with March 5, 1917, of $69,000,000, but an increase as compared with December 31, 1918, of $18,000,000. Capital, surplus, and undivided profits of national banks on March 4, 1919, amounted to $2,230,000,000, an increase over March 4, 1918, of $92,000,000, and an increase over March 5, 1917, of $159,000,000. The circulation of national banks March 4, 1919, was $674,000,000, an increase of about $13,000,000 over March 5, 1917, but a reduction since December 31, 1918, of $3,000,000. The cash on hand and due from Federal Reserve Banks March 4, 1919, was $1,838,000,000, an increase over March 4, 1918, of $166,000,000, and an increase over March 5, 1917, of $240,000,000.

The lawful reserve held by the national banks March 4, 1919, was $1,181,000,000, or $77,000,000 in excess of the amount required. The excess reserve reported Dec. 31, 1918, was $60,000,000. The percentage of reserve held by country banks March 4, 1919, was 7.51 per cent. The highest percentages among the States reported were: New Mexico, 8.47 per cent.; Alabama, 8.25 per cent.; Louisiana, 8.22 per cent. The States reporting the lowest percentages of reserve were: Wyoming, 6.95 per cent.; Iowa, 7 per cent.; Illinois, 7.11 per cent.; Connecticut, 7.19 per cent.

The percentages of reserve carried in the three central reserve cities of New York, Chicago and St. Louis, respectively, were 14.49 per cent.; 13.16 per cent.; 13.42 per cent. The other reserve cities averaged 10.42 per cent. and those showing the highest percentages were: Des Moines, 13.20 per cent.; Spokane, 12.28 per cent.; Brooklyn, 11.80 per cent.; San Antonio, 11.66 per cent. The reserve cities showing the lowest reserve were: El Paso, 8.9 per cent.; Kansas City, Mo., 8.00 per cent.; Albany, 7.63 per cent.; Omaha, 3.39 per cent.

WARNS AGAINST FAKE CURES

Red Cross Congress Committee on Tuberculosis Makes Report.

CANNES, France, April 12.—The Committee on Tuberculosis of the Interallied Red Cross Congress, in session here, today made public a report which will be presented to the nations of the world through national Red Cross societies.

It lays down a number of recommendations, under the heads of care of children, housing, nutrition, and alcoholism, and advocates the extension of open-air systems in congested localities, such as barracks and asylums. The report warns the public against alleged "cures" which are not backed by scientific authority.

Dr. Calmette, Director of the Pasteur Institute, Lille, was Chairman of the committee, which included the following Americans: Dr. Herman N. Bigrs, Public Health Commissioner of New York State; Dr. E. R. Baldwin, Director of the Trudeau Foundation for Tuberculosis, New York City; Dr. Livingston Farrand, former President of the University of Colorado; Lieutenant Linsley R. Williams, U. S. A., and Major A. H. Garvin, Chief of the Bureau of Tuberculosis, A. R. C., France.

TELL OF WAR WORK IN MOTORS REPORT

Company Had Contracts and Orders of $50,000,000 When the Armistice Came.

YEAR'S PROFITS $35,504,576

Taxes of $20,113,548 Paid—Change Quickly Made to Peace Conditions in the Industry.

The annual report of the General Motors Corporation for last year shows net profits after depreciation charges, but before Federal taxes, of $35,504,576. From this amount there was a deduction of $20,113,548 for war taxes and other extraordinary expenses, leaving a balance of $15,391,028 available for dividends, of which $14,823,530 applies to the General Motors Corporation proper. The preferred dividends for the year were $1,180,901, and the dividends on the newly created debenture stock for five months of the year were $739,566.

After provision for these dividends there was a balance left for the common shares of $12,903,063, or the equivalent of $8.75 a share on the common capitalization of $147,379,000. In the preceding year the company earned at the rate of $34.10 a share on the common capitalization, which at the close of 1917 was $76,873,300. An average of the amount of common stock outstanding during last year shows $93,644,200 and on the basis of this the amount applicable for dividends was $13.80 a share. The common dividends for 1918 amounted to $11,273,316.

The allowance made for taxes, $20,113,548, was far heavier than the allowance in the preceding year, when $6,001,889 was set aside for this purpose. The balance sheet shows that the net working capital at the close of last year was $140,902,028, which compares with a working capital of $64,554,766 in the report for 1917. The report shows current assets of $183,415,828 and current liabilities of $33,028,336. The balance sheet also shows that inventories, based at cost or less, amounted to $91,137,513, or nearly double the same item in 1917.

Some of the chief items of the income account as compared with 1917 are as follows:

	1918.	1917.
Net profits	$35,504,576	$34,634,754
War taxes	20,113,548	6,001,889
Surplus for common	12,903,063	20,283,052

Of the twenty-three operating units, eighteen were engaged on Government contracts. At the time of the armistice orders and contracts on hand exceeded $50,000,000. The total number of cars, trucks and tractors sold during the year was 346,824.

In regard to the war work the report says:

"In the production of Liberty motors for aircraft work the Buick and Cadillac divisions made an exceptional record. Regardless of the delayed start, due to the fact that the General Motors Corporation had been selected to build a special type rotary engine which was afterward abandoned, Liberty motors were being delivered within five months from the time the contract was taken. The high standard of excellence of the product of these divisions has everywhere been recognized. At the time the armistice was signed there were orders for over 16,000 Liberty aircraft engines on the books and 2,023 Liberty engines were actually completed and delivered.

"The development of the tractor business is continuing most satisfactorily, and notwithstanding the stoppage of active construction work on the first unit of the new tractor plant at Janesville, Wis., in the Fall of 1918, due to the war, the production of Samson tractors in quantities is expected to be reached shortly. The future of this business is encouraging.

"The outlook for the coming year is most promising. Since the signing of the armistice and the subsequent liquidation of the war contracts which your corporation was engaged in the plants and facilities have been reconverted in an incredibly short time to their regular lines of activity, and as a result the manufacturing operations are considerably advanced, as is evidenced by the showing for the first quarter of 1919, the number of cars, trucks, and tractors sold to March 31, 1919, inclusive, being 83,456. The net profits before deducting Federal taxes are estimated at upward of $20,000,000."

NEW LINE TO BUENOS AIRES.

The Lloyd Brazilliero Plans to Start Regular Service in May.

BUENOS AIRES, April 12.—The Lloyd Brazilliero announces the inauguration of a new steamship line between New York and Buenos Aires. Steamers engaged in the service will make calls at Brazilian ports. The first vessel to be engaged in the trade will be the Uberaba, which will leave Buenos Aires for New York early in May.

Advices were sent today to New York and European ports urging against a resumption of shipments to Buenos Aires on the strength of reports relative to a settlement of the harbor strike. The authorities and shippers do not believe that a definite settlement has been reached.

The Lloyd Brazilliero has maintained a coasting service between Brazilian ports south of the Amazon and Uruguayan and Argentine ports to Buenos Aires. Its head office is in Rio Janeiro. The Uberaba was formerly the Henny-Woermann and was built in Hamburg in 1911. She has a gross tonnage of 6,062 and is owned by the Brazilian Government.

NOT LATER THAN 6:30 P. M.

Advertisements of help and situations wanted, rooms vacant and wanted, business opportunities, &c., for insertion in the daily edition of The New York Times must be in the Times Building before 6:30 P. M. day previous to publication.—Advt.

FINANCIAL NOTICES.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE OUTSTANDING 5% 20-YEAR GOLD BONDS OF THE MERCHANTS HEAT, LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY, SECURED BY ITS MORTGAGE, DATED JULY 1, 1905.

Notice is hereby given by The Central Power Company, successor to the above-named company, of its election to redeem all of the outstanding First Mortgage 5% 20-year Gold Bonds of The Merchants Heat, Light and Power Company, amounting to Four Thousand Dollars ($4,000.00), at their par value, on the first day of July, 1919. Payment will be made upon said bonds at the office of the trustee, H. G. Schauk, care The Central Power Company, 217 Cleveland Avenue, N. W., Canton, Ohio, at the rate of 100% of the par value of said bonds, together with all accrued and unpaid interest. Holders of said bonds are notified to present them for payment at said office on the first day of July, 1919, on which day all interest on said bonds will cease.

By order of the Board of Directors.
THE CENTRAL POWER COMPANY,
By R. E. BREED, President.
FRANK B. BALL, Secretary.

Dated, March 18, 1919.

TO THE HOLDERS OF FIRST MORTGAGE FIVE PER CENT. SINKING FUND GOLD BONDS OF THE ROCKY MOUNTAIN COAL AND IRON COMPANY, DUE MAY 1, 1951.

Notice is hereby given that (15) bonds of the above described issue of the face value of One Thousand Dollars ($1,000) each, numbered as follows:

54	207	231	579	699
141	269	363	634	694
192	280	505	636	700

have been drawn by lot for redemption from the amount to the credit of the Sinking Fund, and will be paid for at the rate of One Thousand Dollars ($1,000) per bond, at the office of the undersigned, Trust Department, 60 Broadway, New York City, on the first day of May, 1919, after which date said bonds shall cease to bear interest.

COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY,
Successor-Trustee.
By GEORGE E. WARREN,
Vice-President.

Dated New York, March 27, 1919.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE SERIAL 6% GOLD BONDS OF THE

INDIAN REFINING COMPANY

Notice is hereby given that the Bankers Trust Company, as Successor Trustee under a mortgage dated March 27, 1911, made by the Indian Refining Company to The Mercantile Trust Company, as Trustee, will receive until 12 o'clock noon, April 21, 1919, sealed proposals for the sale to it on May 1, 1919, of bonds secured by said mortgage, sufficient in amount to exhaust the sum of $203,800, in the Sinking Fund Account, at a price not exceeding one hundred and two per centum (102%) of the principal and accrued interest of such bonds, as provided in Article V of said mortgage.

Dated at New York, this 7th day of April, 1919.

BANKERS TRUST COMPANY,
Trustee.
By H. F. WILSON, JR., Vice President.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

THE MINNEAPOLIS AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Minneapolis and St. Louis Railroad Company (a corporation of the State of Iowa), will be held at the office of the Company, Room 607, Equitable Building, Des Moines, Iowa, on Tuesday, May 6, 1919, at 12 o'clock noon, for the election of directors and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting. There will be submitted to the meeting for such action as may be taken the matter of entering into an agreement between the Company and the United States of America for the operation of the Company's lines of railroad during Federal control, pursuant to the Act of Congress, approved March 21, 1918, entitled "An Act to provide for the operation of transportation systems while under Federal control, for the just compensation of their owners, and for other purposes."

CHARLES HAYDEN,
Chairman of the Board.
A. C. DOAN, Secretary.

NORTH AMERICAN COPPER COMPANY.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
52 Vanderbilt Avenue,
New York City,
March 31, 1919.

A special meeting of the stockholders of the North American Copper Company will be held on the 14th day of April, 1919, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at the office of such Company, at No. 52 Vanderbilt Avenue, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County and State of New York, for the purpose of voting upon a proposition to increase the capital stock of the Company from $100,000 of preferred stock of the par value of $100.00 each and $400,000 of common stock of the par value of $100.00 each, to $100,000 of preferred stock of the par value of $100.00 each and $900,000 of common stock of the par value of $100.00 each; that is to say, the purpose is to increase the common stock by $500,000 without either increasing or diminishing the authorized amount of the preferred stock.

WALTER B. MANNY, President.
WYLIE BROWN, Secretary.

NOTICE
NEW YORK DOCK COMPANY

The Eighteenth Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of New York Dock Company for the election of four Directors for a term of three years and of three inspectors of election to serve at the next succeeding annual meeting, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, 44 Whitehall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Tuesday, April 22nd, 1919, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon. The polls will remain open for one hour. Transfer books will be closed at the close of business Tuesday, the 15th day of April, 1919, and will again be closed until the opening of business on Wednesday, the 23rd day of April, 1919.

EDWIN THORNE, Secretary.

Dated April 1st, 1919.

THE NEW YORK, CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of THE NEW YORK, CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY will be held on Wednesday, the seventh day of May, 1919, at nine o'clock A. M., Standard Time, at the principal office of the Company in the Marshall Building, Cleveland, Ohio, for the purpose of electing fifteen Directors, for the consideration of the acts of the officers and directors of the Company taken during the past year, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

The polls will continue open for one hour. By order of the Board of Directors.

W. D. TURNER, Secretary.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS:

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Aetna Dynamite Company, Inc., will be held at the office of the company, Room 3230, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, on the 15th day of April, 1919, at twelve o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year, and two (2) Inspectors of Election to serve at the next annual meeting, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before said meeting.

F. G. MORRISON, Secretary.

Dated, New York, N. Y., March 28, 1919.

UTAH COPPER COMPANY.

Notice of Annual Meeting of Stockholders.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of Utah Copper Company will be held at the office of the Company, 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, in the State of New Jersey, on Friday, the 25th day of April, 1919, at two o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors of said Company, and for the consideration and transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

The stock transfer books will remain open.

K. R. BABBITT, Secretary.

Dated, New York, April 11th, 1919.

PROPOSALS.

SALE OF CHEMICAL PLANT EQUIPMENT AND CHEMICALS.—Edgewood Arsenal, Chemical Warfare Service, Headquarters McCoy Hall, Baltimore, Md.—Chemical plant of Edgewood Arsenal and stock of chemicals located at Bound Brook, N. J., will be sold at public auction at site of plant, adjacent to Frank Henningway, Inc., plant, Bound Brook, N. J., 10 A. M. April 21, 1919. Plant consists of buildings, complete boiler installation, refrigerating system, electric motors, air compressors, gas pumps, caustic and drying towers, iron tanks, gas holders, lead piping, stores of pipe fittings, valves, gauges, supplies, etc., and office equipment. Chemicals consist of aqua ammonia, calcium chloride, sulphuric acid, sodium silicate, bone char, coke, fuel oil, muriatic acid, asbestos fibre and crushed bone. Terms of Sale: Successful bidder in any sale will deposit cash or its equivalent for 20% of amount of his purchase at time of sale, and balance in cash within 48 hours thereafter. Successful purchaser must remove material or supplies purchased within 30 days. For full particulars and information, apply Commanding Officer, Edgewood Arsenal, Bound Brook, N. J.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT-OWNED LEATHER.—Bids will be opened at 10 A. M. April 30, 1919, for any or all of the following grades, F. O. B. Warehouse, New Cumberland, Pa.: Black Harness Leather Bends, 6,881 lbs.; Black Harness Leather Sides, grade 1—15,046 lbs., grade B—15,160 lbs., grade 2—10,180 lbs., and grade 3—10,030 lbs.; Black Trace Leather Sides, grade 1—11,423 lbs., and grade B—16,004 lbs. Bids to be on special forms which, with particulars, can be obtained upon application to War Dept., Surplus Property Div., Munitions Bldg., Washington, D. C. Refer to S. P. D. No. 1116 C. E.

$200,000,000
WAR FINANCE CORPORATION
Series "A" 5% Gold Bonds

Dated April 1st, 1919 Due April 1st, 1920

Interest payable October 1st and April 1st
Denomination: $1,000 bonds, coupon form

These bonds are exempt from normal Federal income tax, from New York State and all other State and local taxes except estate and inheritance taxes

Income from an aggregate principal amount not exceeding $5,000 owned by an individual, partnership or corporation is exempt from Federal super taxes and excess profits taxes.

The War Finance Corporation, as of March 19th, 1919, (before this bond issue), had outstanding $350,000,000 of fully-paid capital stock, and an earned surplus of $6,780,000. Its $356,816,000 assets comprised $13,851,000 cash, $184,584,000 Liberty Loan bonds, $154,677,000 loans due from banking institutions and railroad, public utility and industrial companies, and $3,694,000 accrued interest receivable.

These bonds have a first and paramount floating charge on all the assets of the Corporation, including such assets as may be obtained from proceeds of sale of this issue. The Corporation may at no time mortgage or pledge any of its assets.

We recommend these bonds for investment.

Price, 100 and accrued interest.

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3 Gives an accurate and ingenious formula for computing the Corporation Tax.

George C. Holton, Esq., of the New York Bar, an expert in Tax Law, and Anselm P. Anderson, accountant, have prepared a complete set of twenty-four Schedules and Balance Sheets, arranged in accordance with Government requirements.

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This booklet contains latest data available at the time of going to press on April 10th and will be mailed to those desiring it.

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CURB MARKET OF THE WEEK

Trading by Days

	Industrials	Oils	Mining	Bonds
Monday	77,205	322,400	851,720	$103,000
Tuesday	128,132	256,105	980,800	384,000
Wednesday	121,850	371,075	527,900	238,000
Thursday	141,760	391,065	527,920	280,000
Friday	95,605	437,615	455,050	188,000
Saturday	130,450	240,856	336,050	125,000
Total	695,152	2,259,056	3,140,340	$1,291,000

INDUSTRIALS

Range, 1919 High	Low	Sales		High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
10¼	6½	8,900	*Aetna Explosives	9¾	8½	—	⅛
67½	61½	400	*Am. Beach Mag.	63½	64½	65½	— ½
4½	2	100	Am.-Brit. Mfg.	3	3	3	+ ¼
39	34	2,100	*Am. Mait & Gr.	39	37	39	+ 1
55	8	18,000	*Am. Road Mach.	55	23	52	+20
6⅜	2½	3,500	*Am. Wr. Paper	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	+ 1⅛
16	7¼	70,600	Annapolis Ferry.	16	10⅜	13⅜	+ 3½
25⅞	23	3,800	B.-A. Tob., coupon	24	23½	13⅜	+ ½
24½	22	300	Br.-A. Tob., reg.	22½	22½	22½	+ ½
27	12½	15,000	*Buegyus Co.	27	27	27	+ 6
12	4	15,900	*Chalmers Motors	10¼	9½	10	+ 1½
205	140	150	Chev. M. C.	205	205	205	
37⅜	35¼	5,500	*Cit.Serv. B.T. sh.	36¼	36½	+	⅜
248	173	340	*Columbia Graph.	248	242	245	
104	100	8,500	*Cleveland Auto.	104	100	104	+ ¾
4½	2	1,200	Emerson Phono.	4	3¾	4	+ ¼
54	44	12,800	*Endicott Johnson	54	49	52	— 1
100	99½	4,600	*End. Johnson pf.	100	99½	100	+ 1
60¾	54¾	500	*Fairbanks Co.	58	57	57	+ ¾
70	46	6,700	*Fam. Play.-Lasky	70	57	66	+ 8
45	33	1,800	*Freep't Tex. Sml.	42	41	41	— 3
72½	39	1,800	*Gen. Asphalt.	65¾	64	65	+ ¼
109	87	300	*Gen. Asphalt pf.	100	99	99½	— ½
47	44	250	*Fisk R. Tire, old	47	44	44	
28	20	43,200	*Fisk R. Tire, w.i.	30	29	34¾	
145	110	435	*Fisk. R.T. pf., w.i.	145	110	140	
140	109	2,237	*Gillette S. R., w.i.	140	145	140	+ 1
3½	2	1,000	*Havana Tob. pf.	3½	3½	3½	— ½
10½	9	2,500	*Hock. Val. Prod.	10¾	9¼	10¼	+ 1¼
9⅞	4⅝	18,500	Hupp Motor Car.	8¾	8	8⅝	+ ⅝
17½	14½	1,200	*Imp. Tob. G.B.&I.	17	16¼	17	+ ¼
41	35	3,100	*Int. Products	37⅝	35	37	— 1½
23	10¼	41,700	Inter. Rubber	23	17½	21	+ 3½
100¼	48½	38,700	Keystone T. & R.	100¼	90	98	+ 9
35½	10⅝	10,000	*Lack. Co. Coal	32	28	29¼	— 2¼
31	19½	18,800	*Libby, McN. & L.	30¼	23¾	29¾	+ ⅝
5	4	2,500	Marconi of Am.	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	
30	24	10,300	*Nat. Anil. & Ch.	27¾	26	25⅝	
67¾	47	3,700	*Nat. Coal & Ice.	65⅝	61	63	— 2
35½	13½	950	*Nat. Firepr. pf.	16	15	16	
87½	87½	10,000	Nat. Conduit	87½	87½	87½	
5½	2⅝	8,200	Nor. A. P. & P.	5	4½	4⅝	
3¾	1⅜	3,800	*Pearson Coal	3¼	3	3¼	
58	52	2,100	*Pac. Gas & Elec.	58	53	56	+ 4
25	18	6,100	*Penisula P. & M.	24	22½	24	+ 2
1	1½	49,000	Perfection T. & R.	⅝	½	½	— ⅛
14	7	28,500	*Philip Morris, w.i.	13¾	12½	12¾	— ½
49½	41⅜	7,200	*Remington Type.	49¼	42¾	49	+ 7
30	24	65,600	*Savold. Tire	30	24	30	
42	38	9,300	*Stewart Mfg.	42	38	40	+ 1½
33	29½	3,800	*Stand. Gas & El.	33	29½	31½	
10⅜	10	14,000	Submarine Boat.	16	15¼	15¾	+ 1
65¼	40¾	24,200	*Swift Int., w. i.	62	59	60	— 1
11½	10	2,380	*Themelis Bro.	11¼	11	11¼	— ¼
46⅜	33½	2,500	*United Motors	46⅜	46	46½	
73	60¾	10,850	*Union Carbide	73	68	68	— 2
2½	⅞	19,000	Un. Profit Shar.	⅞	⅞	1⅛	— ⅛
5⅝	2	41,000	U. S. Steamship	3¾	2⅝	3⅛	— ½
4½	3¾	8,400	Wayne Coal	3¾	3½	3¾	
1⅛	⅛	10,000	World Film	⅛	⅛	⅛	
4¾	3	1,400	*Wright-Mar. Air.	3¾	3½	3¾	+ ⅛

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES

20½	17¾	23,000	Anglo-Am. Oil.	20¼	17⅝	19	+ ⅝
109	88	80	Galena-Signal Oil.	109	106	109	+ 4
195	102	20	N. Y. Transit.	193	192	192	— 3
705	630	235	Prairie Oil & Gas.	705	652	698	+68
320	202	10	South. Penn. Oil.	292	292	292	— 2
101	90	10	South. Penn. P. L.	90	90	90	
280	257	135	Stand. Oil of Cal.	270	266	269	+ 4
780	770	30	Stand. Oil of Ind.	775	770	772	— 3
730	668	120	Stand. Oil of N. J.	676	670	675	+ 4
365	306	40	Stand. Oil of N.Y.	352	348	352	+ 5
100	98	10	Swan & Finch.	98	98	98	— 2
123	107	100	Union Tank.	120	115	116	+ 2
437	346	30	Vacuum Oil.	415	414	414	

MISCELLANEOUS OIL STOCKS

3⅛	⅝	47,500	*Allen Oil	3¼	2½	2⅝	+ ⅛
5⅛	4⅜	2,700	*Allianz O. & R.	5¼	4⅜	5	— ⅛
⅞	⅞	7,000	*Barnett Oil.	⅞

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UNIONS WILL VOTE ON HARBOR STRIKE

Five Locals Today to Request Smith to Reinstate Men of Discharged Crews.

NO APPEAL TO WASHINGTON

Federal Mediator, However, Expected to Get Order Modified—Longshoremen for Settlement.

The question of renewing the harbor strike against the Railroad Administration because of the action of Regional Director A. H. Smith in discharging a number of crews for alleged violations of their agreement will be discussed today when at different hours representatives of the five unions still on strike will meet at the headquarters of the Strike Committee at 26 Park Place.

It was learned from strike leaders yesterday that the first action contemplated is that of calling on Regional Director Smith to reinstate the men. If he refuses to change his attitude the decision whether to renew the strike or to submit to the orders of the Regional Director will be left to a vote of the men.

President Thomas L. Delahunty of the Marine Workers' Affiliation said yesterday that he would make no appeal to Washington, but it was learned that Federal Mediator James L. Hughes of the Department of Labor left this city on Saturday shortly after the order of the Regional Director to discharge harbor men employed by the railroads who refused to handle grain and coal boats. It is expected by the strikers that Mediator Hughes will use his influence at Washington to have the order of the Regional Director softened down.

Th eDistrict Council of Longshoremen, which met yesterday, unanimously voted confidence in T. V. O'Connor, the International President, and threw their influence in favor of a peaceful settlement of the strike by endorsing the action of the strikers who had settled with the private boat owners.

The following statement was given out after the meeting:

"The District Council of the International Longshoremen's Association, at their meeting held on Sunday, April 13, endorsed unanimously the action taken by the Tidewater Boatmen and the Lightermen's Union in having signed an agreement with the boat owners. It was further resolved that no action should be taken by the Longshoremen without first having consulted and gained the consent of the District Council and its International President, T. V. O'Connor."

It was said that the threatened strike of the longshoremen would depend upon the action taken by the tuboat captains and engineers.

Methodists Want Early Prohibition.

LITTLETON, N. H., April 13.—The New Hampshire Methodist Episcopal Church conference adopted resolutions today protesting against any modification of wartime prohibition. The resolutions will be sent to President Wilson, together with a cablegram indorsing the League of Nations.

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FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON.

	Demand. High.	Demand. Low.	Demand. Last.
April 7	4.65½	4.64⅝	4.65
April 8	4.66	4.64⅝	4.64⅝
April 9	4.64¼	4.63¾	4.64⅛
April 10	4.64½	4.64	4.64⅛
April 11	4.64⅜	4.64⅛	4.64⅜
April 12	4.64⅝	4.64⅜	4.64⅜

	Cables. High.	Cables. Low.	Cables. Last.
April 7	4.66½	4.65⅜	4.66
April 8	4.67	4.65⅝	4.65⅝
April 9	4.65¾	4.64⅞	4.65¼
April 10	4.65⅝	4.65⅛	4.65⅜
April 11	4.65⅜	4.65⅛	4.65⅜
April 12	4.66	4.66	4.66
Week's range—			
High			4.66
Low			4.63⅜
Same week last year—			
High			4.7550
Low			4.7445
Year to date—			
High			4.7585
Low			4.57½
Corresponding period last year—			
High			4.7550
Low			4.7525

PARIS.

	Demand. High.	Demand. Low.	Demand. Last.	Cables. High.	Cables. Low.	Cables. Last.
April 7	5.95	5.93	5.93	5.93	5.93	5.93
April 8	5.90	5.93	5.93	5.88	5.91	5.91
April 9	5.92	5.93	5.94	5.94	5.97	5.96
April 10	6.01	6.01	6.01	5.99	5.99	5.99
April 11	6.01	6.01	6.01	5.99	5.99	5.99
April 12	6.00⅛	6.00⅛	6.00⅛	5.98¼	5.98¼	5.98¼
Week's range—						
High			5.90			5.88
Low			6.01			5.99
Same week last year—						
High			5.72½			5.70¾
Low			5.72¾			5.70½
Year to date—						
High			5.45⅝			5.44⅛
Low			6.04			6.04
Corresponding period last year—						
High			5.70⅝			5.68¾
Low			5.73⅛			5.71⅝

	Switzerland. Dem. Cables.	Holland. Dem. Cables.	Italy. Dem. Cables.
Apr. 7	4.98	40.31¼ 40.43⅝	7.27 7.25
Apr. 8	4.98¼ 4.95	40.25 40.375	7.27 7.23
Apr. 9	4.98 4.94	40.25 40.375	7.30 7.28
Apr. 10	5.00 4.96	40.25 40.43¾	7.32 7.30
Apr. 11	5.01 4.97	40.25 40.375	7.35 7.33
Apr. 12	4.99 4.95	40.25 40.43¾	7.38 7.36
Week's range—			
High	4.98 4.94	40.31¼ 40.43¾	7.27 7.25
Low	5.01 4.97	40.25 40.375	7.38 7.36
Same week last year—			
High	4.27½ 4.22¼	47.00 47.50	8.85½ 8.84
Low	4.30 4.25	46.87½ 47.375	8.91 8.89½
Year to date—			
High	4.81 4.78	42.56¾ 42.81¼	6.36 6.35
Low	5.05 5.00	40.00 40.125	7.80 7.75
Corresponding period last year—			
High	4.27 4.22¼	47.50 48.00	8.33 8.32
Low	4.53 4.51¾	42.75 43.25	8.95½ 8.94

SCANDINAVIA

	Copenhagen. Dem. Cables.	Stockholm. Dem. Cables.	Christiania. Dem. Cables.
Apr. 7	25.00 25.25	26.75 27.00	25.90 26.10
Apr. 8	25.00 25.20	26.80 27.00	25.80 26.00
Apr. 9	25.00 25.20	26.75 27.00	25.70 25.90
Apr. 10	25.00 25.20	26.70 26.90	25.70 25.90
Apr. 11	24.90 25.10	26.70 26.90	25.70 25.90
Apr. 12	24.80 25.00	26.60 26.85	25.60 25.80
Week's range—			
High	25.00 25.25	26.80 27.00	25.90 26.10
Low	24.80 25.00	26.60 26.85	25.60 25.80
Same week last year—			
High	30.875 31.375	33.625 34.125	31.625 32.125
Low	30.50 31.00	33.375 33.875	31.375 31.875

Year to date—

High	26.875	27.125	29.125	29.35	28.00 28.25
Low	24.80	25.00	26.60	26.85	25.60 25.80

Corresponding period last year—

High	32.00	32.50	34.125	34.625	33.00 33.50
Low	29.75	30.25	31.90	32.00	30.00 30.50

	Greece. Dem. Cables.	Greece. Bid.	Greece. Ask.	Rubles 100. Bid.	Rubles 500. Ask.
Apr. 7	19.20	19.25	14.20	14.40	14.10 14.30
Apr. 8	19.20	19.25	14.20	14.40	14.10 14.30
Apr. 9	19.25	19.30	14.25	14.35	14.15 14.25
Apr. 10	19.25	19.30	14.10	14.25	14.00 14.15
Apr. 11	19.25	19.30	14.10	14.25	14.00 14.15
Week's range—					
High		19.25	19.30	14.40	14.30
Low		19.20	19.25	14.10	14.00
Same week last year—					
High		19.40	19.45	13.55	13.75
Low		19.40	19.45	11.00	11.25
Year to date—					
High		19.35	19.40	17.65	17.60
Low		19.20	19.25	12.00	12.80
Corresponding period last year—					
High		19.40	19.45	13.25	13.50
Low		19.40	19.45	12.75	13.50

CHINA.

	Hongkong. Dem. Cables.	Peking. Dem. Cables.	Shanghai. Dem. Cables.
Week's range—			
High	78.00 78.10	122.50 122.75	113.50 113.75
Low	76.25 76.35	120.00 120.25	111.50 111.75
Same week last year—			
High	75.00 75.25	113.00 113.25	106.00 106.25
Low	75.00 75.25	113.00 113.25	106.00 106.25
Year to date—			
High	81.00 81.25	131.50 131.75	123.00 123.25
Low	78.50 78.60	117.00 117.75	108.50 108.75
Same period last year—			
High	77.00 77.25	115.00 115.25	108.00 108.25
Low	71.25 71.50	109.50 109.75	102.50 102.75

	INDIA. Bombay. Dem. Cab's.	INDIA. Calcutta. Dem. Cab's.	PHILIPPINE ISLANDS. Manila. Dem. Cab's.
Week's range—			
High	35.73 35.78	35.73 35.78	49.65 49.75
Low	35.63 35.75	35.65 35.75	49.65 49.75
Same week last year—			
High	35.75 36.25	35.75 36.25	49.875 50.00
Low	35.75 36.25	35.75 36.25	49.875 50.00
Year to date—			
High	35.75 36.00	35.75 36.00	50.00 50.125
Low	35.43 35.73	35.43 35.73	49.65 49.75
Corresponding period last year—			
High	35.75 36.25	35.75 36.25	50.00 50.125
Low	34.50 34.75	34.50 34.75	49.875 50.00

	JAPAN. Kobe. Dem. Cables.	JAPAN. Yokohama. Dem. Cables.
Week's range—		
High	20.25 20.35	51.125 51.25	51.125 51.25
Low	20.10 20.20	51.125 51.25	51.125 51.25
Same week last year—		
High	27.60 27.70	51.75 51.875	51.75 51.875
Low	26.00 26.10	51.75 51.875	51.75 51.875
Year to date—		
High	20.90 21.05	53.25 53.50	53.25 53.50
Low	20.05 20.10	50.75 50.90	50.75 50.90
Corresponding period last year—		
High	26.30 26.50	51.75 52.00	51.75 52.00
Low	24.05 24.15	51.50 51.65	51.50 51.65

SOUTH AMERICA.

	Buenos Aires. Dem. Cables.	Buenos Aires. Dem. Cables.	Rio. Dem.	Rio. Cables.
Week's range—				
High	44.375	44.50	26.25	26.375
Low	44.00	44.125	26.125	26.25
Same week last year—				
High	44.57	44.67	25.41	25.51
Low	44.26	44.56	25.22	25.32
Year to date—				
High	45.13	45.25	26.35	26.50
Low	43.35	43.50	25.10	25.25
Corresponding period last year—				
High	46.21	46.31	27.04	27.14
Low	43.75	43.85	25.22	25.32

MONEY RATES

	On Call. High.	On Call. Low.	On Call. Last.	Renewals.
April 7	6	4	6	4
April 8	6	5	5	5½
April 9	6	5½	5½	5½
April 10	6	6	6	6
April 11	6	6	6	6
April 12	6	6	6	6
Week's range—				
High				6 6
Low				4 4
Same week last year—				
High				6 5½
Low				2 2
Year to date—				
High				7 6
Low				3⅜ 4
Corresponding period last year—				
High				6 6
Low				1⅜ 1⅜

	On Time. 60 Days.	On Time. 90 Days.	On Time. 6 Mos.
April 7	5½	5½	5½
April 8	5½	5½	5½
April 9	5½@5¾	5½@5¾	5½
April 10	5½@5¾	5½@5¾	5¾
April 11	5½	5½	5½
April 12	5½	5½	5½
Week's range—			
High	5¾	5¾	5¾
Low	5½	5½	5½
Same week last year—			
High	6	6	6
Low	5¾	6	6
Year to date—			
High	5¾	5¾	5¾
Low	5	5	5¼
Corresponding period last year—			
High	6	6	6
Low	2½	2½	2½

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days.....4½@4¼
Nonmember and private bankers eligible, 60 to 90 days.....4⅝@4¼
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days.....5½@5

Commercial Paper.

30 to 90 days.....5¼
4 to 6 months.....5½

Other Names.

4 to 6 months.....5¼

DISCOUNT RATES—FEDERAL RESERVE BANK'S COMMERCIAL PAPER.

	Within 15 Days. Incl. Member Banks' Collateral Notes.	16 to 60 Days, Inclusive.	61 to 90 Days, Inclusive.
Boston	4½		4½
New York	4	4½	4½
Philadelphia	4	4½	4½
Cleveland	4½	4½	4½
Richmond	4½	4½	4½
Atlanta	4½	4½	4½
Chicago	4	4½	4½
St. Louis	4	4½	4½
Minneapolis	4½	4½	5
Kansas City	4½	5	5
Dallas	4½	4½	5
San Francisco	4½	5	5

The rate of 3 to 4½ per cent. for one-day discounts, in connection with the loan operations of the Government, is approved in the case of the New York district.

Secured by United States certificates of indebtedness or Liberty Loan bonds:

	Within 15 Days. Agricultural Paper.	Inc. Mem. Banks' Collateral Notes.	46 to 60 Days. Over 90 Days.	Collateral Notes.	Banks' Inclusive.
Boston	5	4			4½
New York	5	4			4½
Philadelphia	5	4			4½
Cleveland	5½	4			4½
Atlanta	5	4			4½
Richmond	5	4½			4½
Chicago	5½	4			4½
St. Louis	5½	4			4½
Minneapolis	5½	4			4½
Kansas City	5½	4½			4½
Dallas	5½	4			4½
San Francisco	5½	4½			4½

Trade acceptances one to sixty days and sixty-one to ninety days at 4½ per cent.

Acceptances purchased in open market, minimum rate, 4 per cent.

Rates for commodity paper have been merged with those for commercial paper of corresponding maturities.

In case the sixty-day trade acceptance rate is higher than the fifteen-day discount rate, trade acceptances maturing within fifteen days will be taken at lower rate. Whenever application is made by member banks for renewal of fifteen-day paper, the Federal Reserve Banks may charge a rate not exceeding that for ninety-day paper of the same class.

EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK DOMESTIC CENTRES.

	Boston.	Chicago	St. L.	San F.
April 7	Par	Par	†25@15c	Par
April 8	Par	Par	†25@15c	Par
April 9	Par	Par	†25@15c	Par
April 10	Par	Par	†25@15c	Par
April 11	Par	Par	†25@15c	Par
April 12	Par	Par	†25@15c	Par

†Discount.

LONDON MONEY AND DISCOUNTS.

	Money.	3 Mos.	Short Bills.	Exch. on London.
April 7	3½	3⅝	3⅝	27f 62c
April 8	3½	3⅝	3⅝	27f 62c
April 9	3½	3⅝	3⅝	27f 72c
April 10	3½	3⅝	3⅝	27f 93c
April 11	3½	3⅝	3⅝	28f
April 12	3½	3⅝	3⅝	28f

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	British Consol 2½s	British 4½s	Paris Rentes.
April 7	56	90¾	62f 47c
April 8	56⅛	90¾	62f 55c
April 9	56⅛	90⅝	62f 25c
April 10	56⅛	90⅝	62f
April 11	56	90⅝	62f 20c
April 12	56	90⅝	62f 20c

BAR SILVER

	London.	New York.
April 7	48⅛d	$1.01⅛
April 8	48⅛d	1.01⅛
April 9	48⅛d	1.01⅛
April 10	48⅛d	1.01⅛
April 11	48⅛d	1.01⅛
April 12	48⅛d	1.01⅛

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FINANCIAL STATEMENT

GENERAL MOTORS CORPORATION

For year ended December 31, 1918

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET

ASSETS	December 31, 1918	December 31 1917
Permanent Investment:		
Real estate, plants and equipment	$86,818,414.51	$40,086,374.34
Less: reserve for depreciation	10,061,983.38	1,428,539.28
	$76,756,431.13	$38,657,835.06
Investments in allied and accessories companies	2,839,531.23	2,030,273.48
Current and Working Assets:		
Cash in banks and on hand	30,636,621.48	18,865,645.27
Liberty Bonds	28,852,018.00	1,255,000.00
Marketable securities	172,304.86	—
Sight drafts against B/L attached	3,316,384.90	7,590,279.25
Due from United States Government on war contracts	7,305,626.76	449,855.83
Notes ($1,285,908.01 in 1918) and accounts receivable	21,995,359.50	5,555,403.34
Inventories at cost or less	91,137,512.59	46,559,394.15
Total Current and Working Assets	$183,415,828.09	$80,275,577.84
Deferred expenses	762,631.85	854,434.61
Good-will, patents, copyrights, etc.	35,714,893.43	11,971,603.48
Total	$299,489,335.73	$133,789,724.47

LIABILITIES		
Capital Stock:		
Debenture stock (authorized $150,000,000) issued	$30,756,300.00	—
Less: in treasury of General Motors Corporation	1,581,000.00	—
In hands of public	$29,175,300.00	—
Preferred stock (authorized $20,000,000) issued	$19,684,300.00	$19,676,800.00
Less: in treasury of General Motors Corporation	13,300.00	—
In hands of public	$19,671,000.00	$19,676,800.00
Common stock (authorized $200,000,000) issued	$151,301,100.00	$82,558,800.00
Less: in treasury of General Motors Corporation	3,921,200.00	5,685,500.00
In hands of public	$147,379,900.00	$76,873,300.00
Total in hands of public	$196,226,200.00	$96,550,100.00
Purchase Money Bonds	225,000.00	—
Outstanding Capital Stock (par value) and surplus of subsidiary companies, being the portion not owned by General Motors Corporation:		
Capital Stock	$2,960,400.83	$540,500.00
Surplus	427,754.20	859,083.18
Total	$3,388,155.03	$1,399,583.18
Current Liabilities:		
Accounts payable	$18,453,316.99	$10,665,717.52
Notes payable (see note below)	10,802,154.11	—
Taxes, pay rolls, and sundries accrued not due	3,769,865.29	4,858,326.57
Total Current Liabilities	$33,025,336.39	$15,524,044.09
Reserves:		
For two months' proportion of Dividend on Preferred and Debenture stock, payable Feb. 1	$488,463.00	$196,768.00
For Federal taxes and extraordinary expenditures	25,863,823.23	6,939,018.55
For sundry contingencies	3,863,420.65	1,671,818.08
Total	$30,215,706.88	$8,807,604.63
Surplus	36,408,937.43	11,508,392.57
Total	$299,489,335.73	$133,789,724.47

The Notes Payable of $10,802,154.11 shown on the balance sheet, represent $7,000,000 borrowed from banks on account of war business which has since been paid, and the balance of $3,802,154.11 covers indebtedness assumed in the purchase of properties during the year all of which will be liquidated at maturity.

INCOME ACCOUNT

Net Profits after deducting all expenses of manufacture (including maintenance) selling and administration, as well as ordinary taxes, insurance and depreciation		$35,504,576.41
Less: Provision for Federal taxes and extraordinary expenditures		20,113,548.19
		$15,391,028.22
General Motors Corporation proportion thereof		$14,825,530.19
Preferred Dividends for 12 months at rate of 6%	$1,180,901.00	
Debenture Dividends for 5 months at rate of 6%	739,566.00	1,920,467.00
Undivided Profits for 12 months ended December 31, 1918		$12,905,063.19

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

Profit and Loss Surplus at the beginning of the year		$11,508,392.57
Add undivided profits per Income Account above		12,905,063.19
Additions through acquisition of properties:		
Chevrolet Motor Company (of Delaware)	$8,065,083.10	
United Motors Corporation	9,714,607.59	
Other Companies	653,100.98	
Profit from sale of new Common Stock	4,800,000.00	23,232,791.67
		$47,646,247.43
Less: Cash dividends paid on Common Stock		
February 1, 1918—3%	$2,292,150.00	
May 1, 1918—3%	2,292,567.00	
August 1, 1918—3%	3,205,704.00	
November 1, 1918—3%	3,446,889.00	11,237,310.00
Profit and loss surplus December 31, 1918		$36,408,937.43

Detroit, April 14, 1919

Intern'l Petroleum

It is reported company has acquired prominent Colombian Acreage.

Cosden & Co.

New interests are said to be accumulating stock.

Submarine Boat

Shipping Board accepts company's proposal.

Fiske Rubber

Intercontinental Rubber

Pennock Oil

General Asphalt

Island Oil

are among the issues treated at length in the current issue of Weekly Review.

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GOVERNMENT DEPOSITS OFF

Federal Reserve Board Statement Also Shows Liquidation of Securities

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—Further liquidation of United States securities, also large withdrawals of Government deposits, are indicated in the Federal Reserve Board's weekly statement showing condition on April 4 of 772 member banks in leading cities.

United States bonds, other than circulation bonds, on hand declined $14,500,000, while Treasury certificates show a decrease of $59,000,000, the result of further redemption before maturity of the first series of certificates issued in anticipation of the Victory Loan. Loans secured by United States war obligations fell off $15,100,000, largely at New York City banks. Other loans and investments show a decline of $37,400,000, a larger decline being reported for the banks in the twelve Federal Reserve Bank cities.

Total holdings of United States war securities and war paper declined from $3,689,600,000 to $3,594,700,000, and constituted 25.5 per cent. of the loans and investments of all reporting banks, as against 26 per cent. the week before. For the New York City banks a decline of this percentage from 29.8 to 29.3 per cent. is noted.

Government deposits show a decline of $155,800,000. Other demand deposits (net) increased $42,400,000, and time deposits $7,500,000. No appreciable change is shown for cash in vault. Reserve balance with the Federal Reserve banks went up $22,700,000, the New York City banks reporting an even larger gain.

MEMBER BANK STATEMENT.

This statemen: shows the principal resources and liability items of member banks in leading cities, including member banks located in Federal Reserve Bank cities and in Federal Reserve branch cities, as of close of business April 4:

	New York.	Chicago.	All Fed. Res. Cities.
Number of reporting banks	65	44	
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	$30,569,000	$1,169,000	$168,906,000
U. S. bonds, including Liberty bonds	242,585,000	23,977,000	862,854,000
U. S. certificates of indebtedness	758,090,000	48,761,000	1,247,236,000
Total U. S. securities	1,040,244,000	171,167,000	1,713,496,000
Loans secured by U. S. bonds, &c	510,380,000	64,657,000	860,930,000
All other loans and investments	3,803,803,000	374,777,000	6,732,778,000
Reserve with Federal Reserve Bank	617,567,000	111,847,000	947,377,000
Cash in vault	164,297,000	31,223,000	209,040,000
Net demand deposits	4,357,532,000	797,722,000	7,165,276,000
Time deposits	211,881,000	162,045,000	784,295,000
Government deposits	196,241,000	37,668,000	331,703,000

TOTAL OF STATEMENTS FOR ALL REPORTING BANKS.

	Fed. Res. Branch Cities.	All Other Report'g Banks.	Grand Total.
Number of reporting banks	160	357	772
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	$54,829,000	$110,098,000	$393,833,000
Other U. S. bonds, including Liberty bonds	113,663,000	170,275,000	846,292,000
U. S. certificates of indebtedness	277,338,000	317,078,000	1,841,652,000
Total U. S. securities	445,831,000	597,451,000	2,705,778,000
Loans secured by U. S. bonds, &c	106,799,000	125,112,000	1,109,708,000
All other loans and investments	1,521,597,000	1,960,548,000	10,217,326,000
Reserve with Federal Reserve Bank	148,709,000	171,372,000	1,267,458,000
Cash in vault	55,315,000	90,277,000	349,561,000
Net demand deposits	1,251,232,000	1,670,619,000	10,086,797,000
Time deposits	488,149,000	514,344,000	1,686,693,000
Government deposits	59,764,000	61,274,000	452,831,000

WEEK'S PRODUCE MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

WHEAT.—Dealings discontinued.

	May. High	May. Low	July. High	July. Low	Sept. High	Sept. Low
CORN. April 7	1.57¼	1.54½	1.50¾	1.47¼	1.44⅝	1.41
April 8	1.59¼	1.56	1.53¼	1.48⅝	1.47¼	1.43¼
April 9	1.60⅜	1.58¼	1.54⅝	1.50¾	1.48⅝	1.45
April 10	1.59	1.55¾	1.52¼	1.48⅜	1.46⅛	1.43¼
April 11	1.59¼	1.56¼	1.53	1.48⅝	1.45⅞	1.43⅝
April 12	1.59	1.58	1.51⅜	1.50¾	1.43⅝	1.44⅛
Wk's rg.	1.60⅜	1.54½	1.54½	1.47¼	1.46⅝	1.41

	May. High	May. Low	July. High	July. Low	Sept. High	Sept. Low
OATS. April 7	68¼	66⅜	67¼	65½	63⅜	62¾
April 8	69⅛	67⅜	66	64	64	62¾
April 9	70¾	67⅞	69	66⅜	64⅞	63¼
April 10	68½	67	67⅜	65⅞	64⅜	62⅞
April 11	68½	67	67¼	65¾	64⅝	62¾
April 12	68¾	68¼	67¼	66¼	63⅜	63
Week's range	70¾	66⅜	69	65½	64⅜	62¾

Provisions.

	May. High	May. Low	July. High	July. Low
LARD. April 7	28.80	28.65	28.30	28.05
April 8	29.05	28.63	28.55	28.15
April 9	29.95	29.45	29.05	28.60
April 10	29.85	29.50	29.00	28.60
April 11	29.47	29.05	28.90	28.45
April 12	30.00	29.75	28.92	28.70
Week's range	30.00	28.65	29.00	28.05

	May. High	May. Low	July. High	July. Low
RIBS. April 7	26.90	26.82	25.65	25.35
April 8	27.87	27.65	25.70	25.40
April 9	27.75	27.25	25.90	25.60
April 10	27.25	26.87	25.90	25.60
April 11	27.57	27.25	25.90	25.60
April 12	28.00	27.85	26.32	25.70
Week's range	28.00	26.82	25.90	25.10

	May. High	May. Low	July. High	July. Low
PORK. April 7			46.05	45.70
April 8	49.50	48.75	46.50	46.25
April 9	50.50	49.75	47.52	46.87
April 10	49.60	49.25	47.40	46.50
April 11	49.80	49.50	47.10	46.85
April 12	50.50	50.25	47.55	47.00
Week's range	50.50	48.75	47.55	45.70

NEW YORK.

OLD CONTRACT COTTON.

	May. High	May. Low	July. High	July. Low	Sept. High	Sept. Low
April 7	24.90	24.75	23.90	23.40	22.95	22.20
April 8	25.00	24.80	24.00	23.35		
April 9	24.99	25.01	23.95	23.20		

	Oct. High	Oct. Low	Dec. High	Dec. Low	Jan. High	Jan. Low
April 7	22.20	21.75	22.00	21.95		
April 8	23.15	21.90	21.75	21.75		
April 9	22.15	22.15				
April 10	22.10	21.80				
April 11	22.10	22.30				
April 12	22.40	22.06				
Week's rg.	22.37	21.75	22.00	21.75		

NEW CONTRACT COTTON.

	May. High	May. Low	July. High	July. Low	Oct. High	Oct. Low
April 7	26.50	26.00	24.53	24.09	22.75	22.25
April 8	26.80	26.00	24.69	24.00	22.95	22.35
April 9	26.65	25.75	24.98	24.15	23.39	22.55
April 10	26.90	26.00	24.81	24.00	22.97	22.29
April 11	26.35	25.85	24.49	23.90	22.83	22.21
April 12	26.48	26.12	24.49	24.27	22.80	22.48
Wk's rg.	26.65	25.60	24.98	23.90	23.39	22.21

	Jan. High	Jan. Low	May. High	May. Low
April 7	22.27	21.80	22.05	21.70
April 8	22.57	21.95	22.37	21.76
April 9	22.90	22.18	22.75	22.05
April 10	22.40	22.20	22.20	21.75
April 11	22.40	21.79	22.24	21.63
April 12	22.38	22.06	22.07	21.97
Wk's rg.	22.96	21.79	22.75	21.65

RECORD OF TRANSACTIONS.

New York Stock Exchange, week ended April 12, 1919:

STOCKS (SHARES.)

	1919.	1918.	1917.
Monday	1,012,688	343,908	921,794
Tuesday	1,388,535	198,072	785,705
Wednesday	1,208,585	189,505	635,340
Thursday	1,446,462	339,002	681,826
Friday	1,308,841	215,802	500,175
Saturday	555,135	121,210	388,655
Total wk.	6,820,806	1,282,299	3,460,495
Year to date	50,542,815	35,388,857	55,826,390

BONDS, (PAR VALUE.)

	1919.	1918.	1917.
Monday	$12,216,000	$4,007,000	$6,083,000
Tuesday	12,944,500	4,701,000	8,406,000
Wednesday	12,471,500	3,410,500	5,497,500
Thursday	11,695,000	3,013,500	4,475,500
Friday	10,899,000	3,590,500	4,855,000
Saturday	6,361,500	2,575,500	2,736,000
Total wk.	$66,587,500	$22,198,000	$32,153,000
Year to date	507,758,539	363,967,000	331,834,300

In detail last week's transactions compare as follows with the same week a year ago:

BONDS.

	Apr. 13,'19.	Apr. 12,'18.	Increase.
R. R. & mis.	$9,116,000	$3,422,500	$5,693,500
Government	87,182,500	18,502,500	38,680,000
State	29,000		29,000
City	100,000	273,000	*173,000
Total all	$66,587,500	$22,198,000	$44,389,500

*Decrease.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—Forecast:

N. C.—Fair Mon. Tues. Increasing cloudiness; probably rain in w. and c.

S. C.—Fair Mon. Tues. Increasing cloudiness; probably rain in w.

Ga.—Fair Mon. Tues. Increasing cloudiness; probably rain and colder in the interior.

Fla.—Fair Mon. and probably Tues.

Ala. and Miss.—Fair Mon. Tues. probably showers and colder in n.

Ind.—Rain Mon. Tues. probably clearing and colder.

Ky.—Rain Mon. afternoon or night and probably Tues., except fair Tues. in w.; colder Tues.

Lower Mich.—Increasing cloudiness Mon.; rain aat night, and probably Tues.; colder Tues.

Upper Mich.—Fair Mon. Tues. probably rain.

Ohio—Increasing cloudiness Mon.; warmer in s.; probably rain by night and on Tues.;

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(*) This character means moved or apstpd.

FEDERAL.

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Second Circuit—Ward, Rogers, Hough and Mantgue, C. JJ.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. in Room 1308, Post Office Building.

Motion calendar:
Martin<Imbrie.
Berman<US.
Newman<same.
US ex rel Lamy<Sisson.
Rossiter<Standard Co.
General calendar.
Re Phelps.
Capitello<Tug Rosabel.
Re O'Brien.

Malev & Feinsilber.
Charles Steger.
Herman Manken.
Israel Ra.hel.
American Spray Co.
Straight Edge Baking Vat Cardiand Operating Co. (2.)
Toole, Henry & Co.(4)
Tree & Co.
NY Blackstone Co.
Robichek & Co.
James T. Wood.
Toole, Henry Co. (2.)
Henry Streff.
Joseph Dobris.
Morris Schiff & Co.
Toole, Henry & Co.
Ackley C. Saylar.
Ike Joseph.
Best Knit Mills.
Normanna & Co.
Best & Chesley.
Joseph Rosenbluth.

DISTRICT COURT—Hand, J.—In Room 226, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Bankruptcy calendar.

Discharges:
Simon<Brunner.
Frank L. Talbot.
Israel Rappelfeld.
Sherman G Petticolas.
Morgan, Truett & Henry.
Tina Teplitz.
G H Terwilliger.
Clara Ratner.
Moses Orenstein.
Metro Purity Paper Bottle Co.
Under objections:
Wilfred L Butt.
Adjourned case:
Hovendon & Kling.
Involuntary case:
Toole, Henry & Co.
Ackley C. Saylar.
Motions:
Madero Bros.
Joseph B Jormet.
Acme Gas & Elec Fix.
Calumet Hotel Co.
Diana Garment Co.

DISTRICT COURT—L. Hand, J.—In Room 331, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Criminal calendar.

Trial calendar:
Leo Kahane.
Strong Machinery Co.
Girardo Giuliano.
Richard F Price.
Paul Hofherr.
Gilbert Foote et al.
Henry Swortfiguer.
Anton Olsen.
Grace Fuller.
Nova & Brown.

DISTRICT COURT—Dietrich, J.—In Room 227, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Jury calendar.

Brown<Penn RR.
Hoffman<Bennett.
Hunt<same. (2.)
US<Nine Cartons Feathers.
Smith<Paris.
Wilson<New Eng SS.
McGill<Moulton.

Thomas Pennachio.
Cases to be set for trial:
Irving Urish.
Hugh A. McKevitt.
Morris Gluck.
Harry Saltzberg.
Pleas in bar:
William Street.
Abraham Wolf.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—In Room 323, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Equity: General Bakelite Co<General Insulate Co., (case unfinished.)

DISTRICT COURT—Garvin, J.—In Room 312, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Criminal calendar.

For call:
US<S. L. Chapman.
For sentence:
US<John Rubino.
Appeal bonds:
US<S. A. Geheb.
Same<J. Ackerman.
Same<E. Thompson and A. Ingracia.
Admiralty calendar:
Berwind-White Coal (on trial.)

H Newberger Co<Leh Val Rit.
Post<McIntyre Lumber Export Co.
NY Sanitary Utilities Co<Met By-Products.
Couce<Atlantic & Caribbean Steam Nav.

M Co<Int M M Co.
Ashley et al<Yacht Gretchen.
C. F. Harms Co<Erklyn Ash Removal Co. and another.
N Y & Porto Rico SS Co<Nat Sugar Ref.
Bleakley<Steam tug John D. Daily.
Cent RR Co of N J<SS Alphonzo XII.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

Dewsnap<Jamison et al.
Lasanby et al<Pat Cotton Mills Corp et al.
Millbrook Co<Gambier et al.
Smithmier<Undergrining and Found Co.
Smith et al<Smith et al.
Bowden<Leh Val Rit.
First Nat Bank of Waterloo<Exchange Nat Bank of Seneca Falls et al.
Kurak<Tralcha.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Mullan, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Litigated motions.

NY Sav Bank<Newford.
Pennachio<Rossi.
Wood<CNY.
Silver, Inc<Gair.
Rossestein<Holmes Elec Co.
Spencer<Topalsayan.
Doh<Smith.
Re Stanton (ONT.)
Reilly<Stenotype Reporting Co.
Danderph<Pedersoll.
Cassolo<Daley.
Backer<Phillips.
Glarrusso<Brady & Gloe, (2.)
Montano<Brady & Gloe.
Moss<NY Bd of Fire Underwriters.
Hindleberger<same.
Nickel<Cohen.
Keystone Tire, &c, Co<Freedenberg.
Re Evans Film Mfg Co. (2.)
Re Sobler, (Zobler.)
Breuer<Commi Advertiser Assn.
Biro<same.
Daniele<Dry Dock, &c. RR. (2.)
Seltzer<3d Av Ry.
Makaui<Castriotis.
St Louis Coffin Co<Wattengel.
O'Neill<So Blvd RR.
Buda<CNY.
Land Value Refunding Co<Babcock, Inc.
Glass<Wilcox.
Bartels<3d Av Ry.
Raymond<Nat Nassau Bank.
Re Wertig.
Re Hines.
Peerlman, (Hynes.)
Wolkenstein<Tantleff.
Gzlko<Union Ry.
Harr<same.
McSorley<NYC Int Ry.
Mascia<Piantadosi.
Kaldor<Kaldor.
Armour<Roberts & Sons.
Fossett<Fossett.
Bortstein<Bertstein.
Eisenberg<Eisenberg Holding Co.
Keller<Keller.
Porco<Waverly Auto Express Co.
Ornstein<Eagle& Phoenix Mills, Inc.
Rose<Rose.
Rothstein<Ervin.
Thain<Yoron.
Blank<Schatz.
Bernstein<Obermeyer & Liebman Brew Co.
People<Tynan.
Re Browne.
Schwartz<Silberstein.
Ford<Kyster.
Schneider<Fewtress Laundry, Inc.
Klein<Bartke.
Rosenthal<Schussler.
Shaumer<Ginsberg.
Grenfield<Heaton.
Lewis<Merritt & Chapman Co.
Rubchek<Tancer.
Automobile Ins Co<Beilt.
Florentino<Hauck.
Rubeyer<Fountain Choate, Inc.
Re Stevenson Brew Co<Markbreiter.
Stevens<Liggett Co.
Davis<Davis.
Linden<Hutney.
Harr<Union Ry.
Strimeski<3rd Av Ry.
Zauzmer<Union Ry.
Hirsch<Lophwall.
Schenker<Gratz.
US Trust Co<Olinka.
Re Snyder.
Miller<Perlman.
Traviss<Carwood Co.
Young<C K F Film.
Koretzky<Frost, (2.)
Lord Coast Co<Ross.
Miller<Coulby & Whaley.

PART II.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

PART III.—Bijur, J. At 10:15 A. M.—Motions:
Re Eastern Boulevard.
Cohen<Stackell.
Harren<The Flak Co.
Fisher<Werner.
Re Gelman<White Hotel Co.
Traversaro<Traversaro.
Heller<Pope.
Gross<Gross.
Schall<Schall.
Parker<Parker.
Smith<Smith.
Vorisek<Vorisek.
Wolf<Wolf.
Corwin<Corwin.
Rankin<Lefrowitz.
Kaufman<Packard.
Fitz<Fitz.
Merkle<Merkle.
Gyirassy<Cyirassy.
Coffin<Chapman.
Prefered causes:
Cobb<Cobb.
Consol Tel. &c, Co<State Tax Comm (2.)
Post & McCord<Cantor.
General calendar:
Elliott<Farley.
Jacobs<Walsh.
Garrett<Garrett.
Garofalo<Garofalo.
Grandonico<Grandonico.
PART IV.—Gavegan, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.
PART V.—(October Term Continued)—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on. Kings Co Lighting Co<Lewis. Adjourned to April 28.
PART V.—Giegerich, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.
PART VI.—Platzek, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.
PARTS VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10 A. M.
Ing.—Singer Sewing Machine Co<Cohen.
Brunswick-Balk-Collander Co<Barr.
Hammer, Inc<Einhorn.
Com Trust Co<Brady.
Cent Machine and Sup Co<Elec Phonograph Co.
Glanta<Fandino.
Trochman<Benford Mfg Co, Inc.

Koty & Sons<General Mdse Exch Co.
Sherman Nat Bank<Goldstein.
Litthauer<Sutphin.
Monlasanroff<Grand Tool & Mach Wks.
Silberstein<Begun.
Kasnowitz<Rosenwasser Bros Co.
Mendelson Bros<Shehadi.
Clear.

PART III.—Cohalan, J.—At 10 A. M.
Bowman<Payne.
Fosgay<Luce.
Dwyer<CNY. (2.)
Mandel<Wilson.
Varian<Sennett.
Liston<same.
Halsey<Int R T Co.
Messing<Met Auto Rentina Co.
Rosenberg<Goldstein.
Rohe<Hunken.
Trenkle<Davison.
Zipp<NY Rys.
Slomowitz<Abramowitz.
Tucker<Carroll.
Fischer<Abrams.
Shapiro<Chopak.
Haythorn<Workman.
Purisch<42d St.&c, Ry.
Salkowitz<B H RR.
Manber<NY Post-Grad Med School & Hosp.
Smith<Gorowitz.
Wade<Burns Det Agcy
Kight<Schofield.
Bilawa<C I & B RR.
Wilson<Syverson Co.
Smith<Hudson Motor Car Co.
Steinberg<Rothstein.
Rappaport<Williamson.
Geraghty<O'Connor.
Sterling<Goldin.
Dougherty<Campbell.
Wood<Hodge.
White<Shaleck.
Holland Sec Co<Greenblatt.
Gellinni<Taylor.
Leopold<NY Times.
Manson<same.
Levy<Am Shoe Mach, &c. Co.
Silberberg<Great Central Palace Co.
Gransauli<Burpeau.
Hamolin<Remault Transp Co.
Shields<Cons Gas Co.
Linden<Whitney.
Doane<Rogers.
Dirks<5th Av Coach.
Cohen<Schierioh.
Busacca<McLoughlin Supply Co.
Rennert<Palmer.
Bryan<Inter-Continental Const Co (2.)
Lambert<Tietjen.
Dearman-Schwartz Hemstitching Co.
Leicht<Leicht.
N Y Mfg R E Co<Hillebrand Co.
Davis<Goldsmith.

TRIAL TERM—Causes assigned from the Day Calendar to the various parts for trial.

Longaker<Lyon.
Charles Baker.
Frances White.
Mary Dunn.
Henry Howell.
Frank Kellogg.
Estates of:
Thomas O'Connell.
Max Kaufman.
Ellen Dolan.
Contested will of:
Mary Maloney.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Smith, J.—Litigated motions at 10 A. M.
Rubin<Anchor SS & Henderson Bros, Ltd.
Beadine<Greenberg & Gordon Amuse Co.
Dannenberg<Wagner Lith Machinery Co.
Best<Warner Godfrey.
Haber<Pallom.
Curtis<Deseta Co.
Alexowitz<Mackawaka.
Ouster<Halber.
Lewis<Sergeant Co.
Greeley<McCoy.
Borgfeldt<&Co<White.
Smith<Empire City Subway Co, Ltd.
Gerdon<Kastein.
Denser<Sea General Corp of America.
McFetridge<Max Udell & Co.
Greenberg<Dworkis.
Bronstein<NYMer Ex.
Vedral<Kaufman.
Jacobs<Providential Realty & Inv Co.
Leder<Mandel.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—Mullan, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Walsh, J.—At 9:45 A. M.
Langsam<Moore.
Joffey<Sakelos.
Graham<Amer Exp & Transp Co.
Gunsaher<M & S Odeon Theatre Co.
Bennett<Int R T Co.
Beaumont<Morgenstern.
Wieder<Int R T.
Cohen<Walker & Co.
Bloom<same.
Schulman<Rosenstein
Abenheimer<Brimberg.

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to Trial Term, Part II., for trial.
Laterraca<Guarci, (2.)
Miller<Wolff.
Diamond Textile Co<Magid.
Nitrate Agencies Co<Brown.
Venusti<Poleti, Coda & Rebecchi, Inc.
Weinstein<20th Cent'y Millinery Exch, Inc.

PART III.—ALLEN J.—At 10 A. M.—Commercial calendar.
Glaser<Blank.
Stoddard<Robinson-Roders Co.
Rosenberg<Normandie Shirt Co.
Weiner Bookbinding<Gilles Pr Co.

The following cases, if marked ready, will be passed for the day:
Lewis<Liberty Silk Garment Co.
Un Steel & Metal Co<Hudson Trading Co.
Elgar<Carpenter.
Grossman<Rubin.
Prager<J S Scheff & Co. (2.)
Leadsdale<Mazzetti.
Leeds<Marks, Lissberger & Son, Inc.
Schwartz Bros Bottle Co<Liverpool 'S L & G Ins Co. (2.)
Same<Home Ins Co. (2.)
Same<Fire Assn of Philadelphia.

PART II.—Valente, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART IV.—Meyer, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.

PART V.—Zeller, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.

PART VI.—Finelite, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART VII.—La Fetra, J.—At 10 A.M.—Clear.

PART VIII.—Schmuck, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.

Referee Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Hotchkiss, J.—De Goicouria<Isenberg et al, (2)—John J. Dwyer.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Tierney, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM—Tierney, J.—Motion calendar.
Pintus<Meisler.
Schaefer<Lenox Wall Paper Co.
Kadel<CNY.
Massoth<Westfield.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Tierney, J.
Raile<Peerless Am Products Co.
Diemer<Cerf.
Strauss<Plotin.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Hendricks, J.
Inq—Becker<Ohliger.
Galvin<NY Rys.
Verro<Union Ry.
Ross<So Blvd RR.
Fanell<Ferguson, (2.)
Meyer<West Elec RR.
O'Rourke<Northern Union Gas Co.
Eastone<CNY.
Guzik<Love, (2.)
Macchio<Empire Construction Co. (2.)
O'Brien<West Elec RR. (2.)
Bernstein<Int R T.
Avi<same.
Sichel<Board of Education.
Fazio<Grant.

Highest number reached in regular order, 2363.

PART II.—Tierney, J.—Cases to be sent from Trial Term, Part I.

PART III.—McAvoy, J.—Cases to be sent from Trial Term, Part I.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.
Wills for probate:
Fannie Gertner, John Moser, Margaret T White, James E Wood, Hannah Marx.
Max Ebenstern, Motions:
Est of Max Herman, Raphael Danziger.

TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.
Contested will: John Greene.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Gibbs, J. Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J. No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Jenks, Mills, Rich, Putnam, Blackmar, Kelly and Jaycox, JJ.—Motion calendar at 10 A. M.
Purcell<Van Cott.

Enumerated day calendar at 1 P. M.
People<Miller.
Same<O'Brien.
Same<Vinti.
Same<Godino.
Same<Badamo.
Mawhinney<Millbrook Mills.
Wettje<Goldstein.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Kapper, J.—At 10 A. M.
Fischer<Fischer.
Galewitz (P)<Weltman.
Galewitz (JP)<same.
Woods<Cowan.
MacLeod<MacLeod.
Ruland<Duthill, Co Treasurer.
Berlin<Berlin.
Lepera<City NY.
Jacobson<same.
Tainsky, (LR)<same.
Tainsky (A)<same.
Novotny (G)<same.
Novotny (O)<same.
Coyle<same.
McGlynn<same.
Baxter<same.
Brown<same.
Meehan<Nassau RR.
Battaglio<NY Con RR & S RR Co.
Collonna (C)&QCo & S RR Co.
Collonna (A)<same.
Gourley<same.
Curley<CI&BRR Co.
McDonald<same.
Bailch<B H RR Co.
McPartland<same.
O'Brien<same.
Berger<Horsfield.
McNevin<Nassau RR.
Thatcher<New Amsterdam Co.
Strauss<Long Beach.
Barnes<Cons RR Co.
Birdsall<Read.
Breiter<NY Central.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Kelly, J.—At 10 A. M.
Henderson Bros, Ltd.
Beadine<Greenberg & Gordon Amuse Co.
Dannenberg<Wagner Lith Machinery Co.
Best<Warner Godfrey.
Haber<Pallom.
Curtis<Deseta Co.
Alexowitz<Mackawaka.
Ouster<Halber.
Lewis<Sergeant Co.
Greeley<McCoy.
Borgfeldt<&Co<White.
Smith<Empire City Subway Co, Ltd.
Gerdon<Kastein.
Denser<Sea General Corp of America.
McFetridge<Max Udell & Co.
Greenberg<Dworkis.
Bronstein<NYMer Ex.
Vedral<Kaufman.
Jacobs<Providential Realty & Inv Co.
Leder<Mandel.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—Kelly, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Walsh, J.—At 9:45 A. M.
Langsam<Moore.
Joffey<Sakelos.
Graham<Amer Exp & Transp Co.
Gunsaher<M & S Odeon Theatre Co.
Bennett<Int R T Co.
Beaumont<Morgenstern.
Wieder<Int R T.
Cohen<Walker & Co.
Bloom<same.
Schulman<Rosenstein
Abenheimer<Brimberg.

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to Trial Term, Part II., for trial.
Laterraca<Guarci, (2.)
Miller<Wolff.
Diamond Textile Co<Magid.
Nitrate Agencies Co<Brown.
Venusti<Poleti, Coda & Rebecchi, Inc.
Weinstein<20th Cent'y Millinery Exch, Inc.

PART III.—ALLEN J.—At 10 A. M.—Commercial calendar.
Glaser<Blank.
Stoddard<Robinson-Roders Co.
Rosenberg<Normandie Shirt Co.
Weiner Bookbinding<Gilles Pr Co.

The following cases, if marked ready, will be passed for the day:
Lewis<Liberty Silk Garment Co.
Un Steel & Metal Co<Hudson Trading Co.
Elgar<Carpenter.
Grossman<Rubin.
Prager<J S Scheff & Co. (2.)
Leadsdale<Mazzetti.
Leeds<Marks, Lissberger & Son, Inc.
Schwartz Bros Bottle Co<Liverpool 'S L & G Ins Co. (2.)
Same<Home Ins Co. (2.)
Same<Fire Assn of Philadelphia.

PART II.—Valente, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART IV.—Meyer, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.

PART V.—Zeller, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.

PART VI.—Finelite, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART VII.—La Fetra, J.—At 10 A.M.—Clear.

PART VIII.—Schmuck, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.

Referee Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Hotchkiss, J.—De Goicouria<Isenberg et al, (2)—John J. Dwyer.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Tierney, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM—Tierney, J.—Motion calendar.
Pintus<Meisler.
Schaefer<Lenox Wall Paper Co.
Kadel<CNY.
Massoth<Westfield.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Tierney, J.
Raile<Peerless Am Products Co.
Diemer<Cerf.
Strauss<Plotin.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Hendricks, J.
Inq—Becker<Ohliger.
Galvin<NY Rys.
Verro<Union Ry.
Ross<So Blvd RR.
Fanell<Ferguson, (2.)
Meyer<West Elec RR.
O'Rourke<Northern Union Gas Co.
Eastone<CNY.
Guzik<Love, (2.)
Macchio

FINANCIAL NOTICES.

REORGANIZATION
of
BAY STATE STREET RAILWAY COMPANY
and
MASSACHUSETTS ELECTRIC COMPANIES
PLAN AND AGREEMENT
DATED MARCH, 6, 1919
AS AMENDED.

TO CREDITORS OF BAY STATE STREET RAILWAY COMPANY WHO HAVE PRESENTED, OR SHALL PRESENT, THEIR CLAIMS IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PROVISIONS OF THE DECREE OF MARCH 11, 1919:

Notice is hereby given that creditors of Bay State Street Railway Company, who on the seventh day of March, 1919, had presented, or who thereafter have presented or shall present, their claims in accordance with the provisions of Article Thirteenth of the decree entered on that date in the District Court of the United States for the District of Massachusetts in the Consolidated Cause, entitled The Archibald McNeil & Sons Company v. Bay State Street Railway Company, in Equity, No. 884, and who have claims subordinate in lien and inferior in equity to the Refunding First Mortgage, dated July 1, 1904, from Boston & Northern Street Railway Company to Adams Trust Company (American Trust Company, successor,) or to the Refunding First Mortgage dated July 1, 1904, from Old Colony Street Railway Company to Old Colony Trust Company, may, subject to such regulations and requirements not inconsistent with the provisions of said decree as the Reorganization Managers from time to time shall establish, participate in said plan and agreement by filing with Old Colony Trust Company, Boston, Mass., Depositary for that purpose, on or before April 18, 1919, or, in case of creditors who shall hereafter present their claims as aforesaid, within seven days after such presentation, a written declaration of their desire to participate in said plan and agreement accompanied by such data, information and assignments of their claims as shall be required by the Reorganization Managers, all in such form as shall be required by the Reorganization Managers, and upon the filing of such written declaration and other papers shall receive therefor certificates of deposit of said Depositary in form approved by the Reorganization Managers, upon the acceptance of which they shall be entitled to participate in and shall be bound by the provisions of such plan and agreement, subject, however, to the right of the Reorganization Managers in their discretion at any time, either before or after the acceptance of the assignment of any such claim or the issue of certificates of deposit in respect thereof, to require that such claim be judicially established or determined by arbitration as a condition precedent to participation or to further participation in said plan and agreement. No right under such plan and agreement shall accrue in respect of any such claims unless so deposited. If any such claim is non-assignable, the holder thereof may, nevertheless, participate in said plan and agreement in the manner aforesaid, substituting for an assignment of the claim, such other documents in respect thereof as the Reorganization Managers shall require.

For further information reference is made to said plan and agreement, particularly at pages 15 and 21. A copy of said plan and agreement will be sent upon application to the Old Colony Trust Company, Boston, Mass., Depositary.

LEE, HIGGINSON & COMPANY,
Reorganization Managers,
44 State St., Boston, Mass.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF

GENESEE RIVER RAILROAD CO.

First Mortgage 6% 50 Yr. Gold Bonds Due 1957.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Guaranty Trust Company of New York, as successor to the Standard Trust Company of New York, Trustee under First Mortgage dated June 1st, 1907, hereby invites, pursuant to Section 2 of Article II. of the Supplemental Indenture, dated January 2nd, 1915, proposals for the sale to the Sinking Fund on May 7th, 1919, with accrued interest to that date, of as many bonds of the above issue as can be purchased for the sum of Twenty-four thousand one hundred eighteen dollars and seventy-five cents ($24,118.75). Sealed proposals will be received at the **TRUST DEPARTMENT** of the undersigned, No. 140 Broadway, New York City, up to 10 o'clock A. M. on Monday, May 5th, 1919, when the same will be opened and bonds offered at the lowest price, not exceeding 110% of par and accrued interest to the extent necessary to exhaust said sum, will be accepted. Each offer of more than $1,000 principal amount of bonds shall be made subject to acceptance in part, in case the aggregate of the offers shall exceed the amount of money available for the redemption of bonds offered. The right is reserved to reject any and all offers.

GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
By CHARLES H. SABIN, President.
Dated, April 8, 1919.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF

ERIE & JERSEY RAILROAD CO.

6% 50-Year Sinking Fund Gold Bonds, DUE 1955.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Guaranty Trust Company of New York, as successor to the Standard Trust Company of New York, Trustee under First Mortgage dated June 29th, 1905, hereby invites, pursuant to Section 2 of Article II. of the Supplemental Indenture, dated January 2d, 1915, proposals for the sale to the Sinking Fund on May 7th, 1919, with accrued interest to that date, of as many bonds of the above issue as can be purchased for the sum of Twenty-nine thousand eight hundred five dollars sixty-seven cents ($29,805.67). Sealed proposals will be received at the **TRUST DEPARTMENT** of the undersigned, No. 140 Broadway, New York City, up to 10 o'clock A. M. on Monday, May 5th, 1919, when the same will be opened and bonds offered at the lowest price, not exceeding 110% of par and accrued interest to the extent necessary to exhaust said sum, will be accepted. Each offer of more than $1,000 principal amount of bonds shall be made subject to acceptance in part, in case the aggregate of the offers shall exceed the amount of money available for the redemption of bonds offered. The right is reserved to reject any and all offers.

GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
By CHARLES H. SABIN, President.
Dated April 3rd, 1919.

TO THE HOLDERS OF 7% GOLD NOTES SERIES "B," "C," "D," AND "E" OF THE ATLAS CRUCIBLE STEEL COMPANY, DATED MAY 1, 1918.

The undersigned, as Trustee under the Indenture given to secure the above described issue of notes, hereby gives notice that pursuant to the terms of the said indenture, Seventeen thousand seven hundred seventy-five dollars and seventy-three cents ($17,272.73) has been deposited with it to the credit of the Sinking Fund under said indenture, and said Trustee intends to apply such funds so far as the same will permit to the purchase of said notes at the lowest prices offered.

Sealed offers of said notes at a price not exceeding 103½ of the principal amount thereof and accrued interest, will be received by the Columbia Trust Company, Trust Department, 60 Broadway, New York City, on or before April 28th, 1919, at 12 o'clock noon.

Notes accepted must be delivered on April 29th, or security furnished that day if required, that delivery will be made within ten days.

The right is reserved to reject any and all offers.

COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY,
Trustee.
By GEORGE E. WARREN,
Vice-President.
Dated, New York, April 1st, 1919.

Peekskill Lighting & Railroad Company

First Mortgage 5% Gold Bonds Dated October 1, 1900.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, as Trustee, will receive sealed proposals up to three o'clock on the 17th day of April, 1919, for the sale to it of bonds as above described sufficient to use the sum of $4,386.57. The right is reserved to reject any or all tenders.

THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY,
Trustee, formerly New York Security & Trust Company.
By B. G. CURTS, Secretary.
Dated, New York, April 10, 1919.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.
Notice is given that OWEN McCAFFREY'S SONS, owners of the steamtug "Bulley," for engines, etc., has filed its petition for limitation of liability for any loss, destruction, damage or injury from said steamtug on December 12, 1917. Stipulated value of vessel $12,000. All persons claiming damages because of such loss, destruction, damage or injury must prove their claims before Henry W. Goodrich, Esq., Commissioner, at his office, No. 49 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 12th day of May, 1919, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, or be defaulted.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—ODENBACH NAVIGATION CO. against MOTOR BOAT, "MANHANSET," &c.

Notice: I have arrested the foregoing motor boat upon a libel filed in a cause, civil and maritime, for supplies, $50. Process returnable and cause heard on opening of said court on April 21, 1919, at United States Court House and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York City, and all persons interested must appear or default, and condemnation will be ordered.

Dated New York, April 14, 1919.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal, Southern District of New York.

DAVID CARLL, Proctor for Libellant.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of vendition exponas, issued out of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction on Wednesday, April 30, 1919, at 12 o'clock noon, at my office, Room 307, 3d floor, United States Court House and Post Office Building, New York City, N. Y., (Three Diamonds.)

The diamonds will be on exhibition Tuesday, April 29th, 1919.

Catalogues mailed upon request as soon as issued.

Dated New York, April 14, 1919.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal, S. D., N. Y.

PRICE STABILITY ASSURED THIS YEAR

Eastern Cement and Lime Manufacturers Establish Maximum for Season.

BIG THING FOR BUILDERS

Other Material Producers Expect to Make Similar Guarantees—Sand Scarce.

By a single stroke responsibility for backwardness of the 1919 building season has been shifted from the building material manufacturers to the investors themselves.

This notable change from what appeared to be a hopeless situation, as far as anything like a normal building outlook was concerned, to one roseate in its possibilities for a full building season, resulted from two important meetings held toward the week-end by the Portland cement and barrel lime manufacturers supplying this market.

Both these industries had taken careful surveys of the building situation in New York and in cities east of the Mississippi, and in cities east of the Mississippi, and in cities east of the Mississippi,

PUBLIC NOTICE.

Bay State Street Railway Company

NOTICE OF SALE.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the decree of foreclosure and sale made and entered by the District Court of the United States for the District of Massachusetts on March 11, 1919, in a certain consolidated cause pending in said Court entitled "The Archibald McNeil & Sons Company, Complainant, v. Bay State Street Railway Company, Defendant, Consolidated Cause. In Equity No. 834"; and to the final order of sale made and entered by said District Court of the United States for the District of Massachusetts on March 22, 1919, in said consolidated cause pending in said Court as aforesaid; and to a certain ancillary decree of foreclosure and sale of the District Court of the United States for the District of Rhode Island entered on March 17, 1919, in a certain consolidated cause pending in said Court entitled "Old Colony Trust Company, Trustee, Complainant, v. Bay State Street Railway Company, Defendant, Consolidated Cause. In Equity No. 82"; Channing H. Cox, in and by said decrees of foreclosure and sale appointed to be the Special Master therein referred to (and hereinafter referred to as the "Special Master") will sell at public auction to the highest bidder or bidders therefor, at the main front entrance of the County Court House for Essex County, in the city of Salem, Commonwealth of Massachusetts, on April 21, 1919, at two o'clock in the afternoon, upon and subject to the terms, conditions and provisions in said decree of foreclosure and sale and said final order of sale more particularly set forth, the property in said decrees described and therein directed to be sold, to wit:

All property of every character, nature, and description, and wheresoever situated, of Bay State Street Railway Company, and of its Receiver, and all interests of every character, nature, and description of the Bay State Street Railway Company, and of its Receiver, in property, other than cash, cash assets, claims, credits, accounts and items receivable.

A brief general description of the property to be sold at said sale is as follows:

(A) All of the property and interests in property covered by the lien of the mortgage deed of trust dated July 1, 1904, made by the Bay State Street Railway Company, under its then corporate name of Boston and Northern Street Railway Company, to Adams Trust Company as trustee (in said decrees and hereinafter called "Boston and Northern Refunding First Mortgage"), being the property described in Article Twenty-third of said decrees, to wit:—

I. All the railways, equipment, franchises, and railway, and other property, both real and personal, leases, rights under the said operating contracts, owned by the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company on July 1, 1904, and belonging to its street railway system, together with all property thereafter substituted for said property, or any part thereof; the lines of railway and the property so owned, leased or operated being situated in the cities and towns of Boston, Beverly, Gloucester, Haverhill, Lawrence, Lowell, Lynn, Malden, Melrose, Newburyport, Salem, Woburn, Andover, Arlington, Billerica, Chelmsford, Danvers, Dracut, Essex, Georgetown, Hamilton, Ipswich, Lynnfield, Marblehead, Methuen, Middleton, North Andover, North Reading, Peabody, Reading, Revere, Rockport, Saugus, Stoneham, Swampscott, Tewksbury, Tyngsboro, Wakefield, Wenham, West Newbury, Wilmington and Winchester and elsewhere in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and Nashua and Hudson in the State of New Hampshire, and consisting of main lines from said Nashua and Rockport, Lowell and Lawrence, to the city of Boston, and of branches and other lines connecting said cities and said other places above named with each other and with said main lines, and of other property acquired and used in connection therewith; and for a more particular description of the property included in the above-mentioned property, reference may be made to the following conveyances, namely:—

(1) By the Lynn and Boston Railroad Company by indenture dated December 1, 1894, to Old Colony Trust Company, Trustee, recorded with Essex Deeds, Southern District, Libro 1430 page 1, as supplemented from time to time.

(2) By the Boston and Revere Electric Street Railway Company to the Lynn and Boston Railroad Company by a lease and indenture dated July 1, 1895, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the County of Suffolk, Libro 2331, folio 113, as supplemented from time to time.

(3) By the Lawrence and Reading Street Railway Company to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by a deed dated June 1, 1903, recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the Northern District of Essex, in Book 203, page 232, and also recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the Southern District of Essex, in Book 1712, page 189, and also recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the Southern District of Middlesex, Book 3053, page 140.

(4) By the Middleton and Danvers Street Railway Company to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by a deed dated June 27, 1903, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the Southern District of Essex, Libro 1712, page 189, and also recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the Northern District of Essex Book 203, page 205.

(5) By the Gloucester and Rockport Street Railway Company to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by a deed dated March 2, 1903, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the Southern District of Essex, Libro 1698, page 287.

(6) By the North Woburn Street Railroad Company to the Lynn and Boston Railroad Company by a deed dated May 6, 1901, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the Southern District of Middlesex, Book 2856, page 165, also in pages 569 and 570 in the same book, and also recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the Southern District of Essex, Libro 1641, page 234.

(7) By the Beverly and Danvers Street Railway Company to the Lynn and Boston Railroad Company, by a deed dated April 10, 1901, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the Southern District of Essex, Libro 1638, page 216.

(8) By the Lowell, Lawrence and Haverhill Street Railway Company to the Lynn and Boston Railroad Company by deed dated May 3, 1901, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the Southern District of Essex, Book 1647, page 487, and also recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the Northern District of Essex, Book 185, page 360, and also recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the Northern District of Middlesex, Book 3229, page 287, and also recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the County of Hillsborough in the State of New Hampshire, Volume 603, page 103.

(9) By the Gloucester Street Railway Company to the Lynn and Boston Railroad Company by a deed dated March 3, 1900, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the Southern District of Essex, Book 1605, page 552.

(10) By the Wakefield and Stoneham Street Railway Company to the Lynn and Boston Railroad Company by a deed dated March 3, 1900, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the Southern District of Essex, Book 1605, page 539, and also recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the Northern District of Middlesex, Book 2806, pages 134, 135, 136.

(11) By Frank W. Atkins et al, Trustees, to the Lynn and Boston Railroad Company by a deed dated January 31, 1897, and recorded in the Suffolk County Registry of Deeds, Libro 2419, page 308.

(12) By the Trustees of the Boston Land Company to the Boston and Revere Electric Street Railway Company and the Lynn and Boston Railroad Company, Lessee, by a grant dated June 30, 1898, and recorded with Suffolk Deeds, Libro 2563, page 103.

(13) By the Essex Company to the Lynn and Boston Railroad Company by a deed dated June 20, 1901, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Essex County, North District, Book 186, page 509.

(14) By Mary E. Littlefield to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by a deed dated September 3, 1901, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Middlesex County, North District, Book 335, page 443.

(15) By Mary E. Littlefield, Gdn., to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by a deed dated September 3, 1901, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Middlesex County, North District, Book 335, page 443.

(16) By Franklin Saunders to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by two deeds dated April 24, 1902, and May 31, 1902, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Essex County, South District, Book 1671, page 83, and Book 1676, page 10.

(17) By Gilman F. Jones to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by a deed dated April 24, 1902, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Middlesex County, South District, Book 2961, page 501.

(18) By Warren Poland to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by a deed dated May 31, 1902, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Essex County, South District, Book 1676, page 9.

(19) By Adelia Mason and Althea Mason to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by a deed dated May 31, 1902, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Essex County, South District, Book 1676, page 8.

(20) By Howard Poland to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by a deed dated May 28, 1902, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Essex County, South District, Book 1673, page 396.

(21) By the Rockport Granite Company to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by a deed dated June 13, 1902, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Essex County, South District, Book 1676, page 358.

(22) By George Lane to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by a deed dated July 15, 1902, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Essex County, South District, Book 1677, page 332.

(23) By Nellie M. and Frank Scott to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by a deed dated July 17, 1902, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Middlesex County, North District, Book 345, page 21.

(24) By Ellen M. Bancroft and Solon Bancroft to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by a deed dated September 25, 1902, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Middlesex County, South District, Book 3006, page 278.

(25) By George A. Shackford to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by a deed dated October 1, 1902, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Middlesex County, South District, Book 3000, page 282.

(26) By the Reading Rubber Manufacturing Company to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by a deed dated October 25, 1902, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Middlesex County, South District.

(27) By Robert H. Gardiner and Dudley B. Fay, Trustees, to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by a deed dated November 18, 1902, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the Southern District of Essex County, Book 1689, page 334.

(28) By Charles E. Hinckley to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by a deed dated December 6, 1902, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Essex County, South District, Book 1691, page 501.

(29) By Daniel Callahan to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by a deed dated April 8, 1903, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Middlesex County, North District, Book 352, page 578.

(30) By Susan Francis Hutchins to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by a deed dated April 8, 1903, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Middlesex County, North District, Book 352, page 577.

(31) By Nancy Perry to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by a deed dated June 23, 1904, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Middlesex County, North District, Book 366, page 479.

II. All other property, or interests in property, of every kind, character and description, and wheresoever situate, not hereinbefore specifically referred to, owned by said Boston and Northern Street Railway Company on July 1, 1904; including all lines of railway and branches thereof owned, leased or operated by it and all other lines or branches then located or constructed, together with all its franchises, locations, easements, privileges, tracks, switches, turnouts, rails, transmission lines, cables, lands, and all rights of way, and all plants, electric or otherwise, horses, cars, equipment, dynamos, trolleys, poles, wires, engines, engine houses, machinery, shops, power houses, and all other buildings and erections, together with all materials or property purchased or used for the construction, equipment or operation of said property and all fixtures, tools and other personal property used therein or upon or in connection with said lines of railway hereinbefore referred to or any branches thereof or any railway or railways operated by any of the companies mentioned in the foregoing clauses (1) to (10) inclusive of this sub-division A., and all machinery and all kinds of rolling stock used by the said companies, and all rights and privileges thereto appertaining, and all revenues, tolls and income, and all franchises and other property, real, personal and mixed, and all locations, rights, privileges, and franchises theretofore granted by state, county, municipal or town authorities, directly or by delegated power, to any of the said companies, together with all leases and contracts to and with the said companies or to and with any other street railway company to whose rights thereunder the said Boston and Northern Street Railway Company in said date by lease, contract, purchase or consolidation had succeeded in whole or in part, and all rights of the said Boston and Northern Street Railway Company, under said leases and contracts in and to the property and privileges covered thereby, or intended so to be.

III. All the property and real estate situated in the town of Swampscott in the County of Essex conveyed to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by a deed dated August 24, 1904, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Essex County, Northern District, Book 449, page 203.

(26) By Joseph Wiggin, Trustee for Horace S. Cummings, to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by a deed dated March 8, 1910, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Suffolk County, Book 3433, page 133.

(27) By Annie M. Ford, Admx., by Annie M. Ford, individually, and by Horace N. Ford to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by three deeds dated April 27, 1910, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Suffolk County, Book 3445, pages 463 and 465.

(28) By William H. Kenney, Admr. Est. Timothy Kenney, to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by a deed dated May 31, 1910, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Middlesex County, North District, Book 3524, page 59.

(29) By the Essex Company to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by a deed dated September 8, 1910, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the Northern District of Essex County, Book 293, page 368.

(30) By Lawrence C. Swain to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by a deed dated January 10, 1911, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Middlesex County, North District, Book 363, page 502.

(31) By George W. Proctor to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by a deed dated May 3, 1911, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Essex County, South District, Libro 2076, page 343.

V. All the property, rights of way, easements and privileges conveyed to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by Francis W. Homans, Harriet M. Homans, Maylon Watson and John H. Cunningham in the towns of Gloucester and Rockport in the County of Essex, by deeds dated the twenty-first day of October, 1903, as trustee, by an indenture of trust and mortgage dated August 24, 1906, recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the Southern District of Essex, Libro 1843, page 7.

IV. All the railways, equipment, franchises, and railway, rights, locations, leases, operating contracts and all other property, real, personal, and mixed, of every nature and description and wheresoever situate, owned by the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company on June 30, 1911, together with all property thereafter substituted for said property or any part thereof, including without limitation of the generality of the foregoing, lines of railway and other property situated in the cities and towns herein above referred to in this subdivision A, and also in the cities and towns of Burlington, Georgetown, Newbury and Rowley, in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and including all lines of railway and branches thereof owned, leased or operated by said Company, and all other lines or branches located or constructed, together with all franchises, locations, easements, privileges, tracks, switches, turnouts, rails, transmission lines, cables, lands, and all rights of way, and all plants, electric or otherwise, horses, cars, equipment, dynamos, trolleys, poles, wires, engines, engine houses, machinery, shops, power houses, and all other buildings and erections, together with all materials or property purchased or used for the construction, equipment or operation of said property and all fixtures, tools and other personal property used therein or upon or in connection with said lines of railway hereinbefore referred to or any branches thereof or any railway or railways operated by any of the companies mentioned in the foregoing clauses (1) to (10) inclusive of this sub-division A., and all machinery and all kinds of rolling stock used by the said companies, and all rights and privileges thereto appertaining, and all revenues, tolls and income, and all franchises and other property, real, personal and mixed, and all locations, rights, privileges, and franchises theretofore granted by state, county, municipal or town authorities, directly or by delegated power, to any of the said companies, together with all leases and contracts to and with the said companies or to and with any other street railway company to whose rights thereunder the said Boston and Northern Street Railway Company in said date by lease, contract, purchase or consolidation had succeeded in whole or in part, and all rights of the said Boston and Northern Street Railway Company, under said leases and contracts in and to the property and privileges covered thereby, or intended so to be.

III. All the property and real estate situated in the town of Swampscott in the County of Essex conveyed to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by a deed dated August 24, 1904, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Essex County, Northern District, Book 449, page 203.

(26) By Joseph Wiggin, Trustee for Horace S. Cummings, to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by a deed dated March 8, 1910, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Suffolk County, Book 3433, page 133.

(27) By Annie M. Ford, Admx., by Annie M. Ford, individually, and by Horace N. Ford to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by three deeds dated April 27, 1910, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Suffolk County, Book 3445, pages 463 and 465.

(28) By William H. Kenney, Admr. Est. Timothy Kenney, to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by a deed dated May 31, 1910, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Middlesex County, North District, Book 3524, page 59.

(29) By the Essex Company to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by a deed dated September 8, 1910, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the Northern District of Essex County, Book 293, page 368.

(30) By Lawrence C. Swain to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by a deed dated January 10, 1911, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Middlesex County, North District, Book 363, page 502.

(31) By George W. Proctor to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by a deed dated May 3, 1911, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Essex County, South District, Libro 2076, page 343.

V. All the property, rights of way, easements and privileges conveyed to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by Francis W. Homans, Harriet M. Homans, Maylon Watson and John H. Cunningham in the towns of Gloucester and Rockport in the County of Essex, by deeds dated the twenty-first day of October, 1903, as trustee, by an indenture of trust and mortgage dated August 24, 1906, recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the Southern District of Essex, Libro 1843, page 7.

IV. All the railways, equipment, franchises, and railway, rights, locations, leases, operating contracts and all other property, real, personal, and mixed, of every nature and description and wheresoever situate, owned by the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company on June 30, 1911, together with all property thereafter substituted for said property or any part thereof, including without limitation of the generality of the foregoing, lines of railway and other property situated in the cities and towns herein above referred to in this subdivision A, and also in the cities and towns of Burlington, Georgetown, Newbury and Rowley, in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and including all lines of railway and branches thereof owned, leased or operated by said Company, and all other lines or branches located or constructed, together with all franchises, locations, easements, privileges, tracks, switches, turnouts, rails, transmission lines, cables, lands, and all rights of way, and all plants, electric or otherwise, horses, cars, equipment, dynamos, trolleys, poles, wires, engines, engine houses, machinery, shops, power houses, and all other buildings and erections, together with all materials or property purchased or used for the construction, equipment or operation of said property and all fixtures, tools and other personal property used therein or upon or in connection with said lines of railway hereinbefore referred to or any branches thereof or any railway or railways operated by any of the companies mentioned in the foregoing clauses (1) to (10) inclusive of this sub-division A, and all machinery and all kinds of rolling stock used by the said companies, and all rights and privileges thereto appertaining thereto, and all revenues, tolls and income, and all franchises and other property, real, personal and mixed, and all locations, rights, privileges, and franchises theretofore granted by state, county, municipal or town authorities, directly or by delegated power, to any of the said companies, together with all leases and contracts to and with the said companies or to and with any other street railway company to whose rights thereunder the said Boston and Northern Street Railway Company in said date by lease, contract, purchase or consolidation had succeeded in whole or in part, and all rights of the said Boston and Northern Street Railway Company, under said leases and contracts in and to the property and privileges covered thereby, or intended so to be.

III. All the property and real estate situated in the town of Swampscott in the County of Essex conveyed to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by a deed dated August 24, 1904, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Essex County, Northern District, Book 449, page 203.

(26) By Joseph Wiggin, Trustee for Horace S. Cummings, to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by a deed dated March 8, 1910, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Suffolk County, Book 3433, page 133.

(27) By Annie M. Ford, Admx., by Annie M. Ford, individually, and by Horace N. Ford to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by three deeds dated April 27, 1910, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Suffolk County, Book 3445, pages 463 and 465.

(28) By William H. Kenney, Admr. Est. Timothy Kenney, to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by a deed dated May 31, 1910, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Middlesex County, North District, Book 3524, page 59.

(29) By the Essex Company to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by a deed dated September 8, 1910, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the Northern District of Essex County, Book 293, page 368.

(30) By Lawrence C. Swain to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by a deed dated January 10, 1911, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Middlesex County, North District, Book 363, page 502.

(31) By George W. Proctor to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by a deed dated May 3, 1911, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Essex County, South District, Libro 2076, page 343.

V. All the property, rights of way, easements and privileges conveyed to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by Francis W. Homans, Harriet M. Homans, Maylon Watson and John H. Cunningham in the towns of Gloucester and Rockport in the County of Essex, by deeds dated the twenty-first day of October, 1903, as trustee, by an indenture of trust and mortgage dated August 24, 1906, recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the Southern District of Essex, Libro 1843, page 7.

IV. All the railways, equipment, franchises, and railway, rights, locations, leases, operating contracts and all other property, real, personal, and mixed, of every nature and description and wheresoever situate, owned by the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company on June 30, 1911, together with all property thereafter substituted for said property or any part thereof, including without limitation of the generality of the foregoing, lines of railway and other property situated in the cities and towns herein above referred to in this subdivision A, and also in the cities and towns of Burlington, Georgetown, Newbury and Rowley, in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and including all lines of railway and branches thereof owned, leased or operated by said Company, and all other lines or branches located or constructed, together with all franchises, locations, easements, privileges, tracks, switches, turnouts, rails, transmission lines, cables, lands, and all rights of way, and all plants, electric or otherwise, horses, cars, equipment, dynamos, trolleys, poles, wires, engines, engine houses, machinery, shops, power houses, and all other buildings and erections, together with all materials or property purchased or used for the construction, equipment or operation of said property and all fixtures, tools and other personal property used therein or upon or in connection with said lines of railway hereinbefore referred to or any branches thereof or any railway or railways operated by any of the companies mentioned in the foregoing clauses (1) to (10) inclusive of this sub-division A, and all machinery and all kinds of rolling stock used by the said companies, and all rights and privileges thereto appertaining thereto, and all revenues, tolls and income, and all franchises and other property, real, personal and mixed, and all locations, rights, privileges, and franchises theretofore granted by state, county, municipal or town authorities, directly or by delegated power, to any of the said companies, together with all leases and contracts to and with the said companies or to and with any other street railway company to whose rights thereunder the said Old Colony Street Railway Company in said date by lease, contract, purchase or consolidation had succeeded in whole or in part, and all rights of the said Old Colony Street Railway Company under said leases and contracts in and to the property and privileges covered thereby.

III. All the railways, equipment, franchises, and railways, rights locations, lease, operating contracts, and all other property, real, personal and mixed, of every nature, and description, and wheresoever situate, owned by said Old Colony Street Railway Company on June 30, 1911, together with all property thereafter substituted for said property, or any part thereof; the lines of railway and the property so owned, leased or operated being situated in the cities and towns of Boston, Brockton, Fall River, New Bedford, Quincy, Taunton, Abington, Avon, Braintree, Bridgewater, Dedham, Dighton, Easton, East Bridgewater, Freetown, Hanover, Hingham, Holbrook, Paul, Hyde Park, Lakeville, Milton, Middleborough, Needham, Norwell, Norwood, Randolph, Raynham, Rehoboth, Rockland, Seekonk, Somerset, Stoughton, Walpole, West Bridgewater, Westwood, Weymouth and Whitman in Massachusetts, and Newport, Middletown, Portsmouth and Tiverton in Rhode Island, and consisting of a main line from Newport, Rhode Island, to the city of Boston, and of branches and other lines connecting said cities and said other places above named with each other and with said main lines, and of other property acquired and used in connection therewith; and, for a more particular description of the property included in the above-mentioned property, reference may be made to the following conveyances, namely:

(1) By the Brockton Street Railway Company to State Street Safe Deposit & Trust Company, as trustee, dated October 1, 1894, and recorded with Plymouth County Deeds, Libro 683, page 122, as supplemented from time to time.

(2) By the Brockton and Stoughton Street Railway Company by a deed dated May 27, 1895, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Norfolk County, Libro 737, folio 418, and also recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Plymouth County, Book 709, pages 157, 158, 159.

(3) By the Brockton, Bridgewater and Taunton Railway and Electric Company to the Brockton Street Railway Company by a deed dated February 10, 1900, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the Northern District of Bristol County, Book 558, pages 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, and also recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the County of Plymouth, Book 801, pages 234, 235, 236, 237 and 238.

(4) By the Brockton and East Bridgewater Street Railway Company to the Brockton Street Railway Company by a deed dated January 10, 1900, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the Northern District of Bristol County, Book 558, pages 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, and also recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the County of Plymouth, Book 801, pages 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, and 248.

(5) By the Taunton & Brockton Street Railway Company to the Brockton Street Railway Company by a deed dated February 10, 1900, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the Northern District of Bristol County, Book 558, pages 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, and also recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the County of Plymouth, Book 801, pages 234, 235, 236, 237 and 238.

(6) By the Globe Street Railway Company to the Brockton Street Railway Company by a deed dated January 10, 1901, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the Northern District of Bristol County, Book 561, pages 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, and also recorded in the Registry of Deeds of the Fall River District of Bristol County, Book 75, pages 395, 396, 397, 398, 399.

(7) By the West Roxbury and Roslindale Street Railway Company to the Brockton Street Railway Company by deed dated December 14, 1900, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds of the County of Suffolk, Libro 2728, page 225, and also recorded in the Registry of Deeds of the County of Norfolk, Vol. 888, page 261.

(8) By the South Shore and Boston Street Railway Company to the Brockton Street Railway Company by deed dated November 15, 1900, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the County of Plymouth, Book 817, pages 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, and also recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Norfolk County, Vol. 888, page 264.

(9) By the Quincy and Boston Street Railway Company to the Brockton Street Railway Company by a deed dated July 18, 1900, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the County of Suffolk, Libro 2731, page 193, and also recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the County of Norfolk, Vol. 882, page 58.

(10) By the New Bedford, Middleborough and Brockton Street Railway Company to the Brockton Street Railway Company by a deed dated July 18, 1900, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the County of Plymouth, Book 821, pages 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, and also recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the Fall River District of the County of Bristol, Book 75, pages 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, and also recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the New Bedford District of the County of Bristol, Book , pages 195, 196, 197, 198 and 199, and also recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the Northern District of Bristol County, Book 567, pages 49, 50, 51, 52, 53.

(11) By the Boston, Milton and Brockton Street Railway Company to the Brockton Street Railway Company by deed dated February 10, 1900, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the County of Norfolk, Vol. 865, pages 41, 43 and 44.

(12) By the Newport and Fall River Street Railway Company to the Old Colony Street Railway Company by lease dated July 1, 1901, and recorded in Portsmouth, Rhode Island, Land Evidence, Vol. 22, pages 250 to 265.

(13) By Lizzie A. Fullerton to the Brockton Street Railway Company by a deed dated August 23, 1904, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Plymouth County, Book 682, page 221.

(14) By Abigail H. Eldridge to the Brockton Street Railway Company by a deed dated August 24, 1904, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Plymouth County, Book 682, page 220.

(15) By Hiram E. Wardwell et al. to the Brockton Street Railway Company by a deed dated April 13, 1895, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Plymouth County, Book 708, page 490.

(16) By the City of Brockton to the Brockton Street Railway Company by a deed dated December 12, 1895, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Plymouth County, Book 712, page 100.

(17) By Sarah L. Millett to the Brockton Street Railway Company by a deed dated August 17, 1899, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Plymouth County, Book 793, page 283.

(18) By Sarah L. Millett to the Brockton Street Railway Company by a deed dated September 14, 1899, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Plymouth County, Book 793, page 82.

(19) By William O. Alger to the Brockton Street Railway Company by a deed dated September 22, 1899, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Plymouth County, Book 793, pages 180, 181.

(20) By Sarah L. Millett to the Brockton Street Railway Company by deed dated November 27, 1899, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Plymouth County, Book 794, page 278.

(21) By Miles O'Connell to the Brockton Street Railway Company by deed dated November 29, 1899, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Plymouth County, Book 790, page 226.

(22) By Sarah L. Millett to the Brockton Street Railway Company by a deed dated March 8, 1900, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Plymouth County, Libro 878, folio 518.

(23) By John F. Spinney to the Brockton Street Railway Company by a deed dated May 25, 1900.

(24) By Jane Bassett to the Brockton Street Railway Company by a deed dated July 6, 1900, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Plymouth County, Book 878, page 376.

(25) By Job Braley to the Brockton Street Railway Company by a deed dated August 30, 1900, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Plymouth County, Book 821, pages 60, 61 and 62.

(26) By Charles E. King et al. to the Brockton Street Railway Company by a deed dated November 22, 1900, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Bristol County, North District, Book 567, pages 436, 437.

(27) By the Trustees of Manet Land Associates to the Brockton Street Railway Company by a deed dated December 1, 1900, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Norfolk County, Book 587, pages 463 and 465.

(28) By Annie A. Stevens to the Old Colony Street Railway Company by a deed dated April 18, 1901, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Bristol County, Fall River District, Book 75, pages 493, 494, 495.

(29) By Wm. W. Jenness to the Old Colony Street Railway Company by a deed dated April 18, 1901, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Norfolk County, Vol. 894, page 232.

(30) By Amanda C. Allen to the Old Colony Street Railway Company by a deed dated April 24, 1901, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Plymouth County, Book 818, page 453.

(31) By Hannah J. Hall et al. to the Old Colony Street Railway Company by a deed dated June 5, 1901, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Bristol County, North District, Libro 567, folio 436, 436.

(32) By Daniel Clark et al. to the Old Colony Street Railway Company by a deed dated November 29, 1901, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Norfolk County, Libro 910, folio 559.

(33) By Daniel Clark et al. to the Old Colony Street Railway Company by a dated January 10, 1902, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Norfolk County, Libro 912, folio 612.

(34) By Emma R. Dunham to the Old Colony Street Railway Company by a deed dated April 22, 1902, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Plymouth County, Book 840, page 580.

(35) By Chester W. Tobey to the Old Colony Street Railway Company by a deed dated July 26, 1902, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Plymouth County, Book 840, page 207.

(36) By the American Linen Company to the Old Colony Street Railway Company by a deed dated March 2, 1903, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Bristol County, Fall River District, Book 95, pages 526, 527.

(37) By John P. Morse to the Old Colony Street Railway Company by a deed dated March 4, 1903, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Bristol County, North District, Book 861, pages 499, 500, 501.

(38) By Mary A. Golden to the Old Colony Street Railway Company by a deed dated April 1, 1903, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Bristol County, North District, Book 582, page 244.

(39) By Mary V. Pierce to the Old Colony Street Railway Company by a deed dated May 1, 1903, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Plymouth County, Book 853, pages 497, 498.

(40) By Lakeside Park Company to the Old Colony Street Railway Company by a deed dated October 1, 1903, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Bristol County, Fall River District, Book 100, pages 536, 539.

(41) By Emma R. Hinds to the Old Colony Street Railway Company by a deed dated December 21, 1903, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Plymouth County, Book 878, page 376.

(42) By Charles G. Barrows to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by a deed dated March 3, 1910, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Middlesex County, North District, Book 449, page 203.

(26) By Joseph Wiggin, Trustee for Horace S. Cummings, to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by a deed dated March 8, 1910, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Suffolk County, Book 3433, page 133.

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IV. All the railways, equipment, franchises, and railway, rights, locations, leases, operating contracts and all other property, real, personal, and mixed, of every nature and description and wheresoever situate, owned by the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company on June 30, 1911, together with all property thereafter substituted for said property or any part thereof, including without limitation of the generality of the foregoing, lines of railway and other property situated in the cities and towns herein above referred to in this subdivision A, and also in the cities and towns of Burlington, Georgetown, Newbury and Rowley, in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and including all lines of railway and branches thereof owned, leased or operated by said Company, and all other lines or branches located or constructed, together with all franchises, locations, easements, privileges, tracks, switches, turnouts, rails, transmission lines, cables, lands, and all rights of way, and all plants, electric or otherwise, horses, cars, equipment, dynamos, trolleys, poles, wires, engines, engine houses, machinery, shops, power houses, and all other buildings and erections, together with all materials or property purchased or used for the construction, equipment or operation of said property and all fixtures, tools and other personal property used therein or upon or in connection with said lines of railway hereinbefore referred to or any branches thereof or any railway or railways operated by any of the companies mentioned in the foregoing clauses (1) to (10) inclusive of this sub-division A, and all machinery and all kinds of rolling stock used by the said companies, and all rights and privileges thereto appertaining thereto, and all revenues, tolls and income, and all franchises and other property, real, personal and mixed, and all locations, rights, privileges, and franchises theretofore granted by state, county, municipal or town authorities, directly or by delegated power, to any of the said companies, together with all leases and contracts to and with the said companies or to and with any other street railway company to whose rights thereunder the said Old Colony Street Railway Company in said date by lease, contract, purchase or consolidation had succeeded in whole or in part, and all rights of the said Old Colony Street Railway Company under said leases and contracts in and to the property and privileges covered thereby.

III. All the railways, equipment, franchises, and railways, rights locations, lease, operating contracts, and all other property, real, personal and mixed, of every nature, and description, and wheresoever situate, owned by said Old Colony Street Railway Company on June 30, 1911, together with all property that has been substituted for said property, or any part thereof, and including, but without limitation of the generality of the foregoing, all lines of railway and branches thereof, and other property owned, leased or operated by said Company, and all other lines or branches then located or constructed, together with all franchises, locations, easements, privileges, tracks, switches, turnouts, rails, lands, and all rights of way, and all plants, electric or otherwise, dynamos, and all plants, electric or otherwise, engines, engine houses, power houses, transmission lines, cables, towers, poles, wires and other means or methods of conveying, transmitting, generating, producing, distributing and carrying electricity (such generating plants and transmission lines being situated in the towns of Abington, Berkley, Braintree, Bridgewater, Brockton, Fall River, Freetown, Holbrook, Quincy, Raynham, Rockland, Taunton, West Bridgewater, Weymouth and elsewhere in the Counties of Plymouth, Norfolk, Bristol and Essex, in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and also in the State of Rhode Island, a more particular description of which property may be had by referring to the Registry of Deeds for the several districts of the above-named counties and States, and the records of the Land Court of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts), machinery, shops, and all other buildings and erections operated, leased or owned by, or appertaining to, said company, together with all materials or property purchased or used for the construction, equipment or operation of said property, or any part thereof, and all fixtures, tools and other personal property then used therein, or upon, or in connection with said lines of railway or any branches, or any railway le

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or superior in equity to the Boston and Northern Refunding First Mortgage or to the Old Conoly Railway Company Refunding First Mortgage.

At the time of delivery by said Receiver of possession of Parcels A and B, said Receiver will pay to the purchaser or purchasers thereof, or upon their written order, all cash then in the possession or under the control of said Receiver, and will transfer and deliver to said purchaser or purchasers, or, upon his, its, or their written order or orders, all cash assets, claims, credits, accounts and items receivable then in the possession or under the control of said Receiver. If the amount of said cash, cash assets, claims, credits, accounts and items receivable thus received from said Receiver by said purchaser or purchasers, his, its or their successors or assigns, is less than the amount of the indebtedness, obligations and liabilities of said Receiver and of the Bay State Street Railway Company mentioned in the foregoing subdivision A to C, inclusive, said purchaser or purchasers, his, its or their successors or assigns, shall have the right to assert any equities which he, it or they may have, if any, by reason of such excess of liabilities over receipts against the net proceeds of sale of Parcel C, being the property described in Article Twenty-fifth of said decrees. If, on the other hand, the said cash, cash assets, claims, credits, accounts and items receivable thus received by the said purchaser or purchasers, his, its or their successors or assigns, shall be greater than the amount of said indebtedness, obligations and liabilities subject to which said Parcels A and B shall be sold as aforesaid, then any and all parties interested in the net proceeds of the sale of said Parcel C will have the right to assert against the property covered by the Special Master's deed or deeds or other instrument of transfer to said purchaser or purchasers of said Parcels A and B, or his, its, or their successors or assigns, any equities which they may have, if any, by reason of such excess.

In case Parcels A and B shall not be sold together, the cash, cash assets, claims, credits, accounts and items receivable in the possession or under the control of said Receiver shall be apportioned by said Court as between said Parcels A and B, and their proportion of any such cash, cash assets, claims, credits, accounts and items receivable so found and determined shall be credited and paid, or transferred to, the purchaser or purchasers of the respective parcels or upon his, its, or their written order or orders.

Said Court also reserves the right in case said Parcels A and B shall be sold to different purchasers to apportion as between said parcels the liabilities and other items mentioned in the foregoing subdivision A to C inclusive to which said parcels may be subject, and to charge against the respective parcels their proper proportion of such liabilities and other items.

In the event that any purchaser of said Parcels A and B, or of either of them, shall refuse after demand made to pay when due any indebtedness, obligation or liability specified in the foregoing subdivisions A to C inclusive and required to be paid by such purchaser, the person or corporation entitled to such payment may, on twenty (20) days' notice to such purchaser, his successors or assigns, file a petition in said Court to have such claim enforced against the property purchased by such purchaser in accordance with the usual practice of the Court in relation to claims of a similar character. Any such purchaser shall have the right to appear and make defence to any claim, debt or demand, or the priority thereof, so sought to be enforced, and any party including any such purchaser, shall have the right to appeal from any judgment, decree or order made thereon.

Said Court reserves the right to re-take and re-sell any of the property embraced in either of said Parcels A or B in case the purchaser thereof shall fail to comply with any judgment, decree or order of said Court in respect to the payment of any such indebtedness, obligation or liability within thirty (30) days after service of certified copy of the judgment, decree or order requiring such payment, or within such further time as said Court may by order provide; subject, however, to the rights of appeal and stay of proceedings provided by law.

VIII. Any purchaser of the property by said decrees directed to be sold, and the successors or assigns of such purchaser, will be allowed three (3) months from the date of confirmation of the sale within which to elect whether or not to adopt or continue in force, or to refuse to adopt, any lease, traffic or operating agreement, or other executory contract which may be included in the property sold to such purchaser, or which may constitute an incident or appurtenance thereof. Such election must be made by instrument in writing subscribed by such purchaser, his successors or assigns, and filed in the office of the Clerk of the District Court of the United States for the District of Massachusetts, and no conduct or user by any such purchaser, his successors or assigns within such period of three (3) months, unaccompanied by the filing of such written instrument, will be deemed to conclude such purchaser, his successors or assigns, in respect of such election. In the event of the failure of such purchaser, his successors or assigns, to file a statement of election to refuse to adopt any such lease, traffic or operating agreement or contract within the period of three (3) months above allowed, he will be deemed to have elected to adopt such lease, traffic or operating agreement or other executory contract and to accept the same as part of the property purchased. In the event that such purchaser elects not to adopt any such lease, traffic or operating agreement, or other executory contract, he shall re-assign and re-transfer all his right, title and interest in the same to the Bay State Street Railway Company or to such other corporation or person as said Court shall direct, without deduction, however, from the sum paid or payable by such purchaser on account of the purchase thereof. It is further provided by said decrees that such right of election shall not apply to any such contract, lease or agreement heretofore or hereafter lawfully entered into by said Receiver of the Bay State Street Railway Company or heretofore or hereafter lawfully assumed or adopted by said Receiver affecting the property purchased and operative after the delivery of possession of the property purchased, but any and all such contracts, leases or agreements must be adopted and carried out by such purchaser unless the right to elect to adopt or terminate be reserved by the terms thereof to said Receiver or such purchaser.

Any purchaser shall have the right to elect not to take and accept any part of the property sold to such purchaser, by written notice of his election to the Special Master given at any time prior to the execution and delivery of the deed or other instrument of conveyance from the Special Master. No such election by the purchaser, his successors or assigns, will diminish or affect the purchase price to be paid by such purchaser.

IX. No sale of the property of the Bay State Street Railway Company specified in Article Twenty-third and Article Twenty-fourth of said decrees (being Parcels A and B) will be confirmed to any purchaser who shall purchase said property on behalf of or for the benefit of any corporation organized, or to be organized, for the purpose or with the intention that it shall become the owner of said property through any sale under said decrees pursuant to any scheme, plan or agreement whereby any stockholder or stockholders of the Bay State Street Railway Company shall receive any stock, bonds, or other beneficial interest in such corporation on account of their stock in the Bay State Street Railway Company, although he, or they, may pay some other consideration in addition therefor, unless and until there shall have been made under or pursuant to or in connection with such scheme, plan of agreement, to creditors of the Bay State Street Railway Company who have presented, or who shall hereafter present, their claims in accordance with the provisions of said decrees, and who have claims subordinate in lien and inferior in equity to the Boston and Northern Refunding First Mortgage or to the Old Colony Railway Company Refunding First Mortgage, a fair and timely offer of cash, or a fair and timely offer of participation in such corporation through stocks, bonds or otherwise; and said District Court of the United States for the District of Massachusetts has reserved jurisdiction to determine whether such offer to such creditors shall have been made under or pursuant to or in connection with any such scheme, plan or agreement, and jurisdiction to modify its said decree in case it determines that no such offer has been made. Such scheme, plan or agreement must also provide for the payment in full or assumption by such corporation of all debts and liabilities owing from the Bay State Street Railway Company to any city or town within which the railway of the Bay State Street Railway Company is operated, and taxes and assessments for which the Bay State Street Railway Company is liable under the statutes of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts relating to street railways. It is also one of the conditions of the sale that if any such corporation or other purchaser as aforesaid shall become the owner of said property as aforesaid, it shall upon taking possession of the said property pay all such debts, liabilities, taxes and assessments, and also shall assume all other existing obligations of the Bay State Street Railway Company to all cities and towns in said Commonwealth in respect of or having relation to the location, maintenance or operation of the lines and system of the Bay State Street Railway Company in any such city or town, whether the same be statutory, contractual or of any other nature, subject, nevertheless, to the provisions of chapter 188 of the Special Acts of said Commonwealth for the year one thousand nine hundred and eighteen, and to the provisions of all other general and special laws of said Commonwealth now or hereafter in force, and subject also to the jurisdiction of the Public Service Commission of said Commonwealth or other authority under any such laws.

The Special Master will accept no bid from any one for the property of the Bay State Street Railway Company as an entirety which shall not prior to the offering by the Special Master of such property as an entirety file with the Special Master a statement whether he proposes to bid on behalf of any such corporation, and, if so, also file a complete statement of any such scheme, or a copy of any such plan or agreement and a statement of any offers which have been made or are to be made to such creditors of the Bay State Street Railway Company under or pursuant to or in connection with such scheme, plan or agreement.

X. By said decrees said Courts reserve for future adjudication all questions not disposed of by said decrees.

For further particulars reference is hereby made to said decrees of foreclosure and sale and to said final order of sale made and entered as aforesaid. The attention of intending purchasers is also called to the advertisements to be filed with the Clerk of the District Court of the United States for the District of Massachusetts prior to said sale by the Receiver of the Bay State Street Railway Company pursuant to Article Tenth and Article Twenty-fifth of said decree of foreclosure and sale made and entered by the District Court of the United States for the District of Massachusetts as aforesaid.

Dated at Boston, Massachusetts, March 22, 1919.

CHANNING H. COX,
Special Master.

CLEMENT R. LAMSON, 30 State St., Boston, Mass., Solicitor for American Trust Company, Trustee, Old Colony Trust Company, Trustee.
CURRIER, YOUNG & PILLSBURY, 84 State St., Boston, Mass., Solicitors for Receiver of Bay State Street Railway Company.
ROPES, GRAY, BOYDEN & PERKINS, 60 State St., Boston, Mass., Counsel for Bondholders Protective Committee for Boston and Northern Street Railway Company and Old Colony Street Railway Company First Mortgage Refunding Four Per Cent Gold Bonds.

LEGAL NOTICES.

REORGANIZATION
of
BAY STATE STREET RAILWAY COMPANY
and
MASSACHUSETTS ELECTRIC COMPANIES
PLAN AND AGREEMENT
DATED MARCH 6, 1919
AS AMENDED.

TO HOLDERS OF CLAIMS AGAINST BAY STATE STREET RAILWAY COMPANY AND AGAINST MASSACHUSETTS ELECTRIC COMPANIES:

Notice is hereby given that any person having a claim against Bay State Street Railway Company or against Massachusetts Electric Companies, other than in respect of securities specified in the above-mentioned plan and agreement of reorganization, may participate in said plan and agreement by filing with Old Colony Trust Company, Boston, Mass., Depositary for that purpose, ON OR BEFORE APRIL 18, 1919, a written declaration of his desire to participate in said plan and agreement, accompanied by such data, information and assignments of his claim as shall be required by the Reorganization Managers, all in such form as shall be required by the Reorganization Managers, and upon the filing of such written declaration and other papers shall receive therefor a certificate of deposit of said Depositary in form approved by the Reorganization Managers, upon the acceptance of which he shall be entitled to participate in and shall be bound by the provisions of such plan and agreement, subject, however, to the right of the Reorganization Managers in their discretion at any time, either before or after the acceptance of the assignment of any such claim or the issue of a certificate of deposit in respect thereof, to require that such claim be judicially established or determined by arbitration as a condition precedent to participation or to further participation in said plan and agreement. No rights under said plan and agreement shall accrue in respect of any such claims unless so deposited. If any such claim is non-assignable, the holder thereof may, nevertheless, participate in said plan and agreement in the manner aforesaid, substituting for an assignment of the claim such other documents in respect thereof as the Reorganization Managers shall require.

For further information reference is made to said plan and agreement, particularly at pages 16 and 21. A copy of said plan and agreement will be sent to you upon application to the Old Colony Trust Company, Boston, Mass., Depositary.

LEE, HIGGINSON & COMPANY,
REORGANIZATION MANAGERS,
44 State Street, Boston, Mass.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.
Southern District of New York.

Notice is given that the New York Dock Company, owner of the float "New York Dock No. 5," has filed its petition for limitation of liability for any loss, destruction, damage, or injury from said vessel on or about the 14th day of December, 1917. Stipulated value of vessel and freight, Twenty-two thousand, seven hundred eighty-two and 42-100 ($22,782.42) Dollars. All persons claiming damages because of such loss, destruction, damage, or injury must prove their claims before HENRY E. MATTISON, Esq., Commissioner at No. 79 Wall Street, N. Y. C., on or before the 14th day of April, 1919, or be defaulted. THOS. D. McCARTHY,
United States Marshal.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of DAVID F. JACOBS and MARY SCHNITZER, individually and as co-partners trading as JACOBS TOY MFG. COMPANY, Bankrupts.—No. 26274.

To the creditors of the above named bankrupts:

Notice is hereby given that personal property belonging to the estate of the above named bankrupts, will be sold under the direction of John L. Lytle, the Trustee herein, at public auction under the rules and practice of this Court, by Charles Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer, at 539 Broadway, New York City, on April 14, 1919, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon.

The property to be sold consists of dolls parts, hardware, furniture and fixtures, &c.

The Trustee reserves the right to withdraw any of the said property from sale, unless it shall bring at least 75 per centum of its appraised value.

New York, April 1, 1919.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy,
31 Nassau St., New York City.
ALEXANDER LEVINE, Attorney for Trustee, 309 Broadway, N. Y. City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WARSHAUER STEAM RYE BREAD CO., Inc., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, April 14, 1919, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 452 East 174th Street, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of flour, syrup, molasses, and other ingredients used in a bakeshop.

SAMUEL HERSHENSTEIN, Trustee.
Joseph L. Young, Attorney for Trustee, 31 Liberty Street, New York.
Macgrane Coxe, Referee in Bankruptcy, 233 Broadway.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of TREE & CO., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, April 14, 1919, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 6 East 46th Street, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of jewelry, novelties, silverware, diamonds, precious stones, furniture, safe, typewriter, fixtures, etc.

HERBERT A. WOLFF, Receiver.
ZALKIN & COHEN, Attorneys for Receiver, 51 Chambers Street, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LATSHAW STEEL & METAL PRODUCTS CORP., Alleged Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, April 14, 1919, by order of the Court, at 2:00 P. M., at 261 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of office furniture, fixtures, etc.

MAURICE L. SHAINE, Receiver.
LESSER BROTHERS, Attorneys for Receiver, 299 Broadway, New York.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Southern District of New York.—No. 26580.—In Bankruptcy.—JACOB SCHNEIDER and HARRY LASCHOWER, individually and as co-partners, trading as Schneider & Laschower, bankrupts.

Jacob Schneider and Harry Laschower, individually and as co-partners, trading as Schneider & Laschower, were duly adjudicated bankrupts, on March 11, 1919. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 233 Broadway, City of New York, on April 24, 1919, at 11 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 26724.—In Bankruptcy.—CONSTANTINE ARKEDIS, Bankrupt.

Constantine Arkedis was duly adjudicated bankrupt, on April 2d, 1919. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, City of New York, on April 24th, 1919, at 10 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Southern District of New York.—No. 26695.—In Bankruptcy.—BROSCHART & BRAUN, Inc., Bankrupt.

Broschart & Braun, Inc., was duly adjudicated bankrupt, on April 7, 1919. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office No. 233 Broadway, City of New York, on April 24th, 1919, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 26737.—In Bankruptcy.

SAMUEL MENKES, Bankrupt.

Samuel Menkes was duly adjudicated bankrupt on April 10th, 1919. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, City of New York, on April 24th, 1919, at 12 M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 26,721.—In Bankruptcy.

MORRIS TOCKMAN, Bankrupt.

Morris Tockman was duly adjudicated bankrupt, on April 1st, 1919. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, City of New York, on April 24th, 1919, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—The Nevada disturbance of Saturday night has moved to Colorado, with increasing intensity, and it has been attended by rains in Nebraska, Wyoming, and the central and northern districts west of the Rocky Mountains.

It is somewhat cooler in the Middle Atlantic States and New England, and considerably cooler in South Dakota and portions of Wyoming and the middle plateau.

In New England and the east portions of the South Atlantic States and the south portions of the East Gulf States the weather will be fair Monday and Tuesday.

It will be colder Tuesday over the interior districts, where rain is indicated.

Winds for Monday and Tuesday: North Atlantic, moderate west, becoming variable by Tuesday; fair.

FORECAST TODAY AND TUESDAY.

Eastern New York—Fair Monday. Tuesday cloudy; rain by night.

Southern New England—Fair Monday. Tuesday increasing cloudiness; probably rain by night.

Eastern Pennsylvania and New Jersey—Fair Monday. Tuesday cloudy; probably rain.

Western New York—Fair Monday. Tuesday rain.

Northern New England—Cloudy Monday. Tuesday partly cloudy.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at 11 P. M., taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1918.	1919.		1918.	1919.
3 A. M.	33	59	4 P. M.	41	56
6 A. M.	34	51	6 P. M.	40	53
9 A. M.	35	58	9 P. M.	40	49
12 M.	37	57	11 P. M.	40	47

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 53; for the corresponding date last year is was 37; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-thee years, 47. The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 51; at 8 P. M. it was 50. Maximum temperature 58 degress, at 11:30 A. M.; minimum 48 degress, at 10 P. M. Humidity, 70 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 54 per cent at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.98 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.97 inches.

Fire Record.

	Loss.
A. M.	
2:10—72 St. & W. End Av.; (auto.) J. Schwartz	Slight
8:15—226 E. 53 St.; L. Starck	Slight
10:16—283 Grand St.; Weins & Mayer	Not given
11:35—111 Division St.; S. Ross	Slight
P. M.	
3:55—71-73 E. B'way; H. Demer	Not given
4:35—150 St. & Westchester Av., Bronx; (subway car.) Inter. R. T. Co.	None
7:20—654 W. 51 St; H. Miller	Not given
8:06—76 E. 113 St.; M. Hoffman	Slight
8:39—135 E. 118 St.; Levy & Cohen	None
9:20—224 E. 104 St.; Rosa Rico	Slight

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST—Diamond flexible bracelet, set in platinum, Wednesday evening, either at Park Avenue Hotel or on 97th St., Riverside Drive to West End Av., thence to 93d St.; $200 reward for return or information leading to recovery. Mrs. L. M. Tatum, 315 West 97th. Phone Riverside 8983.

LOST—A black onyx link bracelet, either at Ritz-Carlton or in taxicab from Carlton to 58 Central Park West. Reward $50, if returned to Mrs. S. B. Wing, 58 Central Park West. Telephone 3556 Columbus. No questions asked.

LOST.—Imitation pointed fox scarf in taxicab early Sunday morning between Reisenweber's and 114th St. and St. Nicholas Av. Reward if returned to Frieden, 80 St. Nicholas Av.

LOST—April 10, between East 40th St. and 19th St., a beaded bag with basket and flower design, lining and top green silk. Please return to 119 East 19th St., Apartment 42. Suitable reward.

LOST—Diamond chain with sapphire pendant, Saturday evening, between Sherry's and Princess Theatre; liberal reward, no questions asked. G. D. Potter, 1,000 Park Avenue.

LOST—Diamond ring, between Hotel Commodore and Arrow Head Inn, Saturday night. Finder will receive liberal reward by returning Cramer, 96 Fenimore St., Brooklyn.

LOST—Large diamond bar pin, solitaire centre, seventy smaller diamonds; big reward; no questions asked. L. M. Raphael, 162 West 54th St. Phone Circle 1941.

LOST—At Pelham Beach or Hunter Island Inn, diamond top of scarf pin, brown diamond centre; liberal reward if returned. Loewenthal, 138 Water St.

LOST.—Lady's gold watch, initialed M. W., between 112th and 110th west side Broadway Sunday morning; reward. Meyer, 604 West 112th. Cathedral 7607.

LOST—Platinum chain with 14 diamonds, Sunday afternoon, between West 98th and West 91st; liberal reward. Altheimer, Apt. 11-D, 315 West 98th.

LOST—Lady's beaded bag, on Saturday afternoon, in taxicab to Hotel St. Regis; liberal reward. 7 Fifth Av.

LOST—$40, between 140th and 28th Sts., on subway. Kindly write R 61 Times.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of the Pure Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, Sec. 10, I have seized and hold 308 cases and 19 one-half cases, more or less, of oranges.

Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on April 21, 1919, at the opening of Court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.

Dated April 10, 1919.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal.

FRANCIS G. CAFFEY,
U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—THE TEXAS COMPANY against SCHOONER "THREE MARYS," her tackle, &c.

Notice: I have arrested the foregoing vessel upon a libel filed in a cause, civil and maritime, on contract $13,576.13, &c. Process returnable and cause heard on opening of court on April 21, 1919, at United States Court House and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York City, and all persons interested must appear or default, and condemnation will be ordered.

Dated New York, April 14, 1919.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal, Southern District of New York.
HARRINGTON, BIGHAM & ENGLAR, Proctors for Libellant.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—JOHN W. SULLIVAN CO. against Steamship HURON, &c. Notice: I have arrested the foregoing vessel upon a libel filed in a cause, civil and maritime, for repairs, $5,058.08. Process returnable and cause heard on opening of said Court on April 21, 1919, at United States Court House and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York City, and all persons interested must appear or default, and condemnation will be ordered.

Dated, New York, April 14, 1919.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal, Southern District of New York.
Alexander and Ash, Proctors for Libellant.

Accountancy
Opening Lecture
Wednesday, Apr. 16, 8 P. M.
"Accountancy in New-Era Organization."
By Homer S. Pace, C. P. A.
You are invited to attend this lecture without obligation. Write, or telephone Cortlandt 1465 for further information.
Pace Institute
30 Church Street, New York

LANGUAGE INSTITUTE 154 Nassau St.
NEW COMMERCIAL COURSES in Spanish and French. 5:15. Elementary classes, 5:15-6:15. A-tes Tribune Bldg. Opp. City Hall

PRATT SCHOOL, 6th WEST 44th St. Secretarial training, individual instruction. Known throughout the country for thorough work. All summer.

BRONX COMMERCIAL SCHOOL, 880 Westchester Ave., Shorthand, Bookkeeping. Day, night. Catalog.

EXPERIENCED TUTOR in mathematics desires pupils; graduate student Columbia University. J 248 Times.

Young American desires private instructor in Spanish. State price, qualifications. L 75 Times.

INSTRUCTION—Dancing.
MODERN SOCIETY DANCING taught by refined young lady. Hours 9 to 5. Classes in the evening. Doris J. Durling, 69 West 48th St. Telephone Bryant 9085.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

[By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.]

Sun rises.....6:21 | Sun sets.....7:33

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	7:07	8:17	1:59	2:09
Governors Island	8:38	8:55	2:37	2:47
Hell Gate	10:50	10:57	4:55	5:07

Arrived—Sunday, April 13.

SS Turrialba, Barry, April 2.
SS K. I. Luckenbach, Brest, March 31.
SS Tasmanic, Gothenburg, March 27.
SS Lydie, Antwerp, March 30.
SS Hiako, Brest, March 29.
SS Angilo, Methil, March 28.
SS Westford, Plymouth, March 29.
SS Gogejo, Bergen, March 27.
SS Honduras, Santa Marta, April 7.
SS Wakulla, St. Nazaire, March 29.
SS Lake Indian, Matanzas, April 7.
SS Westbrook, Brest, March 29.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Edgar Luckenbach	St. Nazaire	April 3
Floridian	St. Nazaire	April 3
Mexican	St. Nazaire	April 3
Carrillo	Bordeaux	April 3
Plattsburg	Brest	April 5
United States	Christiania	April 2
Fort Wayne	Genoa	Mar. 17
Wico	Cette	Mar. 19
Pioneer	Gibraltar	Mar. 18

DUE TOMORROW.

Rochambeau	Havre	Apr. 5
Canopic	Marseilles	Mar. 20
Duca d'Aosta	Genoa	Mar. 28
Ohioan	Bordeaux	Apr. 4

DUE WEDNESDAY.

Calamares	St. Nazaire	April 6
West Galoc	La Pallice	Mar. 31
Lancaster	St. Nazaire	April 8
Kaiserin Aug. Victoria	Brest	April 8

DUE THURSDAY.

Saxonia	Brest	April 7
Elinor	Nantes	Mar. 31

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Ancon, Brest		8:30 A.M.
Tiger, Brest		8:30 A.M.
Colon, Cristobal	12:30 P.M.	3:30 P.M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

Caronia, Liverpool	8:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Abangarez, S'ts Marta	7:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Persian Prince, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
Barcelona	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Connersville, Haiti	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.

SAIL THURSDAY.

Chinese Prince, Montevideo	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.

SAIL FRIDAY.

Rochambeau, Havre	8:00 A.M.	
Megantic, Liverpool		12:00 M.
Mayaro, Trinidad	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
San Jose, Port Limon	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Benin, Gold Coast	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

Lapland, Liverpool	8:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
San Juan, Porto Rico	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Monterey, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Allianca, Colon	12:30 P.M.	3:30 P.M.
Salto, Montevideo	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7 A. M. April 15, SS Caronia, and at 7 A. M. April 19, SS Lapland.
France—Close at 7:30 A. M. April 18, SS Rochambeau.
Italy, Gibraltar, and Azores Islands—Close at 11:30 A. M. April 22, SS Canopic.
Belgium—Close at 7 A. M. April 16, SS Osawatomie.
Portugal—Close at 9 A. M. April 18, SS Goa, and at 8 A. M. April 22, SS Britannia.
Greece—Close at 9 A. M. April 19, SS Tollard.
Iceland—Close at 11 A. M. May 1, SS Gullfoss.
Madeira and Liberia—Sailings uncertain.
Germany, Austria, Hungary, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Netherlands—Service suspended.

Transpacific Mails.

Connecting mails close at G. P. O. and City Hall Stations at 5:30 P. M. daily.
Philippine Islands, (via Seattle)—SS Africa Maru.....April 16
Tahiti, Marquesas, Cook Islands, New Zealand, and specially addressed mail for Australia, (via San Francisco)—SS Manoa.....April 20
Fiji Islands, New Zealand, and Australia, (via Vancouver)—SS Niagara, April 21
Philippine Islands, (via Vancouver)—SS Empress of Asia.....April 26
Hawaii, Guam, Japan, Korea, China, Siam Cochin China, and Netherlands East Indies, close at 5:30 P. M. daily. These mails are forwarded to the Pacific Coast daily for dispatch to destination by the best opportunity.

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Patten announces that mails of the following dates—Melbourne, March 6; Sydney, March 7; Wellington, March 20, and Auckland, March 21—which arrived per steamer Makura, were dispatched east from Seattle on April 10, and are due in New York on the morning of Tuesday, April 15.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—JOHN W. SULLIVAN CO. against Steamship ST. PAUL, &c. Notice: I have arrested the foregoing vessel upon a libel filed in a cause, civil and maritime, for repairs, $723.94. Process returnable and cause heard on opening of said Court on April 21, 1919, at United States Court House and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York City, and all persons interested must appear or default, and condemnation will be ordered.

Dated, New York, April 14, 1919.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal, Southern District of New York.
Alexander and Ash, Proctors for Libellant.

NEW YORK.

Mountain House, Valhalla, Westchester Co., N. Y.; city comforts; country sports; private bath; 45 minutes from 42d St.; $12 up. Capacity 150. Phone 1165 White Plains.

NEW JERSEY—Atlantic City.

Marlborough-Blenheim
THE LEADING RESORT HOUSE OF THE WORLD
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
"THE NATION'S HEALTH SHOP"
HEALTH IS EFFICIENCY
A Germicide Climate and Clean Streets
No Dust. No Dirt. Innumerable Outdoor Recreations and Indoor Entertainments
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HOTEL CHELSEA
Occupying entire block of ocean front, in the fashionable Chelsea section; 300 bed chambers with private baths, (fresh and sea water.) High class orchestra, cafe, grill, &c. French chefs. Golf privileges. Autos meet trains. Booklet. Open all year.
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ROYAL PALACE
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on Pacific Ave. ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Concerts Afternoons and Evenings
NEAR ALL PIERS AND AMUSEMENTS
Capacity 600. Diet Kitchen.
Open All Year S. Rubenstein, Pres.

The Breakers
Atlantic City's Newest Fireproof Hotel
Ocean Front. Unusually attractive during Winter and early Spring Seasons. Luxurious lobbies and beautifully furnished Sun Parlors thoroughly heated. Charming afternoon musicales and evening concerts. Garage.
AMERICAN and EUROPEAN PLANS

Hotel Lorraine
St. Charles Place and Beach. Fresh and sea water baths; running water in rooms; elevator, etc. Amer. plan—$3.50 up daily, special weekly. Booklet. RAMUS, 8th Ins.

THE WILTSHIRE
Virginia Ave. and Beach. Ocean view. Capacity 250. Private baths, running water in rooms, elevator, etc. Amer. plan—$3.50 up daily, special weekly. Booklet. RAMUS, 8th Ins.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Burlington Hotel
431 Rooms with Bath, $2.50 to $5.00
WASHINGTON, D. C.

EASTER TRIP
De Luxe Florida Special
S. S. LENAPE
"Queen of Coastwise Service"
Leaves New York, April 19
Returning, Leaves Jacksonville, April 25 and May 7
New York to Jacksonville
(Calling at Charleston, S. C.)

Every extra convenience conducive to luxury in ocean travel; Drawing Room accommodations, consisting of large bedrooms with twin beds and private bath; Rooms with double bed and private bath; Rooms en suite or singly, without bath, but with private lavatory; may be obtained at moderate additional cost,—or you may select a more modestly appointed—but none the less comfortable— stateroom or berth without additional room charge.

An extra fare of $4.32 on each ticket is charged on the steamer LENAPE in each direction over and above the following regular fares between ports.

One Way $32.67 (Meals and stateroom berth and war-tax included) $65.34 Round Trip

Sumptuously furnished social halls, music room, writing and reading rooms; open air shelter, sun parlor, wide promenade decks; incomparable dining service with party tables for two, four or eight persons, meals being served during hours at passenger's own convenience.

This de luxe trip affords opportunity of visiting the world famous Florida resorts under the most delightful conditions, including the St. Johns River, the "American Nile," with its panorama of stately palms, picturesque orange groves, rare magnolias and exotic flowers, with occasional glimpses of big alligators and gorgeous birds.

The New York, Charleston and Jacksonville schedule includes a fleet of five steamers leaving New York regularly on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Stateroom reservations, tickets and other information may be obtained at
New Uptown Ticket Office, 489 Fifth Avenue
(near 42nd Street, opposite Public Library)
—or—
Passenger Traffic Department
CLYDE STEAMSHIP COMPANY
Pier 36, North River, New York

What to Do
after the theatre is quickly and agreeably settled with the suggestion of Shanley's delightful supper-entertainment
Vaudeville—the cream of metropolitan talent—until 1 A. M.
Special Luncheon
Noontime opportunity to enjoy Shanley's 12 to 2:30—Music—$1.00
SHANLEY'S
Broadway—43rd to 44th St.

Jamaica Central and South America
GREAT WHITE FLEET Steamship HEREDIA sails from New York about April 19th.
Full information about additional service on request.
UNITED FRUIT COMPANY
STEAMSHIP SERVICE
Passenger Traffic Department
17 Battery Place
City Ticket Office (Hotel Imperial)
1254 Broadway

INTERNATIONAL MERCANTILE MARINE LINES
AMERICAN
PHILADELPHIA—LIVERPOOL
Northland...April 16 Haverford...May 17
LEYLAND
BOSTON—LIVERPOOL
Only One Class Cabin
Winifredian...April 26 Bohemian...May 29
WHITE STAR
NEW YORK via HAVRE
To Liverpool
MEGANTIC.....APRIL 19
NEW YORK—LIVERPOOL
Lapland....April 19 Baltic.....May 10
Adriatic....April 28 Celtic.....May 14
OLYMPIC APR. 24, HALIFAX SOUTHAMPTON
N. Y.—AZORES—GIBRALTAR—ITALY
Canopic.....April 23
Offices, 9 Broadway, New York

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE
NEW YORK to ROTTERDAM via PLYMOUTH and HAVRE
S. S. ROTTERDAM.....April 23
S. S. NEW AMSTERDAM....May 14
For Rates and Further Information Apply General Passenger Office, 24 State St., N. Y.

NIAGARA TO THE SEA.
The all-water route. For illustrated guide, address John F. Pierce, Dept. 102, Canada Steamship Lines, Montreal, Canada.

Metropolitan Line
Passenger Service Starts Tuesday, April 15
All the way by water. Always in sight of land.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

The Place to Live

At Bay 37th St., near Benson Ave., 3 minutes' walk from the bay, 5 minutes' ride from the ocean, yet only a half hour from Manhattan; 7 room new stucco dwellings, with garages; open for inspection every day. Take West End subway to Bay Parkway Station. The Vaughn Properties Corp. Tel. 5754 Bath Beach.

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Send for particulars of our cozy 7-room Brick Homes; glass and screen inclosed porches; ready to occupy; on Brooklyn subway, 30 minutes from Times Square, 8 minutes from beaches. 5c. fare.

ALCO BUILDING CO.,
217 Broadway, N. Y. Barclay 4585.

Bargain, Brick Apartment

RENT $1,680. PRICE $10,000.
CLIENT WANTS MONEY.
McINERNEY, KLINCK REALTY CO., 1,140 FLATBUSH AV., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

ALONG THE SOUND FURNISHED HOUSES

Chas. Field Griffen & Co.,
11 East 42d St. Murray Hill—6441

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

CEDARHURST, L. I.

Two new, modern houses, one of twelve rooms, the other of nine rooms, each having three baths; all the latest improvements; never been occupied; fine location; for sale at a bargain; can be seen at any time.

MORGENTHAU JR. & CO.
206 BROADWAY PHONE CORT 3963

FOR SALE.

SOUTH SEA CLIFF, Long Island, adjacent Engineer's and North Shore Country Clubs. Summer and Winter dwelling, practically new, in restricted section, three bedrooms and bath, two servant rooms and bath, butler's pantry, enclosed porch, hot water heat, gas, electricity, two car garage, lot 235x180, on macadam road, $12,000, furnished or unfurnished. Owner moving to Florida. Box 567, Sea Cliff. Telephone Glen Cove 199.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

A MODERN

Apartment House

on Park Ave., East Orange,
Containing 20 families, of 4 & 5 rooms & bath. Leased to Oct. 1.

Rental $15,552
Expenses $8,275
Income $7,277

Shows 12% on Investment.

JOS. T. MULLIGAN
55 LIBERTY ST., N. Y. C.

Real Estate for Sale in New Jersey

BUSINESS changes compel owner to dispose of handsome home, stucco-stone; 10 rooms, bath, steam heat, electricity, fireplaces; garage, poultry houses; abundance fruit, ornamental trees, large ground; ideal location; 40 minutes out; $7,500; terms arranged.

SIEBENMANN, Hasbrouck Heights, N. J.

JERSEY COAST.

DEAL, ALLENHURST, SPRING LAKE.
165 B'way. JOHN D. MINER, Inc.
N. Y. C. LOCAL OFFICE: SPRING LAKE, N. J.

CONNECTICUT—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

FOR RENT

178-180 State St., cor. George, part of 3-sty. brick building, consisting of corner store, basement, two flights above, now occupied by Bronson & Platt, wholesale liquor house, who are compelled to vacate June 1. Freight elevator, steam heat. Approximately about 12,000 sq. ft. Building located in wholesale district. Suitable for manufacturing purpose.

A. L. NOTKINS & SONS,
23 Church St.,
Phone Liberty 4759. New Haven, Conn.

VIRGINIA—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

A Gentleman's Estate of 332 acres in Loudoun County, Virginia, near the historic town of Leesburg. Very desirable land in a high state of cultivation. Well fenced and watered. Good timber boundary. The owner's residence is of the English Manor house type, practically new, brick construction, fireproof, modern conveniences and in splendid condition. High elevation, from which are most commanding views. Climatic conditions unsurpassed. Commercial orchard of 22 acres, about 1,300 trees, 8 years old, of Stayman Winesaps and Rome Beauties. A full complement of outbuildings. Two hours by rail and auto from Washington. This is a perfect combination of home, money-making farm and orchard in a magnificent region. Price $90,000. Real Estate Investment Company. H. W. Hilleary, President. 816 Connecticut Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

SOME
DESIRABLE OFFICES
TO RENT IN THE
Mohawk Building
5th Ave. & 21st St.

Apply to
HORACE S. ELY & COMPANY
21 LIBERTY STREET
ON THE PREMISES.
Or to E. H. Van Ingen & Co.

1416 Broadway, N. E. Cor. 39th St.

Large and small, light, airy, inexpensive offices, facing Broadway; rent $25 to $75. Night elevator service. Apply Room 514, or E. B. English, 1,581 Broadway.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 26736.—In Bankruptcy.—NORMANNA CO., Inc., Bankrupt.

Normanna Co., Inc., was duly adjudicated bankrupt, on April 9th, 1919. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William street, City of New York, on April 24th, 1919, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 26077.—In Bankruptcy.—H. STANLEY CHASE, Bankrupt.

H. Stanley Chase was duly adjudicated bankrupt on March 18th, 1919. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, City of New York, on April 24th, 1919, at 11:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 26587.—In Bankruptcy.—GEORGE WEINSTEIN, Bankrupt.

George Weinstein was duly adjudicated bankrupt, on February 25th, 1919. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, City of New York, on April 24th, 1919, at 11 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 26703.—In Bankruptcy.—MEYER ISEAR, Bankrupt.

Meyer Isear was duly adjudicated bankrupt on March 26th, 1919. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, City of New York, on April 24th, 1919, at 12 M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

6:30 P. M.

Want advertisements for the daily edition of The New York Times must be received in The Times Building before 6:30 P. M. day previous to publication.

Want advertisements for insertion Sunday must be received by 3 P. M. Saturday.

CITY HOUSES—For Sale or To Let.

Manhattan.

House, 6-story brick, for 32 families, 3 stores, 108th, 2d Av., for sale below cost; proprietors reside California. Tumminelli Commonwealth Bank, 192 Bowery.

House, furnished, small, modern, well equipped, excellent style; near West 96th St. subway; April to November or longer. J 123 Times.

Bronx.

Two-family house, 12 rooms; open plumbing. Box 518, 1,464 3d Av.

Brooklyn.

Wanted, experienced party to lease high-class boarding house; immediate possession; private ocean front; large gardens; 35 minutes from 14th St., Manhattan, 5 cents fare; further particulars. G 131 Times.

Modern apartment houses; refined neighborhood; ideal location; opposite park; yearly rentals $13,000. Tel. Bedford 2206.

Queens.

For Sale.—Elegant 8-room, one-family dwelling in Richmond Hill, with garage; must be seen to be appreciated; $9,000; paved street; all improvements; parquet floors throughout. For particulars phone Richmond Hill 2621 or write owner. No brokers. C 458 Times Downtown.

Bargain, four lots, improved, near three subway stations, Barge Canal, Penn. R. R., suitable for loft building or garage; five minutes to Grand Central; price $2,500 each. W. Murphy, Plaza Court Bldg., L. I. City.

A few select houses in good location, Jamaica, Hollis, and Queens; prices $6,500 to $15,000. W. V. Champlin, Hillside and Grand Avs., Jamaica, N. Y. Telephone Jamaica 1039.

City Houses Wanted.

Unfurnished House Wanted.—Five good master bedrooms, about six servants rooms; elevator; if possible, five bathrooms; house to be modern in every way; location between Park and Fifth Avenues, and 60th and 85th Streets. Write only. Apartment 8C. 780 Madison Av.

Will buy modern American basement residence, in perfect order; location 60th to 90th St., 5th to Park Av.; principals or attorneys only; no brokers; state fullest particulars, price and assessed value; might rent; responsible. R 59 Times.

COUNTRY HOUSES—Sale or To Let.

Westchester County.

For Sale.—High-class, all-year residence, 14 rooms, 3 baths, garage; corner plot, 250 ft front; 35 minutes Grand Central Depot; situated Yonkers; unobstructed river view; 2 minutes to station; convenient golf, boat clubs; very best surroundings. Write Harrington, 33 Old Broadway, or phone Morningside 3483.

For Sale, Westchester County.—For $6,500, house at Harrison, N. Y., 45 minutes Grand Central, near station; grounds 100x100; 7 rooms and bath, pantry, attic, gas, electricity; short ride to Rye Beach. E. J. Emelin, Mamaroneck, N. Y.

On the Hudson, 30 minutes from 42d St. by New York Central, 9-room shingled cottage, land 60x200; garage; steam heat, river views; sale at $10,000; reasonable terms. Bellows & Warren, Getty Sq., Yonkers.

For Sale, Park Hill on Hudson, (next station to Yonkers.)—Fine house, 10 rooms, 3 baths; plot 50x120; all improvements; 30 minutes Grand Central; $12,000. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

Attractive nine-room house, completely furnished; silver, linen; player piano; electricity, gas; garage; ideal location; rent $135. 267 South Columbus Av., Mt. Vernon. 2485-J.

$500 cash, balance monthly, buys nice cottage high ground, large plot above Yonkers. Rose, 7 West 45th St. Tel. Bryant 2729.

Long Island.

H. FRANKFORT,
RENTING SPECIALIST,
ROCKAWAY PENINSULAR.
17 Beach 90th St., Far Rockaway.
Phone 253-235-236-237 Far Rockaway.

Broadway, Flushing, and Bayside, for sale; desirable homes, 6 and 8 rooms, with bath; near station; immediate possession. H. D. Lewis, 47 West 34th St., Tel. Greeley 6896.

COUNTRY HOMES.
$5,000 UPWARD. EASY TERMS.
Building plan and descriptive folder free.
HYDE & BAXTER,
Port Washington, L. I.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

395-7-9 BROADWAY
Southwest Corner Walker St.
Modern 15-Story Office Bldg.
ENTIRE FIFTH FLOOR
ABOUT 6,000 SQ. FEET
Desirable Seventh floor space
Other Offices $360 and $2,500
LIGHT 6 ELEVATORS HEAT
Superintendent on Premises
JOHN J. HALLERON,
252 *West 138th Street.*
'Phone Audubon—1908, 1008.

Offices to Rent
in WATSON BUILDING, 256 Church St., cor. Franklin St. Apply Room 36.

BROOKLYN.

CHOICE LIGHT FLOORS
Borough Hall, Brooklyn.
853 Fulton St., at the junction of Washington, Myrtle and Court Sts., and with subway, elevated and surface lines at the door.

Two exceptionally light lofts, each containing 2,000 square feet and each with forty foot of frontage. Suitable for show rooms or light manufacturing.

Rent $1,800 yearly for both or $1,000 for either. Immediate possession. Lease to suit. Apply through your own broker or SCHULTE REALTY CO., 384 Broadway, N. Y. Phone Franklin 2230.

FACTORIES FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Water Front
on the Hudson
At Edgewater
immediately south of ferry.
Rail Facilities—Lighterage Limits.
DESIRABLE
FACTORY or WAREHOUSE SITE.
Size 187x920
Solid Fill, 187x300.
Price $150,000
Jos. T. Mulligan
55 Liberty St., N. Y. C.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

West End Ave. & 80th St.

Seven rooms, all light (8 master bedrooms), elevator, electric light; rent from May 15th or June 1st; $1,500 per annum. Apply David Lamb, 400 West End Ave. Tel. Schuyler 9376.

COUNTRY HOUSES—Sale or To Let.

Long Island.

Can give immediate possession of new tiled roof, hollow tile and stucco house on plot 156x140 feet, Port Washington, Long Island; house contains living room, 14x27 feet, with Hy-Tex fireplace; spacious centre hall, dining room paneled in American black walnut, with fireplace; kitchen with combination gas and coal range; large butler's pantry; six sleeping rooms, three baths; laundry in basement; house is steam heated, connected with gas and electricity; telephone installed; two-car garage; five large trees and plenty of shrubbery on plot; water privileges for bathing and yachting; churches, excellent schools, three yacht clubs, two golf links, tennis courts adjacent; price $26,000; terms negotiable. Tel. Port Washington 206, or write Mrs. C. E. Tuxill, Port Washington, Long Island.

New Jersey.

HOMES FOR SALE.

At Ridgewood, N. J.; several desirable homes in Ridgewood, one of New York's finest suburban home towns; 60 manufacturing; all homes; full particulars, including photographs, &c., at either office.

S. S. WALSTRUM-GORDON & FORMAN,
120 Broadway, N. Y. Rector 7718.
Ridgewood, N. J. Tel. 535.

ON THE PALISADES.

Two acres, 8-room modern house, all improvements; barn, garage; 6 minutes to Englewood, N. J., station. Apply for price and details, Box 414, Englewood, N. J.

TELEPHONE ME NOW.

Attractive 6 and 7 room modern homes; prices reasonable; terms easy; 30-minute ride; 8c commutation. John A. Baldwin, 80 Maiden Lane, N. Y. C. Tel. John 5047.

Mountain Lakes, N. J.—Completed modern residence, furnished or unfurnished, for sale or rent; see it appreciate; must sacrifice. W. L. Sawyer, 15 Park Row, New York.

6 rooms, bath, modern dwelling; half hour out, Erie; all improvements; near station; $4,200, easy terms. W. Butscher, 154 Nassau St. Telephone 3806 Beekman.

New York State.

GENTLEMAN'S HOME.

with five acres of land, overlooking the Hudson; rare construction, beautiful parquet floors, new oil decoration, best plumbing; big trees, garden, barn, garage; $15,000. Telephone 2596 Beekman. Howard Goldsmith, 63 Park Row.

Country Houses Wanted.

Small furnished house or bungalow wanted; must be nicely located, near water and forest, commuting distance. C. Friederich, 1,038 3d Av.

SUMMER HOMES—Furnished.

Westchester County.

Attractively furnished house from June 1 to Oct. 1. Chester Hill section; seven rooms, two baths, sun parlor, sleeping porch; garage; $125 month. Geo. E. Taylor, 310 E. Sidney Av., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

Long Island.

Furnished home, rent, season, Kew Gardens, L. I., one block from station; ten rooms, two baths; modern. Telephone Richmond Hill 4810.

New Jersey.

New eight rooms; modern conveniences; garage, garden; Greenwood Lake, N. Y. Telephone Columbus 921.

Maine.

A seven-room cottage on coast of Maine, near Bar Harbor. For particulars address Mrs. N. W. Paton, 32 Boston Terrace, Bridgeport, Conn.

Summer Homes Wanted—Furnished.

Wanted, for months June, July, and August furnished house in Montclair or Bloomfield, N. J., near trolley line; family consists of woman with child 3 years old; husband U. S. Army officer overseas. Communicate by letter, Tipton, 305 West 98th St., N. Y. C.

Wanted.—Summer home, modern, with all conveniences; New Jersey coast, preferably Allenhurst, and facing ocean. Write Room 204, Hotel Astor.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

Bronx—For Sale or To Let.

BARGAIN.

Plot 75x100, west side Prospect Av., 50 feet north of 149th St. Mooney, 333 East 24th St.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Edgemere.—Beautiful 12-room house, 2 baths, electric lights; five minutes to station, 10 minutes to beach; fine section; price $6,500, will take $750 down, balance like season rent. Rose 7 West 45th St. Tel. Bryant 2728.

At Elmhurst, best section; beautiful 7-room Queen Anne garden cottage with garage; need $2,000 cash; balance on terms; act quick. Bledenkapp, 25th St. and Subway, Elmhurst.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

Corcoran Manor, Mt. Vernon.—14-room house; all modern improvements; garage; plot 100x200, fronting on two avenues; trolley in rear of property; best location in Mount Vernon; for sale or lease; brokers protected. James E. Barry, 4,249 Broadway.

If you can pay $400 down you can build a bungalow at Hastings-on-Hudson; monthly payments. Write Edwards, 11 West 45th St.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Huntington, L. I.—7-Room house with 1 or more acres of ground; easy terms. Owner, J. Schmitt, 1219 Herkimer St., Brooklyn.

Great Neck Estates.—Section D; lot 60x100; corner Elm St. and Willow Place; at a sacrifice. G 132 Times.

Great Neck Estates.—Section D; lot 60x110, on Maple Av.; price worth while to investigate. Address G 133 Times.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Commuting.—Acre bungalow camp sites, hour out, Erie, $300; easy terms. Five-room camp bungalow, $600. W. Butscher, 154 Nassau St. Tel. 3806 Beekman.

Caldwell.—Large building plot. Particulars, Owner, 39 Forest St., Montclair, N. J.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

For Sale.—An island just off Short Beach, Conn., with a six-room bungalow (furnished) and a 28-foot motorboat with tender; just the place you were wishing for this Summer. H. Ross Clark, 15 Court St., White Plains, N. Y., owner.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

Leaseholds wanted, garages and auto sales rooms; nothing too small or too large; old stables considered; in or out of town; interested only in solid propositions. D. M., 130 Times.

Experienced in leasing for the last 15 years, wants to lease high-class property with cash security. Address Edward Goldberg, 742 East 176th St.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

OFFICES.—ENTIRE 11TH FLOOR OF GOOD OFFICE BUILDING NEAR GRAND CENTRAL FOR RENT; 10,000 SQUARE FEET. RENT $14,000, 4 YEARS' LEASE. CUSHMAN & WAKEFIELD, INC., 50 EAST 42D ST.

500 FIFTH AVE., AT 42D ST.
ENTIRE FLOOR 5,000 SQ. FEET.
Excellent light; immediate possession.
E. J. GUILFOYLE & CO.,
TEL. CORTLANDT—7475. 165 B'WAY.

Two nice, large corner rooms (unfurnished) for commercial or other business offices; in exclusive neighborhood. 118 Madison Ave., corner 30th St.

STORE TO LET AT SCARSDALE.
Good opening for butcher's business, market or general merchandise. Address Benjamin Edwards, Scarsdale, N. Y. Phone 236.

Two magnificent large rooms; newly decorated; parquet floor; best location in town; suitable for high-grade business. 11 East 43d St., 1st floor.

Studio, furnished for work, 17x35, skylight, telephone, electric light, sleeping accommodations; reasonable; until October. Ball, 163 West 25th.

Will subdivide floor to allow 3,000 sq. ft. for office or light manufacturing in The Evening Mail Bldg., 25 City Hall Place.

Mail privileges, $3.00; excellent service; telephone attendant. Duane, 309 Broadway, Suite 807.

Large one-story building and 16 stalls, with vacant lot 40x92 on Avenue C. Bohlen, 296 3d Av.

Business space, stores, lofts, buildings; all sizes, localities; tell me your requirements. Ephraim Buckwald, 113 East 120th St.

Office Space—Part of front office; direct light; Astor Building; $25; references. 52 Broadway, Room 1104. Broad 3308.

English half basement in brownstone house for business purposes. 118 Madison Ave.

Loft wanted above 18th st.; about $3,000. J. Korostoff & Son, 1140 Broadway.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

Light top floor loft, 2,500x3,000 feet, for photo-engraving purposes; preferably near traffic centre. K 513 Times Downtown.

Factory space wanted, suitable for children's apparel; about 2,500 square feet; located between 17th and 33d. R 67 Times.

Office wanted, unfurnished, without service; references exchanged; state size and rental. H 666 Times Downtown.

Want to buy or lease a stable near 125th St., East or West. Norman Denver, 3,807 Broadway.

Small furnished office or desk room wanted, vicinity 42d and Broadway. L 69 Times.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

5TH AV., 23.—Large, sunny room, in private home. Phone Stuyvesant 8054.

80TH ST., (163 Lexington Av.)—Attractively furnished two rooms and bath, including excellent meals; $27 weekly up; also one room and bath, with meals; $22 weekly up; women only; complete hotel service. Hotel Rutledge. Telephone Madison Square 6160.

49TH, EAST, (between 5th and Madison Aves.)—Attractively furnished apartment, 2 rooms, bath and kitchenette. Phone Plaza 9557.

55TH, 116 EAST, (Near Park Av.)—High-class six-room furnished apartment; rent $250 per month; can be seen after 2 P. M.

57TH.—Front apartment; 2 rooms and alcove and bath; near Central Park; newly furnished; balcony, awnings, breakfast if desired. Telephone 4556 Plaza mornings.

66TH AND LEXINGTON, (Corner.)—Attractively furnished apartment, 4 rooms and bath, kitchen, from May 1 to October, or 3 months' lease, $200 monthly. Phone Perrin, Plaza 5501.

69TH, 20 EAST.—2 rooms, bath, kitchenette, well furnished; $100. Murray Hill 9363 or Superintendent.

70TH, 103 EAST.—7-room, 2-bath duplex apartment; $175; May 15 to Sept. 15; references required; seen by appointment. Telephone Rhinelander 3603.

40 EAST 51ST ST.

Attractively furnished one, two, and three room apartment, by month or year; meals if desired.

ATTENTION!—APARTMENTS, furnished, two and three rooms and bath, $17.50 weekly and up; full hotel service; one block from subway. HOTEL ST. LOUIS, 34 East 32d St. HOTEL SENTON, 35 East 27th St.

APARTMENTS, handsomely furnished, east, west side; choice buildings; long, short leases. Clark Realty, 347 Madison Av. Vanderbilt 1450.

MADISON AV., 1070.—Furnished apartment, seven large light rooms, two baths; rent $250 month; immediate possession. F. Vitale, telephone 344 Lenox.

MADISON AVE., in the 90s.—Will sublet 7-room apartment, beautifully furnished, from May to October, $185. I. Unger, 35 Nassau St., City.

MADISON SQUARE, 57.—To sublet, furnished apartments, 1, 2, and 3 rooms; hotel service; reasonable rates for Summer.

SIX rooms, 2 baths, beautifully furnished, until October; $225 month. Telephone Lenox 5137.

Furnished—West Side.

12TH, 521 WEST, (near B'way.)—Five-room apartment for Summer months; newly furnished; light and airy; $100. Apt. 84. Telephone Cathedral 7246.

43D ST., 236 WEST.—Two rooms, bath. Telephone Madison Square 4078, 1134.

45TH, 341 WEST.—New elevator building; cleanliness; furnishings unequaled; 1-2-3 rooms, bath, shower; tiled kitchens, kitchenette; no questionable applicants; highest references; $55-$100 monthly. Tel. Bryant 6255.

49TH, 221 WEST.—Attractively furnished 5-room corner modern elevator apartment. Inquire Yeoman.

50'S, NEAR 5TH AV.—Handsome apartment, two rooms, kitchenette, bath, $110; also 57th, elegant apartment, three rooms, kitchenette, bath, $125. Elberson, 25 W. 42d.

55TH, 204 WEST.—6 rooms, bath, completely furnished, grand piano; until Oct. 1; $165. Dr. Gentle, Circle 2000.

55TH, 347 WEST.—Sublet beautiful two rooms, kitchenette apartment. Columbus 8466. Ellwood.

56TH, 208 WEST, (Thorndyke Apt. Hotel.)—Attractive suite, 2 rooms and bath; full hotel service; low weekly, monthly rates.

56TH, 34 WEST.—Two rooms and bath suite; gentlemen only.

57TH, 200 WEST.—Four-room apartment to sublet from May to October, furnished or unfurnished; $250 monthly; exposures: east, west, and southern exposures; 12th floor. Call between 12 and 1. R. West.

57TH, 27 WEST.—Two rooms, bath and kitchen; shown 1 to 3 P. M.

58TH, 57 WEST.—Corner apartment, two rooms, bath; southern exposure; $85; till November.

59TH, 222 WEST, (The Gainsborough.)—Facing Central Park, duplex apartment, furnished; can be occupied immediately. Telephone Circle 5600.

70'S, WEST.—Handsome apartment, 7 rooms, 3 baths, $200; also 90's, on Riverside Drive, 6 rooms, 2 baths, piano, $100. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

71ST, 10 WEST.—2 VERY LARGE, MAGNIFICENTLY FURNISHED ROOMS, BATH, KITCHENETTE; OPEN FIREPLACE; UNUSUAL ACCOMMODATIONS; MAID SERVICE; BREAKFAST OPTIONAL.

72D, 152 WEST.—Two exceptionally large, beautifully furnished rooms with bath and kitchenette; electricity, maid service.

72D TO 116TH.—Handsomely furnished sublet apartments. Telephone Clark Realty, Vanderbilt 1450.

74TH, 103 WEST.—Furnished suite with kitchen and bath, also single room.

75TH, 57 WEST.—Handsomely furnished apartment, seven exceptionally large, light rooms, to Sept. 15. La Rochelle, Apt. 62.

79TH, 230 WEST.—Corner apartment, 6 rooms and 3 baths; all outside; completely furnished; possession April 25. A. E. Fountain, Apt. 41.

79TH ST., 307 WEST.—8 outside rooms, 2 baths; 6th floor; May-October; $225; piano. Schuyler 9600. Apartment E-6.

80TH, 140 WEST.—Large rooms, unusually well furnished, in handsome residence; references required.

86TH, 204 WEST.—Attractive 7-room apt.; convenient location; sublet until Oct.; reasonable to desirable tenant. Apt 4-E.

87TH, 176 WEST.—Four-room housekeeping apartment, beautifully furnished, for rent from June to October. Apply Kay Anderson before April 17 and after 24th. Telephone appointment Schuyler 4178.

91ST ST., 27 WEST.—High-class furnished apartment, 2 rooms and bath, maid service; $85.

98TH ST., 307-311 WEST. (Hotel Schuyler Arms.)—Subway to 96th, two blocks up and one block west; leases are not required, but references are; newly furnished suites of two, three, four, five, and six rooms, from $75 to $180 a month; with or without kitchens; maid service, gas, electricity, kitchen equipment, &c., included; in the heart of the best residential section of New York City; restaurant of quality.

98TH, 207 WEST, (Apt. 2-B.)—High-class apartment, two large rooms, bath, kitchenette, handsomely furnished, twin beds; May-October, sooner; $100 monthly. 2101 Riverside.

98TH ST., (West End Av.)—Six rooms, three baths, all outside, 11th floor, sublet June 1-Sept. 1, $175 a month; no children; references. J 138 Times.

107TH, 322 WEST.—Handsome residence floors, 3 spacious rooms, bath; overlooking Riverside; service; electricity; reasonable rates; or unfurnished.

113TH, 511 WEST.—Attractive 5-room apartment, completely furnished, grand piano; May 15 to Sept. 15; inquire mornings only. Apartment 63. Telephone Cathedral 9390.

113TH, 544 WEST.—High-class apartment, 2 rooms, bath; nicely furnished; rent $70; dining room in building. Cathedral 7715.

114TH ST., 514 WEST. (Apt. 43.)—Five rooms and bath, two bedrooms, opposite Columbia University, $100 monthly, May to October. Phone Cathedral 6486.

117TH, 353 WEST.—Five rooms, completely, elegantly furnished, except table silver; lease to Oct. 31; $80 per month; possession April 1. Apartment 27. Morningside 2295.

118TH, 430 WEST.—Apartment 2, 3 rooms, kitchen, bath; May 1st, earlier; opposite Columbia University. Call 10-2.

122D, 520 WEST.—Five-room furnished apartment; elevator. Superintendent, on premises.

123D, 547 WEST, (Broadway.)—Elevator, front apartment, 6 rooms, bath; $70 month. Rose.

149TH, 450 WEST, (Corner Convent Av.)—Two rooms, kitchenette, bath; outside; $65.

150TH, 539 WEST.—Four rooms, bath, all conveniences; May 1; $80. Apply premises.

167TH ST., 560 WEST.—Seven-room apartment to let; southern exposure; finest view over river and Palisades; fireproof building. See J. Diehl, Mgr.

177TH, 500 WEST.—Elevator apartment; 4 nice, clean, light rooms; all conveniences; telephone, electricity, shower; April 15 to Oct. 1; references; $65. Walker, Apt. 5-N, 3,510 St. Nicholas. Call before 6.

180TH, 550 WEST.—Four large, airy outside rooms, comfortably furnished, from May 15. Apartment 1D. Phone 8461 St. Nicholas.

APARTMENT SEEKING SIMPLIFIED.—For Spring and Summer bargain opportunities consult Wickliffe Grey, Apartment Specialist; 289 West 73d. Columbus 3074.

Attractive Apartments. Hotel Conveniences At Apartment Rates. Inspection Invited.
THE CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY.
110th St., between Amsterdam & Columbus Av. Fully furnished Apartment rented monthly. 2 Rooms with kitchenette & bath from $50 up. 3 Rooms with kitchenette & bath from $70 up. Telephone Academy 613 for further information. Linen and maid service if desired. Two blocks east of Broadway Subway, near 8th and 9th Avs. "L." Reference essential.

BRIGHT, well furnished three-room suite, in apartment off Drive; piano, all conveniences; suitable for three; reasonable. Cathedral 8876.

BROADWAY AND 61ST, (The Pasadena.)—Beautifully furnished two and three rooms, bath, kitchenette; hotel service; immediate possession; $125 to $200 monthly. Phone 4400 Columbus.

BROADWAY, 2,647, (100th St.)—Elegantly furnished 5 rooms, bath; beautiful location; cool. Phone for appointment Riverside 1151.

BROADWAY, 2534, (near 95th,)—2-3 Rooms, bath; maid service, linen; $70.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 70.—Beautiful studio, Apartment G, 12th floor, furnished or unfurnished.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—West Side.

EDGECOMBE AV., 68, (corner 138th.)—High class corner apartment of five rooms; new period furniture, all modern improvements; facing park; two blocks from "L;" bus passes door; rent $100 monthly. For particulars apply Leon Sobel, 215 Manhattan Av. 1947 Academy.

GENTLEMAN going West for several months will rent desirable, well-furnished apartment, 2 rooms, bath, kitchen. Call Circle 4849, between 8-9 P. M., for appointment.

MANHATTAN AV., 215, (Alcazar.) 1710 Acad. Capitol, 107 West 109th. 1611 Academy.—2 and 3 rooms, bath and kitchenette, beautifully furnished; elevator; all modern improvements; rent $50-$65 per month.

MARRIED COUPLE will share beautifully furnished apartment, bath, Riverside Drive, with married couple, gentleman; plenty light, sunshine, and music; meals optional. Homelike. 150 Times.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 838.—Attractively furnished two rooms, single or en suite; private family. Audubon 8100, Apt. 5-F.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 548.—7 rooms, bath, lavatories; unsurpassed view; unrivaled Summer.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 67.—9th floor, corner, all overlooking Hudson; luxuriously furnished. Schuyler 4046.

THE REGAL APARTMENTS.
55th St. and 7th Av. New fireproof apartment house; elaborately furnished suites of 1 room and bath, $75; 2 rooms, bath, $100 to $150; every modern improvement, including maid service; references required.

To sublet, tastefully furnished apartment, living room, kitchen, two bedrooms, bath; reasonable until October. Bath, 82 West 12th.

TWO LARGE attractive rooms; bath and kitchenette; May to October, or longer; rent $175; excellent location. Telephone Bryant 2652.

WEST END AV., (Cor. 90th St.)—Attractive duplex apartment, nicely furnished, from about June 1st to Oct. 1st; 10 rooms and 3 baths. Telephone Riverside 4407 between 9 and 10 A. M.

WEST END AV.—10 ROOMS, 3 BATHS; SPLENDIDLY FURNISHED. TEL. 2325 ACADEMY.

Unfurnished—East Side.

318T ST., 131 EAST.—Apartment four rooms and bath, second floor; studio first floor; $80 and $40.

50'S.—In the 50's, near Park Av., two rooms and bath; $75 to $80; large living rooms. Payson McL. Merrill Co., 9 East 44th. Telephone Murray Hill 3500.

55TH ST., 13 EAST.—Attractive two-room apartments with service; $1,500 yearly. Royal Scott Guilan, 542 Fifth Av.

87TH, 51 EAST.—Three rooms, bath, kitchenette; all improvements; $65; May 1.

89TH, 407 EAST.—Living room, 15x30, 6 large windows, south and east exposure; kitchenette, bath; 1st floor.

497H, 11 EAST. — Two-room apartments, kitchenettes, modern improvements; possession May 1; best references required. Superintendent.

Unfurnished—West Side.

56TH ST., 21 WEST.—Apartment to let, 11th floor, front. Apply on premises.

63D ST., 28 WEST.—Studio, 2 rooms, bath; $60-$75. Superintendent, premises.

80'S, WEST, high-class apartment, seven rooms, two baths, $1,500; 80's, West, nine rooms, three baths $2,400; 100's, on Riverside Drive seven rooms, two baths, $1,800. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

94TH, 319 WEST.—Seven rooms, bath; first class; near Riverside Drive; sunshine, elevator and steam heat. Apply superintendent.

100TH, 813 WEST.—Newly decorated one and two rooms, kitchenette, and bath apartments.

180TH, 660 WEST.—To lease from April 15, 7-room elevator apartment overlooking Broadway. Apply Superintendent.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 333, (corner 93d St.)—The Turin, highest type apartment building; 6, 7, 8, 9 rooms, 2 and 3 baths; rent $1,500 to $2,700. Apply owner on premises. Telephone Riverside 3521.

12 FIFTH AV.,

Finest section Greenwich Village,

One, two, three room suites,

private baths, maid

and elevator service.

FOUR ROOMS, facing Riverside Drive; rent $85. Inquire Hudson View Construction Co., office, 900 Riverside Drive, corner 161st St. Telephone Audubon 4857.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 790.—To sublet, five beautiful rooms in a strictly fireproof building one block from subway; $85 per month; must be seen to be appreciated. A. J. Odell, Audubon, 5,400.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 725, (at 150th St.)—Very attractive, unfurnished 2 rooms, 4 baths; facing river; high-class, fireproof apartment; all outside rooms; sublet from May 1; $200 monthly. Apartment 10B.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 440, (N. E. corner 116th St.)—The Paterno, seven-room apartment and two baths; (facing the Drive;) will sublet or lease. Telephone Morningside 8440.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 240, (at 96th St.)—High-class apartment hotel; applications now being received for apartments of one, two, and three rooms; $60 to $125.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 260.—7 ROOMS, 3 BATHS; HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR; $2,100.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (corner 112th St.)—7 rooms, 2 baths. Cathedral 7067.

WEST END AVE., 6504-6 or 7 room apartment or studio building for physician. Stern.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

Small furnished apartment or pleasant room wanted by young business man in good appearing building; give as full details as possible, with price. R 55 Times.

50th to 72d, West.—Cozily furnished suite, kitchenette and bath; $90; no lease. Tel. Bowling Green 9696. L 73 Times.

Unfurnished.

7-Room elevator, corner apartment, between 72d and 106th Sts. 42d St. Commercial Studio. 138 West 42d St.

Three or four rooms, town or country, for young couple. L 72 Times.

Small apartment below 70th St. Telephone Mrs. Hookes, Farragut 395.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

30TH, (163 Lexington Av.)—Rooms, sunny; telephone, elevator; well furnished; excellent service; $10 weekly up; including elegant meals, $16 weekly; front rooms, with running water, $18 weekly; with bath, $23 weekly; refined women. Hotel Rutledge.

38TH, 120 EAST.—Attractive, newly furnished room, connecting bath, in private residence; gentleman; references; evenings; breakfast optional.

MADISON AV., 118, (cor. 30th.)—Several high class furnished rooms to respectable parties, at convenient Summer rates.

MADISON AV., 735, (cor. 64th.)—Newly decorated large rooms, private bath, $12 week; single room, $5. Ed. Krehl.

MADISON AV., 829.—Sublet elegantly furnished room, private bath; telephone.

PARK AV., (near 83d St.)—Large, southern exposure, high-class, private family; no children; $15 week. Phone Lenox 6858.

West Side.

16TH, 51 WEST.—For artistic people, single and double rooms; pleasant house.

19TH, 336 WEST.—Extra large front room in private family for two refined young men; modern conveniences; terms moderate.

68TH, 11 WEST.—Choice suite of two rooms and bath; electricity, telephone; convenient to "L" and subway; gentlem

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

TINNER wanted on milk and ice cream cans. Hopwood Retinning Works, 1,075 Cypress Av., Brooklyn.

TRAFFIC MAN.—Situation wanted as traffic manager; can take full charge of shipping, receiving, and stock departments; have had 17 years' experience in a large manufacturing company. X 285 Times Annex.

TYPIST.—Young man, aggressive, 22, possessing executive ability; well recommended. K 527 Times Downtown.

VALET.—Japanese, young, obliging and competent, wants a position as personal valet to a gentleman, either in city or country; is competent to shave, take entire charge of all packing, securing of railway or steamer accommodations and hotel reservations, if necessary; understands figures and accounts; can furnish references covering 8½ years' experience. Address "I." 179½ Maplewood Av., Maplewood, N. J.

YOUNG BRITISHER, well educated, fluent in Spanish and acquainted with Latin-American customs, wishes employment traveling representative or salesman in Latin-American [illegible] Times.

YOUNG MAN, 20, Italian speaking, now student of import-export trade, wishes position in a house where ability, activity, character, and a good education will procure advancement. G 779 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, possessing initiative and executive ability, desires connect reliable house; high school graduate; 2 years' selling experience; recently released U. S. Navy. G 161 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (22,) speaking Spanish, high school education, and willing, wants a position with reliable firm where Spanish and English are essential. Address 247 York St., Jersey City.

YOUNG MAN, (18,) stenographer, typist beginner; knowledge of dictaphone; 3 years high school, good penman; salary $14. Landor, 9 East 119th St., phone Harlem 2238.

YOUNG MEN, two, wish work on farm; willing to work hard as long as well paid; one discharged from the army. R 53 Times.

YOUNG MAN, neat appearance, would like to connect with reliable manufacturing concern to sell and assist inside. Moe Levy, 750 Rockaway Av., Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN, (22,) discharged soldier, adaptable, good education, desires connections, preferably to be broken in selling. G 658 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, energetic, 23, neat appearance, possessing general office and shipping experience, desires opportunity offering advancement. B 902 Times Harlem.

YOUNG MAN, (17,) educated, wishes position with chance to advance to salesman. Box 50, 324 Rockaway Av., Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN, (22,) high school education, 2 years' selling experience, desires to connect with reliable concern. D 42 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 19, stenographer, assist bookkeeper, experience, reference, willing. K 517 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (20,) acquainted with materials, dress house connection desired. D 19 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (18,) experienced invoice clerk, desires position export house. K 531 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (19,) high school education, experienced, desires clerical position. F 7 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 20, desires evening work, anything; store bookkeeper, stenographer. G 793 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, college graduate, (22;) technical and business experience. G 781 Times Downtown.

Employment Agencies.

JAPANESE AGENCY.—Reliable cooks, butlers, chauffeurs, housemen. 101 West 42d. Bryant 7787.

HELP WANTED—Female.

ASSISTANT TO DENTIST.—State age and salary expected. A 19 Times.

ATTENDANT, trained, for old lady; must have experience with mental cases; salary $50 per month; write, stating phone number. J 198 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer, capable taking off trial balance; systematic, accurate with figures; quick worker; state age, nationality, experience, and references. Apply by letter only. Crystal Chemical Co., 861 Westchester Av.

BOOKKEEPER-TYPIST, one who can take trial balance, $25, start; advancement. United Manufacturing Trimming Co., 152 West 25th St.

BOOKKEEPER, thoroughly experienced double entry, capable taking full charge for wholesale fruit concern; state full particulars. K 529 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, ASSISTANT, quick typist, good and steady position. Green, 98 Lafayette St.

CASHIER wanted, for high-class movie theatre, short hours; apply, with references at 10 A. M. City Hall Theatre, 31 Park Row.

CASHIER, tube system; experience. Call Weisbecker, 268-270 West 125th St.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Inquire 52 East 61st St.

CLERK in lunch room department of large concern; should be graduate of high school; state age, experience, if any, and salary expected. K 462 Times Downtown.

COMPTOMETER Operator Wanted. Call at once, John E. Ranson, 30 Church St., N. Y.

COOK for plain cooking, small family, country, near New York. Call Monday, 9 to 12, Apt. 12A, 808 West End Av., Allendale Apt.

DEMONSTRATOR of walking doll; must be good-looking, petite, intelligent and exceptionally capable; good salary and percentage. Manhattan Doll Co., 541 5th Av.

DENTAL ASSISTANT, experienced, cultured, for highest class practice. Address with full particulars and references, Z 323 Times Annex.

DESIGNER on popular-price cotton and silk underwear. Goldstein, Kirschner Co., 876 Broadway.

DICTAPHONE OPERATORS; high-class positions; salaries $18-$20. Miss Charash, Room 227, 280 Broadway.

DRAPERS.

HARRY COLLINS

REQUIRES

WAIST AND SKIRT DRAPERS.

We offer congenial conditions and half day Saturday all year; salaries are in keeping with ability, and season lasts 52 weeks.

CALL ANY TIME,
9 EAST 57TH STREET.

DRAPERS, finishers, examiners on cotton dresses, experienced; steady work, good pay. Stein Bros., 104 5th Av., 19th floor.

DRESSMAKERS.

FINISHERS ON WAISTS,

SKIRTS AND SLEEVES;

LINING HANDS;

ALSO INSIDE MESSENGERS.

HALF HOLIDAY SATURDAY.

COME PREPARED TO WORK.

M'NALLY, 15 W. 81ST.

EXPERIENCED SALESWOMEN.

Steady positions; excellent salaries, with commissions.

GLOVES.

INFANTS' WEAR.

CHILDREN'S HATS.

NEGLIGES.

HOSIERY.

KNITTED UNDERWEAR.

Apply daily, Best & Co., Employment Office, 7 W. 35th St., 8:30 to 10:30 A. M., 12 to 1 P. M.

FASHION ARTIST wanted to do pen-and-ink and half-tone drawings for reproduction; write experience and salary required. J 161 Times.

FINISHERS,

HARRY COLLINS

requires

FINISHERS, waist, sleeve, skirt.

We offer congenial conditions and half day Saturday all year; salaries are in keeping with ability and season lasts 52 weeks.

CALL ANY TIME.
9 EAST 57TH STREET.

FINISHERS AND HELPERS; LONG SEASON. LA VELLE CO., 333 5TH AV.

FOREWOMAN ASSISTANT to take charge of trimming department by children's cap and hat house; only those experienced in this line considered; state particulars; replies confidential. A. B., 806 Times Downtown.

GENERAL HOUSEWORKER, (white,) four in family; no washing; city reference. 468 Riverside Drive, corner 119th St., Apartment 83. Telephone 8826 Morningside.

GENERAL HOUSEWORKER. — First class, sleep in preferred; good salary. Apartment 21, 611 West 114th St.

GENERAL HOUSEWORKER, white, small family; high wages; country in Summer. Corner, 600 West 146th. Phone Audubon 4277.

GIRLS OVER 18
to fold paper patterns; paid while learning $10; after training earn on piece work $25-$30 weekly; work is steady all year round and under ideal working conditions; no machinery. Apply to
BUTTERICK PUBLISHING CO.,
Spring and MacDougal Sts.
3 blocks north Franklin St. Station on 9th Av. L or 7th Av. subway.

GIRL WANTED, IN SAMPLE DEPARTMENT, LACE AND EMBROIDERY HOUSE; IDEAL SURROUNDINGS; NOT A FACTORY; GOOD ADVANCEMENT IF ANY ABILITY SHOWN. SCHWARZ & MACK, INC., 28 WEST 22D.

GIRL, must be 16, intelligent, to keep samples of leather goods clean and in order; good handwriting necessary; chance for advancement. Apply between 9 and 10 A. M., Hauser & Weil, 329 5th Av.

GIRLS to fold and stamp paper patterns; steady position. S. T. Taylor Co., 500 5th Av.

GIRLS to work in sorting and packing department crude drug house; $11. 256 Front St., New York City.

GIRL to learn carpet and wallpaper designing; bring drawings. Fauser, 373 4th Av.

GOVERNESS, French or Swiss, for two girls, 8 and 13 years old. Apply at 46 West 76th St. on Monday from 10 to 11.

HAND SEWERS.—Good hands wanted for hand sewing blouses and lingerie; good pay. Duverrier, 12 East 48th St.

HOUSEMAID, general, (white;) small family, good wages, no laundry. Call Sunday, 448 Riverside Drive, Apt. 22. Morningside 2007.

HOUSEWORKER, small house in country; no washing; family of two adults, child, and nurse. Call before 10, 50 Arthur St., Yonkers. Telephone Rector 9770.

HOUSEMAID, general, for suburbs; small family; no wash; $40. Apply Room 1404, 516 5th Av.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Refined woman or girl to take care of 2 school children and assist with light housework. A 909 Times Harlem.

HOUSEWORKER, general, in country; two in family. Apply 506 West End Av.

KITCHEN MAID, references, good worker, sleep out. Women's Club, 133 East 40th St.

LEDGER CLERK, good at figures, having some knowledge of typewriting; state age, experience, and salary desired. C 499 Times Downtown.

LUNCH ROOM WORK.
Large concern employing girls has opening for practical, energetic young woman interested in lunch room work, in connection with lunch room for its employes; opportunity to learn the work and for advancement; salary $16 a week; state age, education, and experience if any; resident of Manhattan or Brooklyn. H 690 Times Downtown.

MILLINERS,

IMPROVERS,

APPRENTICES.

Light workroom. Good wages.

Apply daily, Best & Co., Employment Office, 7 W. 35th St., 8:30 to 10:30 A. M., 12 to 1 P. M.

MILLINERS wanted; salary $18 and up; Madame Bogart, 1,542 Broadway.

MODELS, SIZE 16.

SAMPLE FIGURE, STEADY POSITION.

MILLAR MANDEL CO.,
38 East 30th St.

MODELS, attractive, tall young ladies, size 36; experienced, for showroom. P. Hutner & Co., 48 West 25th St.

MOTHER'S HELPER wanted, about 20 years old, for girl, 7 years old, hours daily 1 to 6; call Monday between 12 and 3. Mrs. W. Armstrong, 215 West 101st. Apartment 2B.

MOTHER'S HELPER or nurse, two children, over two years, live in, maid kept. 404 West 116th. Apt. 32.

MULTIGRAPH OPERATOR.—Must be experienced and rapid; permanent position. Call Room 701, 118 East 28th St.

NURSE, child's, for Jewish girl of 18 months; must be good natured and experienced; steady position for right party in all year round mountain hotel; write fully as to experience, references, and salary desired. Box 18, Hurleyville, N. Y.

NURSE
for children, 1 and 3 years, country, near New York; good home. Call, Monday, 9 and 12, Apt. 12 A, 808 West End Av; Allendale Apt.

NURSE for two children, ages 5 and 3 years' suburban home, New Rochelle, N. Y.; must be competent; references required. Apply Monday after 10:30 A. M. Apt. 12-M, 601 West 110th St., corner Broadway.

NURSES.—Graduate and undergraduate nurses for night duty in baby ward in hospital at White Plains, N. Y. Write or call, 10-12 Tuesday morning, N. Y. Orthopaedic Hospital, 420 East 59th.

NURSE, (graduate) as office nurse to a surgeon for afternoons. 16 West 85th St.

NURSE, capable of caring for a boy of 6; experience and references required. Mayer, 315 West 98th.

NURSERY GOVERNESS FOR TWO CHILDREN AND HELP WITH INFANT. CALL OR PHONE 2,502 MOTT AV., FAR ROCKAWAY. JACOBSON. PHONE NO. 471 FAR ROCKAWAY. CAR FARE PAID.

NURSERY GOVERNESS for two school boys, age 6 and 8 years; one speaking French preferred; call Monday, 9 to 11. Roy Foster, 140 West 79th.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—Refined young girl to take charge of two children, 5 and 15; best references required. Call between 10 and 2, 3 West 86th St.

NURSERY GOVERNESS, care two boys, aged 2½ and 6; high wages. Corner, 600 West 146th. Phone Audubon 4277.

OFFICE NURSE, undergraduate, with some surgical training, for nose and throat specialist office; must live in; give experience and salary expected. Doctor, J 210 Times.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—INTELLIGENT BEGINNER. ADDRESS, STATING AGE AND SALARY, F. L., 800 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

OPERATORS FOR HIGH CLASS WHOLESALE HOUSE. LA VELLE. 333 5TH AV.

SALESLADIES wanted in high-class 5th Av. retail store; salary $15 and commission. Address in own handwriting, giving age and experience. Box G 525 Times Downtown.

SALESLADIES, 15.
Experienced in following departments: Corsets, gloves, underwear, and infants' wear; salary $18-$26; for our Broadway and 146th St. store. Apply I. Berger, 120 West 125th St.

SALESLADY, stationery store, light bookkeeping; opportunity. Office Supply Co., 657 6th Av.

SALESLADIES, experience not necessary. Call Weisbecker, 268-270 West 125th St.

SECRETARY, private, for head of large organization, with knowledge of stenography; refined appearance and excellent conversationalist. Apply Monday, between 10:30 and 12, 16th floor, 120 7th Av., Auditor.

SHOE SALESWOMAN.

GOOD SALARY,

WITH EXCELLENT CHANCE OF ADVANCEMENT, WHICH WILL BE EXPLAINED AT INTERVIEW,

AT WANAMAKER'S.

APPLY EMPLOYMENT OFFICE.

SLIP STITCHERS, experienced on men's neckwear. Meyer Bacharach-Friedheim, 21 East 22d.

SKIRT AND GOWN HANDS.

First-class women in our alteration department.

Good wages; permanent positions.

Apply all week, Best & Co., Employment Office, 7 W. 35th St., 8:30 to 10:30 A. M., 12 to 1 P. M.

SOCIAL WORKER.—United Hebrew Charities requires an experienced social case worker who has a fair knowledge of business, to assist in self-support dept. See Mrs. Halpern, 356 2d Av., Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.

STATEMENT CLERK, experienced and competent typist; preferably with brokerage experience. B., 79 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and Switchboard Operator Wanted.—Bright young lady with one or two years' experience as stenographer; high school education; permanent position; manufacturing corporation; high-class office. Apply in own handwriting, stating education, experience, religion and lowest salary required. C 492 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and dictatphone operator for large publishing house; must be capable of taking work of difficult nature; state salary. Address S. Schloss, P. O. Box 80, Station D, New York.

STENOGRAPHER. — Remington typewriter; knowledge of bookkeeping; experienced in similar line or bright beginner; salary to start $10-$12; good opportunity. Banner Cotton Mills, 27 West 24th.

STENOGRAPHER and SECRETARY wanted; well-educated young business woman who is a capable, experienced, stenographer, and who would like to be taught merchandising; salary to start $20; unquestionable reference as to character and ability must accompany your application; location, Fifth Avenue Building. J 100 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, high class position; must have knowledge of dictaphone; instruction given free of charge to right party; excellent chance for advancement. Miss Charash, Room 227, 280 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER, must be speedy, accurate, neat worker, experienced in detail work. Call Babcock Co., 116 West 14th St.

STENOGRAPHER, neat, accurate and experienced in position in publishing house; state experience, references and salary desired. J 181 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, with knowledge of bookkeeping, wanted for wholesale ladies' shoe concern; state age, experience, salary desired. G 521 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Bright girl, willing and experienced worker; good position. Manhattan Wash Suit Co., 160 5th Av.

STENOGRAPHER, who had experience in export office, for immediate start. W 721 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, general assistant in real estate office. Grossman, 8d Av. and 149th.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR,
three-positioned board; must be experienced on drop system. Apply to
BUTTERICK PUBLISHING CO.,
Spring and Macdougal Sts.
Take 7th Av. Subway to Houston St.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR wanted, intelligent woman; apply 10 o'clock, Monday. New York Orthopaedic Hospital, 420 East 59th St.

TYPIST, some knowledge general office work; chance for advancement. Picker, 497 Lexington Av.

WAITRESS, experienced, references. Women's Club, 133 East 44th St.

WEAVERS WANTED.—MEN OR WOMEN, EXPERIENCED, ON PILE FABRIC WEAVING; EXCELLENT WORKING AND HOUSING CONDITIONS; GOOD PAY TO CAPABLE WEAVERS; NO LABOR TROUBLE. X 266 TIMES ANNEX.

WOMEN.
Three, active, energetic, with some demonstration or selling experience to secure members for women clubs, big commission; permanent. Apply Room 415, 189 Montague St., Brooklyn.

YOUNG GIRL wanted between 14 and 18 years by large publishing house for light clerical work; must be quick and willing worker. Address S. Schloss, P. O. Box 80, Station D, New York City.

YOUNG GIRL, intelligent, 16 years old, to learn to sew artificial flowers and feathers in boxes; $10 to start. Max Herman & Co., 707 Broadway.

YOUNG GIRL, to assist with bookkeeping in cleaning and dyeing establishment. Apply Mme. Francis Dervieux, Edgewater, N. J., 10 minutes from New York.

YOUNG LADY as useful maid and companion to school children; sewing; Tuxedo, Long Island; apply Monday morning, before 11. Mrs. Hoeber, care Schubach, 945 West 72d St.

YOUNG LADY, one who has worked in a cut glass factory preferred, to assist manager. Hirsch, 158 Bleecker St., N. Y.

YOUNG LADY in dentist office. Phone Columbus 6278, Monday.

YOUNG WOMEN to care for convalescent crippled children in White Plains, N. Y. Write or call, 10 to 12, Tuesday morning, N. Y. Orthopaedic Hospital, 420 East 59th.

$10.00 GIRLS.
Over 16, in paper pattern stock room; light, clean work; steady; half day Saturday; bonus paid; apply to
BUTTERICK PUBLISHING CO.,
Spring and MacDougal Sts.
Take 7th Av. Subway to Houston St.

Instruction.

FILE CLERKS WANTED.
POSITIONS AT $12 TO $30 A WEEK.
Big demand now in banks and business for file clerks who have had TRAINING. Well-trained file clerks are scarce. They get good pay and fine opportunities for promotion. Our filing experts train you thoroughly in all leading systems of filing and indexing, in four weeks and assure you a position when you have learned. Only school affiliated with a filing equipment house. Choice of evening, afternoon or morning classes. Classes kept small in order to give individual instruction. Enroll at once for new classes starting TODAY. Call, write, or phone Franklin 2261.
NATIONAL TRAINING SCHOOL FOR FILING.
The Shaw-Walker Company,
60 Franklin Street. Near Broadway.

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The demand for stenographers, secretaries, and typists is unprecedented. Why not qualify, when in 30 days the average student writes 100 words a minute by Boyd's Syllable Shorthand? Now is the time to register. Make reservations at once. Call, write, or telephone for three trial lessons and convince yourself. MOON'S SCHOOLS: 50 East 42d St., 887 West 181st St., New York; 370 East 149th St., near 3d Av., Bronx, New York, and 214 Livingston St., Brooklyn.

IT WILL PAY YOU
at least to investigate the business opportunities that await the woman who knows accounting and organization. Write, or telephone (Cortlandt 1465,) for the helpful booklet, "Opportunities for Women." Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., N. Y.

For Commercial or Professional Life—
THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
Three months' individual instruction; graduates registered. V. M. Wheat, Director. 95 West 42d St. Phone V-4039 for catalogue.

COME ANY TIME AFTER 5 P. M.
to the Drake Business School for Speed Club (80 to 175 words) or individual instruction in Shorthand, Typewriting, Accounting, English. Tribune Building. Phone Beekman 3720 for our new catalog.

PRIVATE SECRETARIAL TRAINING.
PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St.
Registered by Board of Regents of the University of State of N. Y.; individual instruction; must be over 16 years old; advanced registration and references required. All year.

DRESSMAKING thoroughly taught; dress cutting, designing; pupils make their frocks from own materials while learning. S. T. Taylor School, 500 5th Av., northwest corner of 42d St. Pub. Le Bon Ton.

$15.
This Week, Day or Night, pays for Special 6 Weeks' Course in Stenography, Typewriting, Telegraphy; Positions Guaranteed. Est. 1884. Gaffey's School, 5 East 35th, near 5th Av.

SHORTHAND, speed club, commercial, technical and legal dictation; all commercial subjects and Spanish; day and evening. Merchants & Bankers' School, 37 East 58th St.

LADIES, GIRLS, learn telephone operating; complete course $10. Chief School, 5 Beekman St.

Employment Agencies.

Established 1897.
GAHAGAN AGENCY, 256 BROADWAY.
Registration Free.
STENOGRAPHERS, $10-$30; legal, brokerage, banking, advertising, chemical, export, insurance, &c.; several beginners, $12-$16; reliable firms only.
BOOKKEEPER - STENOGRAPHER, $25; bookkeeper, $25; assistant, $18-$22; stenographer-bookkeeper, (beginner,) $15; typists, $12-$18; switchboard, $15.
REFERENCES REQUIRED.
FULTON STENOGRAPHIC AGENCY.
93 Nassau St. 489 5th Av.
STENOGRAPHERS .....$12-$30
BOOKKEEPERS-STENOS .....$15-$50
DICTAPHONISTS, Typists, Clerks; many high-grade openings; beginners; experienced; free registration.

STENOGRAPHERS, office assistants, typists, bookkeepers; good openings for educated, refined Americans. Clark Agency, 5 Beekman St., Cortlandt 4249.

LANG AGENCY, 115 Broadway; stenographers, typists, clerical; excellent permanent positions. Call immediately.

STENOGRAPHERS; Elliott-Fisher, dictaphone, typists; bookkeepers; clerks, $10-$25. Mighill, Flatiron Bldg.

STENOGRAPHERS, bookkeepers; numerous positions; free registration; Van Tyn Agency, 1 West 34th.

ROSE WEBBER AGENCY, 1009 Tribune Bldg.; stenographers, typists, bookkeepers, dictaphone, $10-$25.

STENOGRAPHERS, $12-$22; typists, $10-$15. Alpha Agency, 182 Nassau, Room 1820.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT to act as assistant to chief accountant; apply by letter only, stating your qualifications in full. Address by letter only, Commercial Casualty Insurance Co., Essex Building, Newark, N. J.

ACCOUNTANT wanted, young man, with thorough knowledge of accounting, including cost accounting; state age, salary, and experience. C 527 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISING SOLICITOR, who is handling Fifth Avenue trade, to represent a high-class resort weekly as a side line; an A1 man who can see the future possibilities of this proposition can work up an interesting income; commission basis purely; actual inquiries and enthusiastic co-operation furnished. Address P. O. Box 966, Atlantic City, N. J.

AGENTS can make big commission selling imported Formosa Panama hats at $6 per dozen; we mail samples. Bagdad Traders, 47 West 42d St., (Fleischman Building.)

ARTIST, commercial, for figure work and layouts; also an all-around artist for lettering and designing; send samples; state age, experience, and salary expected. Kitson & Neumann, Box 1,470, Springfield, Mass.

ARTIST.—Illustrator and designer, pen and ink and wash; high-grade work; steady position. Address The Canton Engraving and Electrotype Co., Canton, Ohio.

ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT.
—WANTED, BY A RELIABLE AND LONG ESTABLISHED COMPANY, A BRAINY, FAITHFUL MAN; ONE WHO WORKS WITH HEART AS WELL AS HAND; THOROUGHLY FAMILIAR WITH DIES, TOOLS, AND METHODS FOR RAPID PRODUCTION OF STAMPED SHEET METAL; PERMANENT POSITION AND EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY TO THE MAN POSSESSING THESE QUALIFICATIONS; APPLICANTS SHOULD GIVE FULLEST INFORMATION CONCERNING EXPERIENCE, CHARACTER, AND GENERAL FITNESS TO FILL THIS IMPORTANT POSITION; ALL INQUIRIES TREATED IN STRICTEST CONFIDENCE. APPLY "STAMPED METAL," Z 399 TIMES ANNEX.

ASSISTANT BUYER wanted; we have an opening for an energetic young man familiar with the details of the export business, one having acted as assistant to buyer in hardware, iron, and steel lines preferred; to the right man the position holds excellent prospects. Reply in confidence, giving full information and salary expected, H. W. B., P. O. Box 743, City Hall Station.

ASSISTANT EXPORT BUYER.—An old-established concern requires the services of an energetic young man familiar with hardware and iron and steel lines; an acquaintanceship with New York exporters would be of benefit; to the successful applicant the opportunity is unlimited. Address in confidence to H. W. B., P. O. Box 743, City Hall Station.

ASSISTANT in purchasing department of corset factory in New York City; experienced in stock records; must be accurate in figures and ambitious; good position for the right man. A. S., 805 Times Downtown.

ASSISTANT BUYER wanted by an old and prominent manufacturing and export house. Address stating age, experience, and salary desired. Export, Box 407 Times, 3 Rector St.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER, bright, energetic, experience in piano line preferred; good opportunity. J 228 Times.

AUDITOR'S ASSISTANT wanted by large fire insurance company; experience in this line preferred, but not essential. Write, stating salary, experience, age. J. B. 7773 Times.

AUTOMOBILE PAINTERS.
FIRST-CLASS MEN, EXPERIENCED ON HIGH-GRADE AUTOMOBILE BODYWORK; IN YOUR REPLY STATE AGE AND EXPERIENCE. THE LOCOMOBILE COMPANY OF AMERICA, BRIDGEPORT, CONN.

AUTOMOBILE MECHANIC wanted, familiar with all makes. Garage, Berry and North First St., Brooklyn.

BAKER wanted; a high-class baker on Vienna bread, fancy rolls, and crullers; must be thoroughly competent and reliable; steady position year around; state wages. Address W. A. King & Co., 20 S. Main St., Wilkes-Barre, Penn.

BAKER wanted; good bread baker for bench work; steady position year around; state wages. Address W. A. King & Co., 20 S. Main St., Wilkes-Barre, Penn.

BANK MESSENGER.—Man about 35 years of age; one with previous experience preferred; state salary expected. B 115 Times.

BILLING CLERK with experience in export business; state experience and salary desired. J 153 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—MUST BE A THOROUGH ACCOUNTANT, WITH REAL ESTATE EXPERIENCE; AN EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY IS OFFERED WITH A LARGE CITY REAL ESTATE COMPANY TO A MAN CAPABLE OF TAKING FULL CHARGE; APPLICANTS MUST STATE IN OWN HANDWRITING AGE, EXPERIENCE IN DETAIL, AND SALARY EXPECTED. ESTATE, J 240 TIMES.

BOOKKEEPER wanted by a N. Y. Stock Exchange house; experienced man only need apply. Address in own handwriting, stating age and salary expected. B 873 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.
Young man, experienced double entry and controlling accounts; state qualifications in detail. B. O., 806 Times Downtown.

BOYS
for mail and messenger service; must be 16 years old; good opportunity for advancement along engineering lines; $9 to start. Employment office open 9 to 4.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th St.

BOY wanted by growing financial house uptown to make himself useful to the partners, the salesmen, and the office staff; must live uptown and be well mannered, and a gentleman; the position is permanent, and the salary will start at $10 per week. Write fully to Johnson & Hopkins Co., 398 5th Av.

BOYS, 15-18.—Important business concern, financial district, has permanent positions with opportunities for advancement for several elementary or high school graduates; congenial work; short hours, enabling evening schooling; salary $10 weekly; application confidential. A 781 Times Downtown.

BOY WANTED.
To tend telephone and do general office work; must have grammar school education, and be neat; address in own handwriting, stating age and wages expected. S. J. T., Room 303, 18 Broadway, New York.

BOY wanted, 15 to 16 years, to run errands and assist in stockroom of wholesale house; good opportunity for bright boy; salary to start $8; call Monday morning. Harry J. Gray Co., 458 Broadway.

BOY wanted by New York Stock Exchange house; one out of school preferred; good chance for advancement for bright young man; state religion. H 657 Times Downtown.

BOY.—Reliable boy in office of old-established manufacturing concern; excellent opportunity for intelligent boy; references required. Write, stating age, experience, and salary expected. C 486 Times Downtown.

BOY.—Wanted, bright, intelligent boy in law office; opportunity to study law; must reside in Manhattan. Apply Blandy, Mooney & Shipman, 37 Wall St.

BOYS TO WORK IN STOCK ROOM. EXPERIENCE UNNECESSARY. CAMP-BELL METZGER & JACOBSON, 8 EAST 22D.

BOY.—Advertising agency requires services of steady, bright boy; $8 week, advancement. Frank Kiernan & Co., 135 Broadway.

BOYS.—High-school graduates wanted by New York Stock Exchange firm; fine opportunity. G 768 Times Downtown.

BOYS, active, under 18; old-established firm; good salary and advancement. Apply Dow, Jones & Co., 44 Broad St.

BOY wanted, by wholesale dry goods house; bright, active boy; good opportunity. L 66 Times.

BOYS over 16, useful helpers; shipping department importing house. K 469 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted in large law office; good opportunity. Call Room 714, 3 Rector St.

BOY to assist in laboratory; salary $7. Apply in person, 276 Spring St., City.

BOY to learn carpet and wall paper designing; bring drawings. Fauser, 373 4th Av.

BROKER, underwriter, or sales manager wanted, with rating or references, to represent on liberal commission $800,000 consolidated drilling, leasing, production, pipe line, and refining company operating in North Texas field. Write Colie M. Foster, President Victor Pipe Line and Production Company, Jones-Kennedy Bldg., Wichita Falls, Texas.

BUYER.—Automobile accessories; a position is open in the purchasing department of a large domestic concern for an up-to-date live-wire buyer; if your qualifications measure up to our requirements, there is a position with unlimited possibilities for you. Reply in confidence to H. W. B., P. O. Box 743, City Hall Station.

BUYER wanted; an old-established, progressive house requires in their automobile accessory department an up-to-date buyer, one having a broad experience. Reply in confidence, giving full particulars, to H. W. B., P. O. Box 743, City Hall Station.

CHAUFFEUR, first-class, to work in country, near New York, married man preferred; cottage with heat and light supplied; best references required. Box 406, Times, 3 Rector St.

CHEMIST, with knowledge of soft soaps; good opportunity. Harral Soap Co., 132 Havemeyer Ct., Brooklyn, N. Y.

CLERK, experienced, to handle billing, correspondent and general office details; best references required; excellent opportunity. R 65 Times.

COMPANION.—Unmarried man to act as companion to gentleman; must be refined; have good references, and able to play the piano; good salary paid to right person. W. Walker, 405 Park Av. Tel. 5002 Plaza.

COST ACCOUNTANT.—A LARGE MANUFACTURING CORPORATION OFFERS EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR PRACTICAL ACCOUNTANT; APPICANTS MUST BE OF EXECUTIVE TYPE AND POSSESS ABILITY TO CONSTRUCTIVELY SUPERVISE DETAILS OF OPERATING COST SYSTEM; REPLIES SHOULD STATE FULL PARTICULARS AS TO AGE, EXPERIENCE, SALARY, &c., E 841 TIMES.

COUPLE wanted; man and wife of intelligence and refinement, under 40 years of age and without children, to take charge of a group of thirty boys in a Jewish institution near New York; $75 per month and board; advancement if satisfactory. Address K 87 Times.

COUPLE (white), man as butler-houseman, wife to do cooking and light chamber work; country. Write Mrs. Wm. H. Campbell, Plainfield, N. J.

CREDIT MAN AND OFFICE HEAD WANTED BY DRY GOODS COMMISSION HOUSE; MUST HAVE EXPERIENCE WITH JOBBING AND CUTTING-UP TRADE AND HAVE FILLED SIMILAR POSITION. APPLY, WITH FULL PARTICULARS, H 671 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

DESIGNER.—Men's tailoring designer would like to take lessons from designer of high-grade wholesale clothing; will pay liberal sum for proper instruction. Address D., Box 48, Long Island City.

DRAFTSMAN,
must be familiar with printing presses and machinery, for laying out machine construction; state experience and salary expected. C. N., 806 Times Downtown.

DRAPERY MAN wanted who understands the taking of measurements and the cutting and designing of draperies. Address J 169 Times.

DYERS AND SECOND HANDS WANTED. MEN NEEDED WHO ARE EXPERIENCED IN EITHER SKEIN OR PIECE DYEING; MUST KNOW HOW TO MIX DYE LIQUORS, UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF DYEING; TO BE CAPABLE OF HANDLING MEN; EXCELLENT WORKING AND HOUSING CONDITIONS; GOOD PAY TO CAPABLE MEN; NO LABOR TROUBLE. X 267 TIMES ANNEX.

ESTIMATOR, EXPERIENCED, Wanted to take off quantities on building work; state experience, age, and salary expected. H 655 Times Downtown.

FACTORY MANAGER WANTED BY A HALF MILLION DOLLAR CONCERN A FIRST-CLASS, ENERGETIC AND AMBITIOUS MAN, WHO CAN DESIGN LADIES' AND MISSES' COATS AND DRESSES, ALSO SUPERVISE FACTORY, AND IF POSSIBLE HAS SELLING EXPERIENCE. X 249 TIMES ANNEX.

FOREIGN SERVICE.
Wanted at once, a large manufacturing corporation, clean-cut American, between 25 and 40, for assignment to a foreign branch; must speak Spanish fluently; apply with full particulars as to qualifications and experience. X 238 Times Annex.

FOREMAN wanted for men's pajama factory at Staten Island; must be able to adjust machinery. J 111 Times.

GARDENER AND FLORIST wanted. Henry Hart, 1,000 Madison Av., near 78th St.

GLASS CUTTER.
We have a position for a careful, accurate glass cutter who has had also some experience in grinding; excellent position for careful, concerned man; plant about 12 to 15 miles out of New York. Z 382 Times Annex.

HELPERS, house departments; also go errands, boys over 16. K 468 Times Downtown.

HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE for testing color and oils; painstaking and with aptitude for chemistry and research work. Apply between 9 and 11, L. M. Dixon, 69 Wooster St., city.

INSTRUMENT MAKERS.
First-class men, steady positions, good pay. Employment office open 9 to 4.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th St.

JUNIOR ENTRY CLERK wanted, by wholesale woolen house; reply with full particulars. L 67 Times.

LOOM FIXERS AND KNIFE FIXERS WANTED FOR PLUSH AND VELVET LOOMS; EXCELLENT WORKING AND HOUSING CONDITIONS; GOOD PAY TO CAPABLE MEN; NO LABOR TROUBLE. X 264 TIMES ANNEX.

MACHINIST wanted; steady position for good, all-around repair man. Apply Patchogue Mfg. Co., Patchogue, N. Y.

MAIL ROOM ASSISTANT FOREMAN.—Metropolitan newspaper desires the service of a competent union man as assistant foreman of mail room; state qualifications, references, and remuneration expected. C 867 Times Annex.

MAN wanted, thoroughly understanding the manufacture of printing inks; must have knowledge of chemistry; an exceptional opportunity for the right man; reply fully and state salary expected. X 304 Times Annex.

MAN from Northern Indiana, familiar farm conditions, buy eggs for us. Collins & Barnard, 20 Harrison St.

MAN wanted, intelligent, to take charge of plate room; filing away of plates, &c. J 184 Times.

MECHANICAL DRAFTSMAN, fully acquainted with designing of tools, fixtures, and devices, at plant located Youngstown, Ohio; state experience, reference, and salary expected. K 431 Times Downtown.

MECHANICAL ENGINEER wanted, familiar with design and manufacture of electric cranes; state all particulars, including salary at which you would be willing to start with small concern. X 286 Times Annex.

METAL SPINNERS.—Wanted, two metal spinners; good wages guaranteed. Pittsburgh Metal Spinning and Stamping Co., 321 Lacust St., Pittsburgh, Penn.

NEWSPAPER ROADMAN, spare time; work that will prove very profitable is offered men covering New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, and Pennsylvania; salary and commission. C 466 Times Downtown.

LEDGER POSTING CLERK; quick; experienced; salary $15. Box 20, 329 9th St., Brooklyn.

OFFICE BOY for large publishing house; splendid chance for advancement; state age, experience, and salary. C 875 Times Annex.

ORDER CLERK, for importing and jobbing house, wanted; state religion and salary expected. William Bayne & Co., 105 Front St.

PHYSICIAN.

A large department store in the metropolitan district has an opening in its medical department for a competent physician who is prepared to devote his entire time to this work. Address "Physician," 262 Times Downtown.

PHYSICIAN, reliable, competent, experienced, in advertising office; one who can take full charge; permanent position, good salary. Answer fully first letter, P. H., 100 Times.

PRICE CLERK.—Young man, 16-19, in billing department; apply by letter. Billing, 200 East 23d St.

SALESMEN.—PAINT SALESMEN WITH ESTABLISHED INDUSTRIAL OR MARINE TRADE; NONE OTHERS CONSIDERED; SALARY AND COMMISSION. COLONIAL WORKS, ROOM 860, WOOLWORTH BLDG.

SALESMEN.—Two high-class salesmen, with successful selling records

ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT.

Where will they go?

Prohibition "leaves a dangerous vacuum in certain sections of our social life"—Rev. George Henry Hubbard.

85,000 Saloons – FOR RENT!

Prohibition is more than a problem of Drink
Over four million men must change their habits of Life
What would be Your substitute?

ON July 1 there will be "For Rent" signs on 85,000 saloons in the United States. At one stroke 85,000 men's clubs will be closed. Four million men, an army twice the size of the American army in France, will be turned away. Where will they go?

The abolition of alcohol is a great reform. Yet like all great reforms, it demands a gigantic work of readjustment. The tavern has been with us for centuries. It is disappearing over night. What will take its place?

For many, the saloon has been a social center, a place where men could meet in a democratic way. *What sort of social center will those men have when the saloon is gone?*

The saloon has been the unofficial employment agency for hundreds of thousands of our population. In the saloon a workman could usually get news of a job. *What other employment agencies will we have?*

The saloon has been the daily lunch room of almost one million men. *Where will those one million men be likely to go in the future?*

In the saloon, says Charles Stelzle, the great authority on prohibition, the poorer people "have their christenings, their weddings, their dances . . . . . Unless they are connected in some way with the church, most of the people in the community look upon the saloon as the social clearing house of the neighborhood."

What is the substitute?

Democratic, self-supporting substitutes are not easy to find for an institution like that.

Will the answer be motion pictures? Every week at least 25,000,000 people in the United States go to the movies.

Will it be soda fountains, coffee houses, community centers?

Will it be billiard parlors? Will it be the Y. M. C. A.?

Will it be drama or music? Will it be the home? Will it be the church?

What intelligent opinion is turning to this great problem? What progress is being made toward developing in America a healthy individual and community life?

One leader in the movement

The Christian Herald has been a leader in the fight for prohibition, The Christian Herald has always believed that alcohol was a physical, mental, moral and industrial evil. It has never been one-sided in its antagonism, but always constructive in its thought and leadership.

To-day the Christian Herald realizes that the victory has been only half won, the change only half made. In this week's issue, Orrin G. Cocks, Secretary of the Affiliated Committee for Better Films, and the Rev. Ernest A. Miller argue for *the movies* as the best substitute for the saloon.

Next week Charles Stelzle writes on various other ways of "Finding a Substitute."

"Workingmen will never write letters to the newspapers," declares Mr. Stelzle, "or hold mass meetings making a demand for a saloon substitute. To them the beer and the social features are one and the same thing, and the bitterness of workingmen in the prohibition discussion is less that they have been deprived of their beer than that they have been deprived of a center in which they can give expression to their social life."

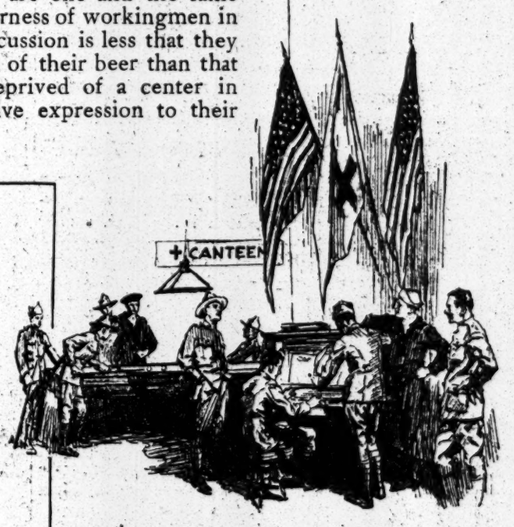
Substitutes that have been proposed

"THE community club provides a meeting place," says Dr. John Willis Slaughter, director of the Community Councils of National Defense, "where men can gather and talk, and do all those things that they did habitually in the saloon, with the difference that there will be no liquor sold"

In the New York Evening Post of March 31, he declares: "The only solution for the saloon problem is to recognize the advantages and defects of the saloon and then to set up something that will answer the needs of the people. Philanthropy cannot do this because workingmen will not accept charity, no matter how well intentioned it is. It must either be a commercial enterprise run on a new basis, or it must be a community undertaking, something created by the people of the neighborhood for their own benefit and in their own way."

* * *

"THE substitute," says Harold Channing in the New York Times, March 16, "is the community room (or rooms). In all districts there should be rooms, large, well-lighted, and warm, liberally supplied with all the daily papers and current magazines (minimizing the 'high-brows'), and with such games as checkers, chess, cards, puzzles, etc., then, as an adjunct, coffee and cocoa of good quality at cost (perhaps soda in summer), supplemented by some rolls. Let those who come smoke all they want. talk within reason, and bar no man unless he is quarrelsome or unnecessarily dirty."



The canteen has been, during the war, the club-room and social center for 4,000,000 men. Can our substitute for the saloon be built along these lines?

What five prominent men, in this week's and next week's issues of The Christian Herald, say concerning the substitute for the saloon.

"SOMEBODY recently foolishly said—'No one wants a substitute for Spanish Influenza or for the bubonic plague—no more does the saloon need a substitute.'

"It would be absurd," continues CHARLES STELZLE, in an article to appear in next week's Christian Herald, "to insist that the saloon never served any good purpose. It is true that good in the saloon was outweighed by the evil that was in it. But there was good."

* *

"HAVE you considered the motion picture as the logical successor of the saloon?" asks ORRIN G. COCKS, Secretary of the Affiliated Committee for Better Films, in this week's issue of the Christian Herald.

"*The motion picture* serves more people than any of the others. It has something for every one. Its appeal is universal. It furnishes emotional excitement, mental stimulas, and a contrast to drab realities. It draws all members of a family instead of age or sex groups alone. It is a democratic, wholesome and self-respecting entertainment."

* * *

"EVERY new church today should be built with a suitable and commodious assembly room which may be used for motion-picture purposes."—Rev. ERNEST A. MILLER, Pastor, M. E. Church, Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio.

* * *

"IT has been true always that the motion picture has been the great foe of the saloon. This has been particularly noticeable in small towns, where, prior to the inauguration of the movie theater, there was not much to do for entertainment, and the saloon had things pretty much its own way. It has been shown already that motion-picture theatres are exceedingly prosperous in prohibition territory."—S. L. ROTHAPFEL, of Rialto and Rivoli Theaters, New York.

* * *

"YOUR idea of linking thrift with the saloons is excellent," declares JAMES H. COLLINS, of the War Savings Organization, in this week's issue of the Christian Herald. "Figure a wage-earner drawing $20 a week, spending two dollars over the bar Saturday night and getting no permanent good, then the same man putting two dollars weekly into War Saving Stamps, and the growth in interest."

$2.50 a year — 52 issues, illustrated

Single copies may be obtained at the larger newsstands and at railroad stations. Trial subscription at the special rate of $1.00 for six months. Current issue will be sent upon receipt of 10 cents in stamps. Address The Christian Herald, New York.

The CHRISTIAN HERALD

GRAHAM PATTERSON, PUBLISHER

The Christian Herald's circulation is 300,000 — the most influential members of every community.